MEXICAN NEWS!

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Arrival of Gen. Price, Dr. De Camp, U. S. A., and others, at Fort Leavenworth—Progress of the Troops marching to Santa Fe.

We learn from the St. Louis papers, of the 22d, that Gen. Price, lately in command at Santa Fe; Dr. De Camp, U. S. A., and others, in advance of the volunteers whose terms of service in New Mexico had expired, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 17th, from Santa Fe.

They left Santa Fe on the 11th of August, but were overtaken by a party that left as late as the 15th. When they took their departure, all was quiet in New Mexico, which was held by three companies of U. S dragoons and three companies of volunteers, who were re-enlisted under Major Walker.

On his way in, Col. Price was met by his commission as Brigadier General in the Army. Interruption was met with from the Indians in crossing the Plains.—Two men of Captain Korponay's company, who had wandered from the main body in search of buffalo, were either killed or captured by the Indians a few days previous to being met by Price's party. The troops and train were all getting along as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

The St. Louis Republican says: "Col Price, we may infer, was sick of the duties of military life, or else he, the highest officer in command in New Mexico, would not have ventured to leave the territory in so exposed a position—a battalion of men only left to protect the people from any outbreak which might be attempted.

Peace Santa Anna's only alternative—General Salas' Account of the Battle—A Board of the Dead.

The Washington Union has seen a letter from an officer at Vera Cruz of the 4th instant, which states that there were "without anything more from Gen. Scott;" but that it was the "opinion of the most intelligent writers from Mexico, that Gen. Santa Anna will conclude a peace; that his present position seems to urge him to such a measure; "as his 'only alternative' against any attempt to put him down on the part of Paredes of Valencia—"both of whom he had declared outlawed"—that there were on the beach at Vera Cruz some 1,200 troops with which it is understood "Colonel Hunger will go towards Jalapa with his command; and that Major Lally had not left there when last heard from. (The Sun of Anahuac says that the Major *had* left there.) The health of the city is improving. By the 15th of this month a heavy blow from the north is always expected, but the northers do not regularly commence until the 1st of October."

In a letter from the city of Mexico, the 29th of August, written by a Mexican, the following passage occurs:

"The road along which our troops fled was covered with our unfortunate dead and wounded, among whom a large number of officers are to be counted; and I do not hesitate to say, that I saw at least 700 of my countrymen dead, and double that number wounded, in the field!"

The New Orleans Delta says—

"We learn that one of the Mexican prisoners now in our city received, via Tampico, by the last arrival, a letter from a friend in the city of Mexico, dated on the afternoon of the 28th, in which it is said that Gen'l Paredes, had entered the city of Mexico with a large force, and arrested Santa Anna and imprisoned him in the Carcel San Jago.

We give the report for what it is worth, neither denying nor endorsing its truth.—It is by no means improbable, as Paredes at the last accounts was at the town of Toluca, near the capital, ready to take advantage of any mis-step of his old enemy, or any confusion in the capital, to regain his former position and influence in Mexico. The tempter of the mob is admirably suited to such a movement.

HEALTH OF VERA CRUZ.—*Sickness in the Squadron.* The New York Sun, after announcing the arrival of the steamer Massachusetts from Vera Cruz, says:

The yellow fever was raging more violently in the squadron, than in the castle or the city. In the latter two, most of the cases yield to the skill of experienced physicians, and to the want of experience in the medical staff of the squadron is attributed the unusual mortality prevailing in the ships. Improvements made in the Ulloa, have not been without their influence. The salubrity of the place is increased, and the deaths are at least one half less, in proportion, than when the Mexicans held it. The sanatory improvements made in the city have also had a happy influence upon the general health. Another American newspaper is talked of at Vera Cruz, and the *typos* in Gen. Scott's army were to commence issuing a daily from the Capitol early this month.

NAVAL.—The following is an extract from a letter received by J. S. Tappan, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters in New York:

KEY WEST, Sept. 9, 1847.

The U. S. steamship Allegany, Captain Hunter, arrived here yesterday, in six days from Ship Island, being short of men in consequence of sickness on board, thirty-five being on the sick list, twenty of them with the yellow fever. Three of the men died on the passage. The sick are sent to the hospital. The steamer will remain here some time.

The U. S. store-ship Supply arrived at New York on Saturday last, after a passage of 25 days from Pensacola. She encountered very heavy weather off N. York, losing main topsail, &c. She brings 34 invalids from the Gulf Squadron. Lt. Robt Emmett Hoe died a few hours after her arrival at Sandy Hook. The following is a list of her officers:—John D. Camp, Lieut Commander; John S. Kennard, Master; Wm. B. Fitzgerald, Passed Midshipman Stephen B. Quackenbush, do. do.; John Thornly, Passed Ass't Surgeon; James T Hudson, Captain's Clerk; Lieut. Henry Walker, passenger.

LATER FOM HAYTI.—*Insurrection of the Blacks against the Mulattoes.*—On the 22d of August, two black generals, named Semilien and Charles Alerte, openly raised the standard of revolt, at Port au Prince, and at the head of a considerable force seized upon the National Palace. The object of this insurrection appears to have been the expulsion or extermination of the Mulattoes. President Soulouque, having been officially notified at Cape Haytien of this occurrence, sent his minister, David Troy, a black man of integrity and firmness, to re-establish order at Port au Prince; and there, after a conference between the minister and the rebel chiefs, one of the latter, Alerte, obeyed an order to go and render an account of his conduct at the Cape, but his colleague, Semilien, refused, declaring that his share in the late proceedings had actually been in obedience to the orders of the President himself! In order to save the effusion of blood, however, the authorities consented to await the President's reply to Semilion's charge. The result will either be his death, or his justification, in which latter event, a new cabinet would be formed, composed of Semilien's accomplices, and this would be a declaration of war to the death on the people of color.

On the 1st of September, this political drama had not reached its *denoument*, but it is hoped that it would be a triumph of law, civilization and humanity.

WHIGS REMEMBER.

Remember next WEDNESDAY you will be called upon by the constitution of your State, to cast your ballots for a *Governor, Congressman, Delegates to the General Assembly* and *Commissioners*. We would therefore, call upon every "good and true whig" to exert himself from now until the Ballot Box is closed on.

WEDNESDAY, *the 6th of October*,

and by so doing, you will assuredly achieve a glorious victory—a victory that will redound to the credit and honor of the State.

We are anxious to send good news to the other counties, and we trust, we shall not be disappointed. But to accomplish this you must not slumber at your posts. The adversary is at work night and day, and all sorts of means will be resorted to for the purpose of defeating the Whig candidates. We would warn you to be on your guard, and watch with a vigilant eye, the movements of your wily adversary, who will do any and every thing to destroy your party,—that party which has saved your beloved and time-honored State from the foul blot of *Repudiation*.

Fellow Whigs you long cherished principles are involved in this contest, and no good Whig can now constitutently hazard the success of the party, by absenting himself from the Polls, or failing to do his duty in every respect. Remember, it is not for men you are fighting, but the principles of the great Whig party—your country and her institutions.

Remember too the importance of a single vote. Let no whig, therefore, stay away from the Polls, under the impression that his vote would be of no consequence.

Above all, let every whig be careful to vote the *whole whig ticket*. It is composed of good men and true—Republicans—Democrats—Whigs—men of your own selection, who, if elected, will do their utmost to maintain the vital principles, for which the Whig party contends. Let every Whig go the Polls and carry his neighbors along. We trust, no Whig, who has the good of his party, at heart, will, to gratify a personal feeling, give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, but that they will ever be found ready to stand by their principles. We trust so, for are we, in the language of an able Whig Journal, "banded together under the name of Whigs, merely to gratify our prejudices and animosities against one another when an opportunity presents. Is the charge, so frequently brought against us by our opponents, that we have no principles, true?—We call upon all, then, to suffer no extraneous matters to interfere in the discharge of their duty—to banish all ill-feeling and prejudice, and unite harmoniously as one man in assisting to swell the majority in this county. As you shall faithfully and honestly discharge your duty in this contest, to that extent will the victory we shall obtain redound to your credit. We warn you, then look to it!—and let every man, old and young, be found side by side, doing his utmost to bury Locofocoism in oblivion." If you thus act, we venture to predict, that the *Whole Whig Ticket* will be elected by a handsome majority.—*Annapolis Repub.*

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The Philadelphia North American, alluding to the elections yet to be held, speaks thus of our good old State: "From Maryland we have the promise of our Whig friends to elect five of the six members of Congress but we see no reason why Baltimore county should be an impediment to a full Whig delegation in the thirtieth Congress as we had in the twenty-eighth. In the First District there can be no doubt of the re election of John G. Chapman, for every county in the District gave a majority for Mr. Clay. The Second District is close, but it has two or three hundred Whig Majority when there is a full turn out, as there should be to ensure the success of J. D. Roman. In the 3d District composed of Baltimore county, the Locofoco candidate, Thomas W. Ligon, has no regular competitor, but we do not fear that the Whigs will let the District go by default when it is remembered that Mr. Ligon voted for the censure of Gen. Taylor. In the fourth District, the Whigs of Baltimore city can do themselves honor by electing John P. Kennedy. It is a easy now as it has been twice before.—Try it, Whigs, and let there be "no such word as fail." In the Fifth District the Whigs have nominated Alexander Evans. We trust they are prepared to atone for the shameful apathy which allowed Albert Constable, in the last Congress, to misrepresent a district, every county in which is whig! In the Sixth District, Somerset, Worcester, Dorchester, and Talbot, will do their duty to their country and roll up their Whig majorities for Jno. W. Crisfield In the good State of Maryland "the skies are bright," and if we are skilled in political meteorology, they will be brighter still when the election returns come in."

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The New York Express remarks that the election of four Locos to fill the vacancies in the Congressional delgation from Maine, makes the total number of Representatives elected to this date, 212—namely 112 Whigs, (including Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, an "Independent," and Messrs. Levin and Nes, of Pennsylvania—of whom the former is a Native, and the latter a Tariff man, elected by the Whigs) and 100 Loco Focos, (including the South Carolina delegation, 7;) Mr. Petrie, of New York, and Mr. Lahm, of Ohio.) At present, 16 members remain to be elected, viz: 1 in Ohio, 1 in Michigan, 6 in Maryland, 4 in Louisiana and 4 in Mississippi. The two vacancies in Ohio and Michigan will be filled by the choice of Loco Focos, without much doubt.

In Maryland, (continues the Express,) we ought to elect 5 of the 6 members, inasmuch as Mr. Clay carried that number of the districts in that State, in 1844. In Louisiana, the late Whig member, Thibodeaux, will probably be re-elected; and there is a bare chance for a second Whig member, in Morse'e district; while in Mississippi, we are promised two Whigs, Tompkins and McClung. But still, the main hope of the Whig party, throughout the Union, rests on the activity and patriotism of the Whigs of Maryland, to the end that we may secure a reliable Whig majority in the next House. Five Whig members from Maryland would give us an "out-and-out" majority, and leave us wholly independent of the other States which have yet to choose. Whigs of Maryland! Will you not remember these facts on the first Wednesday of October, and allow us to remind you that you have still a fortnight left to complete your organization, and crown our hopes with triumphant success?

THE OCTOBER ELECTION—THE UNION OF THE WHIGS.

We hear from different parts of the State that the canvass for Governor is prosecuted by both parties with much earnestness but that the success of the whigs is every day becoming more and more certain. The election of Mr. Goldsborough, if not admitted by the other side, is scarcely doubted, though they do not profess to have hope of a partial disastrus result to the Whigs, in one or two counties, from the reported division in our ranks, growing out of local or presumed personal interests or predilections. We hear only of these divisions from our opponents, and if they do exist, which we must be allowed to question, they are doubtless exaggerated.

But is there division in the Whig ranks anywhere? Can it be, that in a time like this, when the Whig party of Maryland stand on the highest ground for the fearless performance of duty—when they have fulfilled every pledge given upon coming into power—when they have rescued the State from the infamy of repudiation—and now come forward, as men who have performed their duty, and deserving the commendation & the vote of every true son of the Commonwealth, ask to receive that commendation and that vote—can it be, that any man calling himself a Whig, or who has ever been ranked with that glorious party, shared in its triumphs, and partaken of its patriotic labors—can it be that there is any such who will now falter in his duty, who will give aid and comfort" to the enemy by encouraging dissensions in the party or withholding his support from the regular nominees?

We would not believe that there is any such man, who ever deserved to be called a Whig—but if there be such an one let him take this with him for his consolation:—that he deserts the party in the hour of its fullest triumph, and when its patriotism has been tried in the severest ordeal, and has come out brighter and purer by having lost in that ordeal the support of the timid and time-serving, men, who had worked themselves into the ranks, in the hope of personal favor or personal gain, and who deserted it when they found that such hopes were not to be gratified. They will not conceal their motives by deserting in the midst of the conflict; and though those to whom they may go will receive them with shouts, the manner and the purpose of the desertion will not be forgotten, but will be remembered, to the end that no such faithless politician may ever be trusted, though they may be rewarded.

We do not hear, however, of such things from the Whig party, though we are told that there are isolated cases where persons calling themselves Whigs have sought notoriety, by proclaiming that they have gone over to the Locofocos. If there be any such, we would not disturb whatever consolation they may find in having achieved such a distinction, though the distinction itself is what every honorable man, of every party, would lament to have attached to his name.

But if there be any true Whig who has fallen into the mistake of supposing, that he has personal griefs, or that there are local questions with which he is connected that will excuse for him setting himself up either against the party nomination, or aiding those who do so set themselves up, we would say to such, he mistakes the line of his duty, hazards his political reputation, and is doing that which, if he sincerely hold to the principles of the Whig party, he will live to regret as among the worst acts of his life, and, for which he will be continually rebuked by his own conscience. Success in what he is engaged in, would prove even more disastrous to him than defeat; and if there be a man who seeks his political destruction, he will be sure to counsel him and by every specious suggestion stimulate him to persevere in it. His real friends, on the other hand, will admonish him of his error, and urge him, as we do, to retrieve it by seeking to reconcile himself to the Whig party, by uniting cordially, and even more zealously than ever before, in support of the regular Whig nominations.

Such is the course for all true Whigs to adopt, who may have strayed off from the ranks from any cause whatever, and such a course always brings this reward with it:—the approbation of a man's own judgment, and the applause of his true friends.

And even where there is a cause for dissatisfaction—as, however, there is none in the Whig party now, either in the candidates nominated or the manner of nominating them—it is better to yield, than to push the matter to an open breach, when defeat to the cause will be the result.

We have a remarkable example of this true Whig spirit, in a case which recently occurred in New Bedford, (Mass.) There had been a feud in the party there for nearly a year. When the time for appointing delegates to the State Convention arrived, two separate meetings were called. One was held and delegates appointed. The other was held a few evenings afterwards, and it was hoped by the Locofocos and feared by the Whigs of the State, that another list of Delegates would have been appointed. But the good sense of the Whigs comprising this second meeting told them that, to continue to be disunited was to forward only the designs of the Locofoco party and to defeat the Whigs. When the the meeting assembled, on motion of Mr. J. Grinnell, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions. They performed their duty, and in a preamble set forth the necessity of harmony and union in the Whig ranks, and the folly and danger of disunion They, therefore, reported resolutions, that the meeting, waiving all discussion of the questions which had heretofore divided them from the rest of the Whigs of New Bedford, should adopt the list of delegates *appointed by the other meeting*—and pledge themselves to support whatever nomnations they might make!

The result of this patriotic and self-denying course was, that the union of the Whigs of New Bedford was secured at once, and they go into the election contest certain of victory.

Will not such an example have its influence with dissatisfied and dissenting Whigs in Maryland, if any there be, and cause them to do as the Whigs of New Bedford have done?

Give us an united Whig vote in the State, and we shall elect Mr. Goldsborough Governor, by the largest majority ever given to any Governor—we shall elect five certainly, and not unlikely the whole six members of Congress—and return an overwhelming majority of Whigs to the House of Delegates. It is not, we believe, in the power of any man, either by open desertion, or by stirring up or fomenting internal discord, to prevent the full triumph of the Whigs in the State.—All the signs of the times assure us in this is beyond doubt. But this only makes it more proper that there should be perfect harmony and union in the ranks, not to accomplish, but to swell the triumph we are certain of achieving.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

We are requested to state, that the charge made in the "*Democratic Standard*," of Saturday last, against *William T. Goldsborough*, of having opposed the nomination of the *John C. Legrand*, to an Associate Judgeship of this Judicial District, because of his being a Catholic, *is utterly untrue and unfounded in fact.*

We are further authorized to state, that Mr. *Goldsborough* did *not* know, until Saturday night last, that Judge *Legrand* was a Catholic, nor did he ever inquire as to his religious persuasion, believing that to be a matter with which he had nothing to do, and that the faith of individuals was too sacred to be used either for or against them in appointments to office. We are also requested to state, that Mr. *Goldsborough*, did not oppose Judge *Legrand* upon *political* grounds, but exclusively upon that of want of legal experience. No one more sincerely rejoices than does Mr. *Goldsborough*, that Judge *Legrand* has filled the duties of his high office with distinguished honor to himself, and advantage to the suitors in the Court of which he is so worthy a member; and in voting against him he but obeyed the dictates of what he considered his constitutional duty, acting as he did under the representations of others with regard to his want of opportunities of acquiring that knowledge of the science of law, which was required by the deep interests to be involved in the district to which he had been named.—*American.*

A FALSEHOOD NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—The *Republican and Argus*, of Thursday evening, states that Mr. *Goldsborough* buys the shoes for his hands from the *Maryland Penitentiary*;—this we pronounce to be *false*, and without the slightest grounds to justify the writer of the article in making the unfounded charge. Mr. Goldsborough neither buys his shoes nor any other product manufactured in that institution. Desperate, indeed, must be the party, when it has to resort to deliberate lying to detract from the merits of a man like Wm. T. Goldsborough, who is without reproach.

An Imputation and an Answer.—"If we mistake not, a correspondent of that paper [the National Intelligencer] urged the cession by our Government *of two or three of our Southwestern States to Mexico* to indemnify her for the expenses of the war! What do our patriotic Whigs think of that?"—*Balt. Argus.*

What do they think of it? Why, of course, that it is a shameless falsehood, equally disgraceful to its authors and the cause which it is deemed necessary to support by such aid.—*National Intelligencer.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 2.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN W. CRISFIELD,

Of Somerset.

For Delegates,

THOS. C. NICOLS,
CHAS. H. BOWDLE,
ROBERT L. SETH.

For Commissioner.

NICHOLAS RICE.

☞**Look out for Spurious Tickets.**—We caution our friends against spurious Whig Tickets of all descriptions. Our Tickets are all properly printed at the Gazette office for our friends and none other are genuine. Beware then Whigs, of any other Tickets than those. We hear spurious Whig Tickets are in circulation.

WHIGS OF TALBOT.

Recollect that WEDNESDAY NEXT, is the day of Election; and that on that day it becomes every man, professing Whig principles to shew and seal his devotion to them, by coming out and depositing his ballot for the Whig Candidates. Let every Whig then come timely and persuade his neighbour also to do the like. The Loco Foco party in this county, is active beyond precedent. Stimulated by thirst for public office under Mr. Thomas, some of the would be leaders are making super-human efforts in his behalf. With more time and leisure than the Whigs; most of them having little else to do, than worry and torment the voters; with greater relish and taste for the trickery of modern electioneering, and with the keen appetite for office, they are endeavouring to carry Talbot county. Most of the honest, retired men of the party, suspect not the aims and designs of those meddling politicians. Let them reflect, and they must be convinced that the efforts of these men are not wholly disinterested. Their great effort is to carry Talbot county, the residence of Mr. Thomas, by a considerable vote for him, and in doing so to manifest under his eye their devotion and service to him, to be remembered thereafter. The name of Mr. Thomas it is well known here lends no personal strength to any ticket. Out of the innumerable times he has been before the people, he led his ticket but once, and this for a man of the influence in his party which he claims is remarkable. He has never been a favorite with the plain, republican part of our community, and this fact is well known. Party screws and discipline are always brought to bear to force him up.

As to the Legislative ticket, it is well known that Mr. Bowdle was so well satisfied that the people were tired of sending him to the Legislature, having seen so few fruits on the Journal or elsewhere from it, that he was a little wary about going on the ticket again. But the great consideration with the party being his supposed *means*, and his willingness to spend them, he was again forced upon the people—The name of young Mr. Lloyd was never dreamed of by the party at large—it was decided upon by a secret knot in party conclave, perhaps in the office of the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, and then ushered forth to the world as a grand party scheme—thus ensuring a fund for corruption and securing what they supposed to be the family influence of the young gentleman in favor of Mr. Thomas and adverse to Mr. Goldsborough. The supposition that any thing of the sort was necessary, was the grossest insult to the family that could have been offered, if rightly received by them. The selection of Mr. Leonard and Mr Stevens, was made with reference to the same sordid mercenary and corrupting influences—and so every intelligent man in the community well knows. It is against such a ticket thus formed that on Wednesday next, the Whigs of Talbot are called to exercise the right of suffrage, and in favor of their own intelligent, republican and properly selected ticket. In the selection of this Whig Ticket, as every man must see and know, no such sordid corrupting motives prevailed. The wishes and feelings of the party at large were consulted and carried out—Come then people of Talbot and manifest your approbation of the course of the Whig party, and your detestation of that of the other party, on Wednesday next.

POWER TO WEALTH.

We now and then catch a Loco prowling about telling the people that Col. Thomas is not in favor of "representation according to taxation"—and that the Whigs undertake to prove it by unfairly quoting *parts only* of Mr. Thomas' speech and letter. Why, then, did we, and every other Whig journal in the State, publish the *entire* letter of Mr. Thomas as soon as it came forth?—thus giving to the community full and ample time to reflect upon it before the election, that justice might be done Mr. Thomas. Those who make this charge know full well (and much to their regret) that Mr. Thomas in his Hagerstown speech did say, "I am in favor of representation according to taxation: that is, if you pay taxes on a dollar's worth of property more than I do, I am willing you shall have a dollar's worth of influence more than I have." Mr. H. W. Dellinger and a number of other gentlemen of the Whig party, of *unquestionable veracity*, have borne testimony to the truth of the charge. Mr. Merrick, a distinguished member of the Locofoco party, has come out in a lengthy letter upon this subject, and says, "to the best of his knowledge *the words* are accurately given." Again, Mr. Thomas in his letter, says "he recollects referring to the subject of representation according to taxation," &c.

Is this not sufficient proof? What more can be asked? Mr. Thomas stands to it in his letter, and Mr. Merrick, one of his best friends, has said that Mr. Thomas *did* use the language attributed to him. Now in all candor, ought not this to be enough of *proof*. But we are told that the charge is contained in a single quotation from a long speech, and, that we ought to take the quotation "in connection with the context and subject matter of discussion."—*Indeed!* Why, Mr. Thomas used this language to explain what his views were—to simplify his thoughts and principles—he used it illustratively, that every man present might understand them. He desired it to be kuown where he *then was*, that he wanted "representation according to *taxation*," and this illustration was thought best adapted as explanative of those views.—Since we have been charged with suppression, only taking a little here and a little there, let us review the course of the Locofoco papers throughout the State, since the commencement of the campaign.

Has the BILL OF REPUDIATION offered by Mr. Thomas in the Legislature, December session, 1843, been *published* by any *Locofoco press* in the State?

Has the entire letter of Joseph J. Merrick, a prominent democrat, proving that Mr. Thomas *did* use the language attributed to him in the Torch Light, been published at any time in any democratic paper in the State?

Has it ever been denied that Mr. Thomas said he was in favor of "REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO TAXATION?

Has it ever been denied, that in *some parts* of the State, he advocated REPRESENTATION ACCORDING TO POPULATION?

Has it ever been denied, by any calm and dispassionate reasoner, that the doctrines that the Hon P. F. Thomas has espoused, advocated and promulgated in the wealthy parts of the Western Shore, are dangerous, detrimental and destructive to the Eastern Shore?

Answer these questions to the people—let the light of truth blaze forth to every mind, and the coming election will demonstrate to Locofocoism its utter deficiency in sound practical principles for good government, by a "Buena Vista" defeat.

☞Can the *editor* of the "Star" inform us who that gentleman was who was seen on Wednesday morning, driving at such a furious rate towards town, from a northerly direction, with the curtains of his carriage all fastened down, with a huge bundle by the side of him very carefully wrapped up in a cloak, out of which a "human face divine" was peeping most benignly? Had the gentleman been *Marshall-ing* his forces? Come out with the truth, Colonel, and no a-bateman-t.

Also, whether that "minister of the law" called at the "forks" to serve a writ, or *merely* to enquire after the *health* of the occupant?

Did he get there in the "*nic-o-time?*"

☞We regret to inform our patrons that one of our valuable *readers* who signs himself "Monitor," in the last "Star" has been pleased to find fault with us for keeping, as he thinks, "bad company," and threatens to discard our "time honored sheet" until we "mend our ways." His loss will no doubt be greatly *felt* by some of our *subscribers*, and we offer them our

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