MEXICAN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

Santa Anna's attack on Puebla.

Bombardment of Puebla by Col. Childs.

DESERTION OF MEXICAN TROOPS.

SANTA ANNA DENOUNCED A TRAITOR.

Gen. Scott's Passport to Santa Anna.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at N. Orleans on the 23d ult., with dates from Vera Cruz to the 19th. There is nothing later from Gen. Scott, but the intelligence from Puebla is highly interesting We copy from the Picayune:

On the 25th of September, Santa Anna, who it will be remembered was before reported to have surrendered to Col. Childs, addressed a letter to Col. C., who was in position on the heights commanding Puebla, stating that he had taken possession of the city with 8,000 men and requesting his immediate evacuation of the heights, at the same time stating that he would permit him either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, at Mexico; or with the American forces at Jalapa, without interception. His letter also threatened, in case of Col. Childs' refusal, to assault and drive him from his position.

Col. Childs replied, in regard to the threatened attack of the positions under his command, that he was fully satisfied that he should be able to defend himself successfully, and having been honored with the duty of guarding them, he was prepared to defend them to the last extremity without regard to the strength of the force he should bring against him.

The Arco Iris, of the 13th Oct., a new American paper published at Vera Cruz, furnishes a continuation of the above important intelligence from Puebla, as follows:

On the 27th of Sept., at 5 o'clock in the evening, after the correspondence between Santa Anna and Col. Childs had been closed the Mexican works of San Juan de Dios San Juan, Santa Rosa, and Santa Monyk, commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works, when the latter immediately began to throw cannon shot, bombs, and grenades, into the centre of the city of Puebla, which suffered considerable injury. About 8 o'clock in the evening, after three hours brisk work, the cannonading ceased, but commenced again with renewed vigor, on both sides, at day on the following morning.

By order of Santa Anna, breastworks of cotton bales were erected, and 400 bales had already been put in position, under command of Gen. Valesco, for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of the works, the Americans from Fort San Jose kept up a continued fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, discharges of bombs and grenades from the American lines were greatly increased. But night supervened and everything remained quiet.

On the 30th of September partial tranquility reigned in the city of Puebla. Gen. Rea had confided the erection of a battery to open upon the American position of San Jose. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the city and every preparation was making to overwhelm and destroy the "barbarous Yankees."

On the 1st of October, Santa Anna, at the head of 2,000 cavalry and infantry, and three pieces of artillery, sallied out from Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st of September, and reached Perote on the 4th.—Before he arrived at Tepeajualco which is 66 miles from Puebla, towards Vera Cruz, his designs were wholly prostrated by all his men, with the exception of 130 Hussars, attached to his personal guard, having pronounced against him, attributing the unfortunate events of war, and their want of success against the invaders, to his incapacity and unskilfulness. Some loudly declared him to be traitor, and unworthy of holding any position in the Mexican army

Santa Anna having arrived at Tepeajualco with his 130 hussars, received an order from the Mexican Government at Queretaro, directing him to proceed to Puebla at once with all his troops, but he did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandate of his Government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, publicly declaring his intention to go there to see whether he could raise another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

All letters from the interior coincide in saying that Santa Anna's conscious impotency to effect any thing more is leading him to make his way towards Guatemala for the purpose of leaving Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaca is only a pretext to quiet the suspicion, and prevent any interference in the accomplishment of his designs.

At Puebla, on the 2d of October, after Santa Anna's departure, the cannonading on both sides had totally ceased. The cotton fortification and store house under command of Valesco, took fire and were totally destroyed. The inhabitants hearing a ringing of bells, with the announcement that incendiarism was at work, became very much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments and were storming the city.

At the latest dates from Puebla, Colonel Childs was considered safe from further interruption, and was in daily expectation of the arrival of Gen. Lane.

It was reported at Puebla, after Santa Anna's departure, that he had a passport from Gen. Scott. The Mexican papers, however, deny that he was endeavoring to reach Guatemala, and insist that he will continue the war without respite until the Genius of Liberty again smiles on the sufferings of Mexico.

Pena y Pena, the Chief Justice of Mexico, was discharging the duties of President at Queretaro, had refused to recognize his associates, as appointed by Santa Anna, to possess, in conjunction with himself, the supreme power of the Government. He had proposed to Congress to select his associates.

A report prevailed at Vera Cruz on the 18th that a company of Texas Rangers had been attacked by the guerillas, 12 miles from Vera Cruz, and all but two cut off—an express, however, subsequently arrived, stating that one man was killed and eighteen missing.

Some difficulty had occurred in the Massachusetts regiment, and Gen. Cushing had disarmed and detached sixty-five from the regiment.

Captain Wells had been honorably acquitted by the Court of Inquiry.

Col. Jack Hays had arrived with his command at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Lane was at Perote on the 4th inst: and no doubt entered Puebla in a few days afterwards.

The Arco Iris of the 16th, speaks of extensive preparations to dispatch a train, and says that more than four thousand troops would join it, besides which a large number would be still left. It would be under the command of Gen. Patterson, and the editor conjectures that he has a new expedition against some other State not hitherto invaded by the Americans, instead of joining Gen. Scott at Mexico, in contemplation.

The same paper contains some speculations as to the probable action of the Congress at Queretaro. Among other rumors, it states that the minds of the people of the interior have undergone a great change since the occupation of the Capital, and were now more disposed to peace.

An expedition against the guerillas, planned by Gen. Patterson, had returned after successfully encountering and dispersing several parties.

A letter in the Picayune, dated Vera Cruz, Oct. 11, says:

Amongst the late arrivals of troops is Capt. Tilghman's company of Baltimore light artillery. They are a fine looking set of men, and their uniform remarkable tasteful and neat, though almost too fine for the rough usage it will be subject to in a campaign. They have been supplied with excellent horses, and six beautiful pieces of cannon, forges, caissons, &c. in proportion.

The Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty of the 15th October gives the following account of an expedition against the guerillas:

Guerilla Expedition.—The guerillas have of late become so troublesome and daring, and have gathered in such swarms in the chaparral and other places of ambush in the vicinity of this city, that even the Mexican farmers would not venture in to supply our market. In consequence of this state of affairs, Captain Truett with 200 mounted volunteers, and Capt. Armstrong with 160, went out on the morning of the 13th inst., by order of Major Gen. Patterson, to scour the country and rid it of these marauding robbers, who, under the guise of patriotism, infest it, to the detriment of the Mexicans as well as the Americans. According to the orders of Major Gen. Patterson, Captain Truett was to proceed to the right of the city in a north-westerly direction until he struck the Orizaba road, which he was to follow turning to the left, while Capt. Armstrong was to proceed to the left of the city in a southwesterly direction until he struck the same road, which he was to follow turning to the right. The two detachments were to march with flankers until they met, and it will be seen, by the arrangement, that any party fleeing from either of them would run a risk of being encountered by the other.

Capt. Truett marched by Santa Fe and Matagordera. He found in various places large quantities of arms and ammunition, which he either destroyed or carried away, and succeeded in killing six guerilleros.—Capt. Armstrong went to Medelin, where there were a great number of guerilleros, but they all made their escape, with the exception of one, who was killed. Here he found a large lot of arms and ammunition, with some of the clothing of the American soldiers, of which he destroyed the greater part and carried the remainder away. He remained at Medelin all night, re-crossed the river early next morning, and marched in the direction of the Orizaba road. He proceeded, however, but a short distance in that direction when he came across the trail of a number of shod horses; he immediately turned in the direction of the trail, and following the tracks soon arrived at a number of ranchos which were all crowded with guerilleros. The volunteers charged upon them with their usual impetuosity, driving them away from every rancho with much slaughter. Six bodies were counted lying dead in one yard. In these ranchos were found arms in abundance, among which were those worn by the army and navy officers of the United States, but mostly Mexican sabres and British muskets. Capts. Truett and Armstrong returned yesterday, and the manner in which they conducted the expedition, was highly approved of by Maj Gen. Patterson.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—A letter in the New Orleans Picayune gives the following account of this difficulty:

The other day it became necessary to clothe the Massachusetts regiment anew; their old grey uniform having become seriously dilapidated. Grey clothing could not, of course, be procured here, and the United States blue (the best soldier's clothing in the world) was substituted for it. The regiment accepted the clothing, with the exception of one company, the members of which positively refused, on the ground that it was disgraceful for them to wear the national uniform! They could not clothe themselves in any thing else; they were becoming ragged and were on the point of marching to the interior, where there is no clothing at all. Gen. Cushing ordered them out of the ranks and sent them to the castle to perform laborer's duty,

Yesterday the prisoners were marched from the camp to the castle, under charge of Capt. Carr's company, 11th infantry.—On reaching the mole some fifteen of them endeavored to beg off, saying that if they were permitted to return to duty, they would wear the blue cloth, but it was too late.

To-day the 13th infantry will march with a train of some sixty or seventy wagons for the National Bridge.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

A few letters were received in St. Louis yesterday, from Santa Fe. Our correspondence has not come to hand, but we have seen a private letter from a member of Col. Easton's battalion, which is dated on the 24th of August. It is mainly made up of matters of no great general interest. The company to which the writer belonged was sixty-three days on the route, only forty-three of which, however, were occupied in the march. The whole of Col. Easton's battalion had arrived, and they were busily engaged in getting their quarters in good order. It is said, that the evils under which the volunteers who preceded them had suffered, from indulgence in dissipation and gambling, and the disregard of military order, would be immediately remedied, as they "were under rigid discipline."

The writer says: "We have a rumor here, that the Mexicans have murdered all the Americans in Chihuahua, but it has not been confirmed; and a Mexican from El Paso says, that they had not heard of it at that place."—*St. Louis Republican, Oct. 23d.*

EXILE OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Under this title the *Richmond Republican* dwells with emphasis and truth upon the conduct of the Administration towards Gen. Taylor, ever since his growing renown made him an object of political jealousy in high places. It is occasionally recorded in history that weak monarchs, possessed by a morbid vanity, have hated with implacable malignity the successful generals and statesmen of their own appointment whose glory seemed likely to eclipse the legitimate splendours of royalty. Thus Belisarius served his country too well. The Emperor, dwarfed by his greatness, could not bear the sight of the hero who had illustrated his reign by brilliant victories, who had restored to the Roman name its ancient *prestige* of invincibility. The warrior was sacrificed; the brightness of his fame made imperial insignificance too clearly visible.

The victory of Monterey, imparting lustre to our arms and filling the whole country with admiration of the prowess of our gallant soldiers, lost to Gen. Taylor the favor and friendship of the Administration. He was henceforth an enemy in their sight. Every blow by which he shattered the power of Mexico was felt throughout their array of partizan cohorts.

But the time is coming when the People will stand by their own. In quoting the eloquent language of the Republican we do not join in the implied recommendation of the last paragraph. No. Let Gen. Taylor stay where he is ordered to stay, if but half a regiment is left him. It does not become a man of his calibre to pout and show petulance. Those that strive to heap indignities upon him will be well paid back, one of these days. Let the brave old man maintain the calm immovable aspect, the serene composure, which the consciousness of duty imparts. The Administration cannot humiliate him. The People do not forget him:—*Inquirer.*

But what was the course of the Administration? It sought to supercede him by placing a civilian over his head. It repeatedly made the unworthy effort and was repeatedly foiled. Its friends in Congress endeavored to cast censure upon a name that had ever been linked to victory and honor. Gen. Scott, who, at one time, applied in vain for active service, was ordered to take the chief command of the line of operations from Vera Cruz. Gen. Taylor was condemned to the apparent seclusion and retirement of the Rio Grande. The whole of his regular force, with the exception of some six hundred men, was taken from him by Gen. Scott. Three times has he been stripped of the flower of his army, to swell the legions of the new commander. Each time he has patiently submitted. He has given his sword and his armor to another. Who has ever heard him murmur? Who has heard him complain?

There is but one instance of his declining to yeild immediate acquiesence in the wishes of the Administration. Its *orders* he has always obeyed. The occasion to which we refer was when Gen. Scott, after removing all his regulars, advised him to fall back from Saltillo to Monterey. It will be recollected that, during the rumors of our defeat in the memorable contest which ensued, the Union published letters from Gen. Taylor, showing very clearly that the responsibility of his position in that battle rested upon his own head. It did indeed! He declined retiring to Monterey—he even advanced beyond Saltillo—not from contumacy, but for military reasons which he gave in those published letters, and which, but a few days after their publication, were stamped with the broad seal of a victory that astonished the world.—The Mexican defeat, in the desert, proved what he predicted it would, the utter disorganization of the finest army they had ever raised, and hung like a millstone upon the neck of that Republic up to the very hour of her convulsive and dying effort at the gates of her capital.

Surely, *now* the Administration could give voice to the swelling heart of the nation. Surely now it could say, "Go from this spot, where your gleaming blade has destroyed the last vestige of hostility—go, aid your country, and reap new laurels in another field We will no longer seek to keep you in obscurity and inaction." But no. The great warrior, whose victory of Buena Vista has been acknowledged by veteran generals of Europe as one of the most extraordinary achievements of history, was consigned to miserable *garrison duty*, which the youngest of our Brigadiers would have been abundantly capable to fill.—From the *22d of February last*, up to this hour, *General Taylor has been condemned to a position of greater obscurity and less responsibility than that which he held before the first blow had been struck on the Rio Grande, and before the world had ever known that there was such a soldier!*—Why is this so? Has he done aught *since* that period to render him *less* able to serve his country?

Winter, spring and summer have passed away, and still he sits beneath the Walnut Grove, near Monterey, knowing no change in his monotonous confinement, save that occasioned by successive departures of portions of his small force for the line of Vera Cruz. There he remains, his victorious sword rusting in its scabbard, while Pillow, Cushing, Lane and others are permitted to seek distinction and renown in a stirring field. There he is imprisoned, like a caged eagle, while his ear catches the roar of the distant battle, and his heart pants to break its inglorious bonds, and plunge forth into the centre of the storm. Such is a hero's, such a patriot's reward!

The country, we are sure, would deem Gen. Taylor more than justified should he now resign his subaltern command Without a complaint, or a single impatient word, he has bore long enough the indignities of his situation. Self-respect may at last demand that he should leave a post where he can no longer be employed, except as a sentinel over fields which his valor has made immortal.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY.—La Patria contains further particulars from Yucatan, and the assassinations burnings and robberies by the Indians in the district of Valadolid:—On the 5th, they burned the building of a plantation with a variety of property, robbing the chapel attached to it of its sacred vessels. On the next day they attacked another rancho and killed the inmates. On the 9th, they attacked another plantation, in which, were only a lady, her daughter, and son, a youth. The women were tied, stripped, and subjected to the most brutal outrages. The boy coming up to beg that their lives might be spared, the leader of the savages, with a blow of his sword, split open his skull, and then cutting off a portion of his body, fastening it still living and bleeding to his nostrils with the same fibres that bound it to the mutilated body! Not content with this, they took out the heart of the boy and divided it among the band. After this they robbed the house of $2,000, in gold and silver and went away, leaving the woman for dead; they afterwards recovered. The number or banditti engaged in these atrocities is said to be not more than 200. The troops sent against them are commanded by Don Manuel Olliva; but as yet they have not found the savages.

A MOURNFUL SPECTACLE.—A young man named Robert Karr, was arrested in Parkersburg, Va., on Saturday evening, 23d inst, charged with the commission of a crime in Augusta county. The prisoner was lodged in jail, and on Sunday morning, was found a maniac!

The abruptness of his arrest and the fright occasioned thereby, proved too much for his mind—he was completely deranged. On Monday morning, he started in charge of Sheriff Cook, for Staunton—a more fit inmate for the asylum than the jail. "Mother, mother, mother—home, home." Such were the only and almost incoherent exclamations of the poor maniac; and who, that heard, will ever forget the poignant anguish that attended the utterance of these endearing words!

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—From the official minutes of this Church for 1847, just published by Lane & Tippitt, we gather some rather interesting statistics, though not in one respect of the most gratifying character.—There is a decrease of membership amounting to 12,744; of this number 12,184 are whites. There are twenty-four conferences in union with the Church, of which the Baltimore Conference has the largest membership, viz. 52,338 white and 16,387 colored. Ohio stands next numerically, having a white membership of 61,684, and colored 514. Philadelphia, New York, and Pittsburg are next. The Vermont Conference has the smallest. The total membership in the twenty-four conferences is white 600 941; colored 29,991; Indians 716; total 631,538. There are 3,296 travelling preachers, 346 superannuated, 4,913 local; total 8,555. These statistics do not include the Southern branch of the Methodist Church.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The New York Courier states these facts in reference to the action of the Bishops: As soon as the canon placing the power to remit or modify such a sentence as his [Bishop Onderdonk] in the House of Bishops had become a law, by the action of both houses, a committee of five Bishops, elected by a ballot, brought in a report *recommending, unanimously, that the Bishop thas leave to withdraw his papers.* The report went largely and ably into the reasons for rejecting his demand. Among others, that there was no reason to believe he had repented of that of which he had been found guilty, and that until there should be received from him satisfactory profession of repentance, restoration was impossible.

The report went farther, and aimed at impressing on the mind of Bishop Onderdonk, that since the office of a Bishop was given him, not for his sake, but the good of the Church, there was nothing left to him, but the bare "legal possibility" of being ever restored, and no such possibility as should be the basis in his mind of any expectation. The report was very strong; and we trust will be considered as terminating this unhappy case.

The vote on the resolution was *sixteen to six.* The *six* were precisely the same Bishops who, on the trial, voted *not guilty.* Two Bishops, who would certainly have voted with the sixteen, were absent viz: Bishops Smith and Potter. All present the vote would have been 18 to 6.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 6.

ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—The Whigs of New York have elected their Governor, Lieut. Governor, and the heads of departments by overwhelming majorities. Both Houses are Whig by large majorities.

NEW JERSEY.—The majority of the Democratic candidate for Governor is 2,755. The Legislature is Whig.

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

The Governor of Maryland has issued the following proclamation, recommending the 25th of the present month to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer:

WHEREAS, it has been customary for the Governor of this State, to assign annually some one day, to be observed by the People of the State, as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the many blessings, individual and national, civil and religious enjoyed by them, and of prayer to the Almighty for the continuance of those blessings, and the avertion of the evils of War, and all others which may threaten to disturb the national harmony and prosperity.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS G. PRATT, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby assign THURSDAY, the 25th day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving in this State; and the people of Maryland are most earnestly enjoined to abstain on that day from all secular employment, and to devote themselves on that day in giving thanks to Almighty God for the distinguished privileges and blessings enjoyed by them as a people, and in prayer to the Almighty for the restoration of peace, and the preservation of the national harmony and prosperity.

[L. S.] GIVEN under my hand and the great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 29th day of October, 1847, and of the Independence of the United States the 72d.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The subjoined letter from Gen. Taylor has been received by Col. Pickell, to whom it was addressed as President of the Baltimore City Whig Convention.

The letter was in answer to the following resolutions which were adopted by the City Whig Convention on the 28th day of July:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention recognize in Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR all the high qualifications that are essential to the faithful and proper discharge of the important and responsible duties of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and in view of his patriotism, his ability, his firmness and his integrity, recommend him to the suffrages of the people for the next Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention consider Major General Zachary Taylor already in the field as the people's candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, and as such entitled to the support of every true Whig in the land.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this Convention, be forwarded to Gen. Taylor.

These resolutions were accordingly transmitted to Gen. Taylor by Col. Pickell, and the following is the answer:

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolutions adopted at the Whig Convention of the citizens of Baltimore, which were forwarded by you.

My views in relation to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency, are evidently well known to the people of the country, and I therefore avail myself of the occasion, only to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred in the terms of the resolutions and the recommendations adopted by the Convention.

Please make this known in a suitable manner to the citizens forming the Convention, and accept the best wishes of,

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

Col. JNO. PICKELL,
President Whig Convention of Baltimore.

THE NEW ENGLAND REGIMENT.—The Hartford Times states, on the authority of letters from Lieut. Col. Seymour, in command of the New England Regiment that its numbers are reduced *one-half.* The body of Col. Ransom will be sent home.

From the Richmond Republican.

One of the Surgeons of the Army, (who has since been himself dangerously wounded,) writing to a friend after the battles of Contreros, and Churubusco, says:

"After operating, with my assistants, till three o'clock in the morning, I left the building of which I had made a temporary hospital, to take an hour's rest in the open air. *I turned round to look at my amputation table; under it was a perfect heap of arms and legs;* and, looking at myself, I found I was covered with blood from head to foot."

RILEY, THE DESERTER.—An officer of Colonel Hays' Texan regiment, who was in the battle of Buena Vista, says that he recognized Riley in the contest, and watched him closely. He said that Riley had a piece of artillery under his charge, and seemed to act independent of anything but his own will. He went over the field courting danger where it was thickest, and often caused our troops to wonder who it was among the Mexicans that so distinguished himself.

☞ The Washington Union reiterates, that Mr. Trist has been recalled from Mexico, and that no other agent will be sent out, and no propositions made by the United States for peace,—if Mexico desires it, she must sue for it. If she should have any propositions to make, of course they will be duly received and considered by Mr. Polk and his Cabinet.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—Several of Capt. C. M. Clay's companies of volunteers who were prisoners in Mexico, have published a card, in the course of which they say:

When Captain Henry made his escape and the Mexican commander, excited by the event, gave orders for the massacre of the Americans, Capt Clay exclaimed: "Kill the officers—spare the soldiers!" A Mexican Major ran to him presenting a cocked pistol to his breast. He still exclaimed: "Kill me—kill the officers—but spare the men—they are innocent!" Who but C. M. Clay, with a loaded pistol to his head and in the hand of an enraged enemy, would have shown such magnanimous self-devotion? If any man is entitled to be called the "soldier's friend," he is.

A collision of two locomotives took place on the Western (Mass.) Railroad on Friday morning. No person dangerously injured. Although the trains were not moving with great rapidity the collision was so violent as to disable the engines, and to make a wreck of a number of cars. The tender of the passenger train was forced by the momentum of the cars behind it, upon the engine, and the baggage car upon the top of the tender.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1847.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain are moderate. Good to prime red wheat sold this morning at 1 25 a $1 30; white at 1 28 a $1 33; and white for family flour at 135 a $1 38. White Corn 66 a 68 cts, and yellow at 68 a 70. Oats 38 a 41. Rye 85 a 88.

Married,

In St. Michaels on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Aspril, SAM'L S. HARRISON to HESTER ANN WEST.

October 12th, in the M. E. Church, at Marcus Hook, by the Rev. Stephen Townsend, Rev. Levi Stocks, of the Philada. Annual Conference, to Miss Eliza B., daughter of Alex'r. McKeever, Esq., of Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Juvenile Fair.

THE Young Ladies of St Peter's parish invite public attention to their sale of FANCY ARTICLES. Refreshments &c., to take place on Wednesday next 10th inst.) in the vacant house belonging to Emalls Martin Esq., on Dover st., and nearly opposite the enclosure intended for the Agricultural exhibition.

The room will be open for visitors at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely; and the sale continued throughout the day and evening

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Attention Easton Dragoons!

YOU are ordered to meet at Easton on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, on the usual Parade ground in full winter Uniform and Horse Equipments

By order
JOHN W. CHEEZUM, O. S.
Easton, Nov. 6, 1847.

BRIGADE MUSTER.

Headquarters 12th Brigade M. M.
EASTON, Oct, 30th, 1847.

THE Commanding officers of the 4th and 26th Regiments of Infantry, and the 9th Regiment of Cavalry, are hereby ordered to muster the Militia and Volunteer companies of their respective commands belonging to Talbot county, at Easton, on Friday the 12th of November at 10 o'clock A. M., for a general Review and inspection.

By order Brig. Gen. TILGHMAN,
W. C. Mackey, Aid.

Headquarters 4th Regiment M. M.

EASTON, OCT. 30, 1847.

THE several Companies of Volunteers and Militia, composing this Regiment, are ordered to parade on Friday the 12th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in front of the Court House in Easton.

The commissioned officers, of the Regiment will meet for drill, in Easton, on Friday the 5th day of November at 10 o'clock A. M. By order

H. C. MACKEY, Adjutant.

Head Quarter's 9th Cavalry Regt. M. M.

THE Commanding Officers of the several Cavalry Companies, composing the 9th Regimental Cavalry district M. M., are hereby ordered to assemble their several Companies in Easton on Friday the 12th November, at 10 o'clock A. M., for review and inspection, agreeably to order of

Brig Gen. TILGHMAN.
SAML. HAMBLETON Jr.,
Col. 9th Cavalry Reg. M. M.
Easton, Oct. 30, 1847—S

NEW CROP RAISINS, Fresh Candies, Chesnuts, Almonds, &c., just received and for sale by
Nov. 6. CHAS. ROBINSON.

SEINE TWINE, 2 & 3 cord in Balls, just received and for sale by
Oct. 30. CHEEZUM & EMORY.

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