

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER.

The French steam packet New York put into Newport on Friday morning, bound to New York, short of coal, not having more than one ton when she came to anchor in that harbor.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday afternoon says—

A somewhat severe shock of an earthquake had been felt at Sierse, in the department of the Dordogne. It occurred on the morning of the 15th of October.

La Patrie intimates that the French Government is about to send artillery and munitions of war to Senegal for the supply of the forts there erected for the protection of the factories.

ITALY.—Pope Pius IX. has promulgated a decree establishing a Council of State agreeably to the design expressed by the Pope in his famous circular of April the 19th. In the introduction to the decree, which consists of fifty-six articles, he declares such a Council to have been in former times the glory of the States of the Holy See.

He declares his conviction that when the pontifical Government is enriched by such an institution, and has the aid of those honored with the suffrages of the provinces, the public administration will be more vigorously executed and give to the government the practical character which his Holiness desires it should have.

He farther trusts to the moderation of the people to appreciate this political benefit, and asks that they will express their gratitude by the preservation of order.

M. Dragonetti had been exiled from Rome, and the "*Pallade*" had been suppressed. These two events were by some connected with Cardinal Ferretti's absence from the city.

Four suspension bridges were about to be erected in Rome by a French company, and other works of public utility were likely to be carried forward by foreign capitalists. Hitherto the law, or at least unbroken custom, did not admit of such privilege being granted to foreigners.

In Tuscany the punishment of death had been abolished by proclamation of the Grand Duke. The excited populace thereupon broke open the prison where the guillotine was kept, and having carried that instrument to the public square, set fire to it, while the bells of the town rang a merry peal.

AUSTRIA.—The Sardinian minister at the Court of Austria had left for London, charged, it was believed, with an important mission relative to the state of affairs in the territories of the King of the Two Sicilies.

The Count de Medem, the Austrian ambassador to the Pontifical Court, who had been at Vienna for the understood purpose of forwarding negotiations between the Pope and the Emperor, had returned to his post.

A change of Ministry was anticipated at Vienna.

The archduchess Maria Louisa had fixed her departure for Parma for the 24th, and arrangements had been made for the rapid conveyance of Austrian troops to the duchy, in the event of any disturbance.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Diet met at Berne on the 18th of October, to discuss the means of carrying into execution the vote of the Diet on the 20th of July. The deputy for Zurich opened the debate by proposing means of pacification; a proclamation addressed to the people of the seven cantons, the sending of two federal commissioners into each of the seven cantons, and that the committee should as soon as possible make propositions to this effect.

The member from Lucerne offered a resolution that these propositions which had been read should be printed, for the use of the members. This was agreed to.

On a proposition of the deputies from the town of Bale, a joint committee of the majority and minority was appointed, who are to draft a letter of instructions for the representatives, and a proclamation to the seven cantons. A conciliatory spirit was shown by all parties.

A rumor of hostilities having already commenced on the banks of Lake Neufchatel was current, but not believed. The beautiful little steamboat, so well known to American travellers, has now become a "Ship of war."

Another account of the 20th, says that supplies of cannon, muskets and powder, from the French Government are smuggling into the Jesuit cantons.

SWEDEN.—Apprehensions of the cholera were entertained and it was said on the authority of a letter from Stockholm, that two schooners and four barques, with medical men on board, had been sent out to superintend the quarantine on the frontier on account of its appearance.

SPAIN.—The King and Queen continued together in apparent harmony and were in public frequently.

RUSSIA.—Negotiations for a concordat between Russia and the Holy See had been broken off. The Pope demanded that converts from the Greek to the Russian Greek Church should be allowed to return to their former religious worship.

This was refused, on the ground that their conversion was voluntary. To which it was replied that if voluntary, there was nothing to apprehend on the part of Russia from the concession; if otherwise, no concordat could be entered into without this concession.

A WHIG HOUSE CERTAIN.—The N. Y. express says that the election of four Whigs in Maryland, one in Louisiana and one in Mississippi—total, six—gives us, added to the 110 previously chosen (*not* including Messrs. Tuck and Levin) 116 members in the lower house—being a clear majority of *four* at least, and of *eight* [illegible] members.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FARMS.

The Committee on Farms report, that they entered upon their duties at the earliest practicable period, sincerely anxious to perform them in a manner worthy of the cause entrusted to their charge. Attributing to the Societies both a liberal disposition to reward merit and a prudent desire to derive somewhat of advantage to the agricultural community in whose behalf they stand forth, it was the aim of the committee, while obtaining such facts as would enable them to decide with impartiality, to gain such information as might prove palpably useful. With these purposes in view, they left with the competitors for premiums on farms not rented a series of questions, embracing as they believed, many of the points essential to good management.

Although, with a proper allowance for the circumstances and a due respect for the modesty, which have been the cause, they have to regret that a worthy competitor should have withdrawn, and that these questions have not been answered by the two remaining upon the field with that exactness which alone could enable them to make a systematic report, it becomes them to declare, that the merits of both and the grounds for deciding between them are such that they could not, without the introduction of a practice which might at present be too rigid, decline awarding the premiums.

As the statements furnished contain to a great extent, the grounds of decision, and constitute the interesting portion of their report, they respectfully call the attention of the societies to them:

Statement of Mr. Samuel Hambleton.

NEAR ST. MICHAELS, Oct. 12, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—The farm which I have with so much temerity offered for premium, was purchased by me in 1812, and at that time, contained 175 acres. In 1826 I added ten, and in 1829, ninety-eight acres; so that it now contains 283 acres—The greater part of it was dead poor—little of it repaid the cost of cultivation.

I did not settle on this farm until 1820, and was not able to give it much personal attention for many years. The principal improvements have been made from oyster shell lime, seaware, marsh mud, heads of creeks, and the produce of the farm yard. It is generally believed that I have expended much money on it. I regret that I am unable to shew the amount of my early purchases of manure, that you might judge whether they were judiciously made or not. My purchases for two or three years past have been considerable—much more than the whole of the years preceding—I have 2000 bushels of ashes, in heaps, for next year.

My system has been that of four fields without fallow—but I am under the necessity of giving it up, on account of the increase of blue grass.

The enclosed account of crops for about twenty years is all that I am able to furnish.

Very respectfully,
your ob't servant,
S. HAMBLETON.

Messrs. Holliday and Goldsborough.

Communication of Corn Planter, in the American Farmer, Vol. 12, page 162, to which they were referred for an account of the labors and success of Mr. William Hambleton.

TALBOT Co., EASTERN SHORE, MD., Oct. 12, 1831.

MR. SMITH:—I do not know how I can more satisfactorily answer the polite call of "Potomac," than by giving some account of improvements made on one of the farms alluded to in my last, by the application of bank shells, seaware, marsh mud, and heads of creeks, aided by a well conducted farm yard. These have been so remarkable as to have had a beneficial effect in this county, and I think such examples should be made known as widely as possible for general benefit

I select this farm, *Emerson's Point*, in particular, because no one can pretend that capital had any agency in restoring its fertility. It lies near the mouth of Miles' river, emptying into the Eastern branch of the Chesapeake Bay, and contains two hundred and seventy-five acres. It was purchased by the father of the present proprietor, Mr. Wm. Hambleton, about the year 1790, at 40s. Maryland currency—or 5,33 dollars per acre, and was occupied by a tenant, as it had been for two or three generations, until the year 1808, when the proprietor married and settled on it.

The soil is a stiff, yellow clay—growth chiefly pine; it was worn down to the lowest state of sterility: a considerable portion had been suffered to run into pine thickets, where the corn ridges are still visible; and it was nearly destitute of the buildings indispensable to a farmer. But the means of improvement were at hand: the proprietor knew their value and lost no time in availing himself of them. He had no *capital* of any kind, but he was young, skilful and industrious. Having no slaves he commenced with two hired hands, and, occasionally, two boys; two horses and a yoke of oxen. The arable land was one hundred and twenty-nine acres; but his operations for many years were confined to ninety-nine acres—a poor field of thirty acres, distant from his resources, he left idle, unenclosed. He laid off these 99 acres as follows: two fields of 45 acres each—two lots, 5 and 1 1-2—orchard and garden, 2 1-2 acres. For his first crop, to make a push, he selected his best land, including the old tobacco ground near the house. From 45 bushels of wheat seeded Sept., 1807, he got a crop of 115, less than three for one. In the spring of 1808 he planted corn on one-half of his other field, after getting out a considerable quantity of bank shells and seaware, and left the other half, under the same enclosure, for fallow, to be manured as opportunity might permit during the summer—and this place he continued to fallow for about eight years, and would have continued it longer but for the inconvenience arising from the want of pasture. It is to be regretted that he did not keep an exact record of all his crops: however, he assures me that the following may be depended on as very near the truth. His first crop of corn was 85 barrels—his second 35, of which 20 were short corn.—(It may be well here to mention that a barrel of corn is five bushels of grain, or ten bushels of ears.) His second crop of wheat was 250 bushels from 45 of seed, being 5 1-2 for one. His third crop, 350, nearly eight for one. Fourth, 500—fifth, 700, and so on, increasing every year until the year 1816, having altered the arrangement of his fields from two of 45 to three of 30 acres each, he reaped from 67 1-2 of seed a thousand bushels of prime wheat—one-half on corn land, the other fallow. This crop he had the good fortune to sell at $2.91 cents per bushel, and the good sense, although not pressed, to apply the proceeds to the payment of debts necessarily contracted in the erection of buildings, among others an excellent barn, and the purchase of three or four boys; and various expenses incident to a new establishment and growing family.—It should be remarked, also, that, until the end of the year 1818, his land was butthened with a third of the estimated rent, as dower.

No memorandum can be found for the crops of the three succeeding years, nor does he recollect the amount; but they were not so great as that just stated. He failed in one crop from defective seed which he purchased. In 1820 he reaped 1127 bushels from 90 of seed, 30 of which was sown on the out-field before mentioned. This, and several other crops, to be noticed, he has on record. In 1823 his wheat crop from 72 was 1039 bushels—nearly 14 1-2 for one.

In 1830, from 88 of seed, he reaped 1497 bushels of wheat, 17 for one; one-half from corn land, the other fallow, 30 acres each; the fallow yielded 25 for one—see some account of this crop in the Farmer, about July, 1830.

Last year, being much occupied in repairing and building, he seeded only 50 bushels of wheat, which produced a crop of 628 bushels—all this was on corn land, except a lot of five acres, which, from 7 1-2 of seed gave 157 bushels—nearly 21 for one.

I have confined myself principally to an account of his wheat crops, because he could not inform me with so much accuracy the amount of his corn crops—they were generally good, seldom falling below three barrels to the thousand, and frequently reaching four. His greatest crop of corn was in 1827, from two of his 30 acre fields, 520 barrels.

Last year he bought 5000 bushels of oyster shells at the cost of $100—burnt and spread them, as far as they went, at the rate of 200 bushels per acre, just before planting corn, on the out field, which got also a dressing of farm yard manure. The crop of corn just gathered is fair—few in the county better. His shell banks giving out and the drifts of seaware being less abundant than formerly, about eight years ago he commenced the use of marsh and heads of creeks, of which he thinks favorably, paying strict attention to the farm yard and compost heaps. He has one now containing upwards of 1000 skakes, or double-heads, taken a few weeks ago in his seine—from this he calculates on a thousand cart loads of manure for his corn land next spring. From their livers he extracted seventy three gallons of oil. From experiments made last year with similar oil he is of opinion that it is a remedy against the worm so destructive to the peach tree. He does not spread seaware so thick as I recommended in my last, on account of the difficulty of ploughing in—nor would he recommend the shells to be put so near—intervals of five lands should be left; between marsh, &c., three. I readily yield to his superior judgment.

For fourteen or fifteen years past he has made use of the sickle—much of his wheat being too rank for the cradle. He ploughs about four inches deep, and cannot be induced to go deeper—in good land sows a bushel and a half to the acre—in poor, one bushel; breaks his fallow ground about the middle of June—cross ploughs soon after harvest—rolls and harrows, and, if likely to be grassy, gives it a third ploughing—puts in with the plough very shoal, in narrow ridges, keeping his manure near the surface. I consulted him respecting the question of "Potomac."—He is of opinion that no danger is to be apprehended from the application of rotten marsh to growing crops, if put on in reasonable quantities.

It will be observed that this farm, notwithstanding its rapid improvement, has been *severely cropped*—present gain, from necessity, being the main object. The proprietor was not insensible of the value of clover as an improving crop, but he could not let it remain long enough to be of much use to the land. He never cut but one field of it, 1825, upwards of 50 tons from 30 acres. Hereafter, having got his out field in pretty good order, he will adopt the four field system, cutting one field of clover every year. His regular force is five able hands with some small boys. He runs three ox and two horse carts—has never kept an overseer, and for many years labored daily. I have not thought it necessary to state his root crops, the produce of his hog pen, &c., supposing that his principal crops would clearly snow the progress of improvement.

[Some other matter not relating to this farm, omitted.] CORN PLANTER.

This last statement, as far as it goes, is its own best commentary, and the committee would not cast a shade over its interest by attempting either to enlarge upon or condense it; but as the best summary of good management is, the success which has resulted from it; they here note the fact, that taking into view the whole of Mr. Hambleton's acquisitions and improvements, he has, besides supporting a large family in comfort, in the course of 40 years, by diligent attention to farming alone, increased his property twenty fold in other words, he has realized an average interest of 60 per cent. on his original capital.

It is almost superfluous to add, that they found in the general condition of his farm evidences of good management, which characterize the neighborhood in which he lives. And although it may be said, that the present value of his estate, is in a measure owing to the fact that the prices of lands around him ranges rather high, it should be borne in mind that inasmuch as he was one of the first, if not the very first, to commence the system of thorough manuring, which has increased both their intrinsic and their market value, his merits are only placed the more above detraction. His claims to the first premium are such that the committee need not play around the point; they unhesitatingly award it to him. May he long hold it at its proper value, as a tribute from a portion of the many who have derived benefit from his example; and may those of his descendants to whom in turn it shall pass, with a share of his possessions, ever bear in mind that, in order continually to enjoy the *independant swing** he has provided for them, they must emulate his diligence.

The fact that Mr. Samuel Hambleton stands without a competitor for the second premium would be no reason for assigning it to him. He enjoys the reputation of being an expensive farmer, and he indirectly pleads to it as a charge. That he has made free use of his funds in adding to the productive properties of his soil, in improving the general condition of his farm, and in collecting around him improved stock of every description and providing for their comfort, is with the committee strong presumptive evidence in his favor. His statement shows that although frequently called away by his official duties, and although his purchases of manure, with the exception of lime, have been inconsiderable, he has some how managed to increase the average of his wheat crop 25 per cent. in the course of 12 years, and his corn crop 40 per cent. in 16 years.—Yet as he stands to all appearance, so far below his competitor and a great many of the farmers around him as regards the increase in his productions, they would have been exceedingly doubtful as to his pretensions, had they not perceived in him other merits, so high in their character that it would poorly become the agents of two societies for the promotion of agriculture, to let them remain hid under the bushel. Truth requires them to say, that while the character of the soil and the facilities for transportation, render Talbot County, and especially that portion of it in which Mr. Hambleton resides, best adapted to the production of grain—the adaptation is not exclusive—and had he no other merit, it would be sufficient with the committee to know, that he has liberally used his funds in collecting around him improved stock of every description, that by a reasonable provision for their comfort, he continues to raise them with success, and that he is at all times willing to sell them to his neighbors at moderate prices.

They think he well deserves the second premium—belonging as he does to the most worthy and modest fraternity of Bachelors, amongst whom a majority of the committee have claims to be enrolled, he has their best wishes, that he may long enjoy his freedom, if it continue to please him, and that all his enterprizes may be brought profitably to bear.

The competitors for premiums, on rented farms, are Mr. John Baynard and his nearest neighbour Mr. James Auld—both rented by the year. Mr. Baynard's merits, were placed before the societies, in their strongest light a year ago. A second visit from the Committee sometime in August, found every thing as it should be. His crops of wheat had been unusually good, his corn showed the effects of thorough manuring and judicious cultivation, and his large collections of manure testified that his diligence was unabated. Mr. Auld, seemed but little behind him, as though he had observed him at every turn—In one particular he seemed to have the heels of him, his judgment in breeding stock, especially Mules and Horses. But inasmuch as Mr. Auld, with the aid from his Landlord of a considerable quantity of purchase manure, delivered on the farm, could not show a larger quantity ready for his next year's tillage, and inasmuch as Mr. Baynard has shewn a large increase in his productions, and no evidence has been presented on that head by Mr Auld—they award the first premium to Mr. Baynard, the second premium to Mr. Auld.

Having disposed of the premiums, the committee, in nothing designing to reflect upon the worthy competitors, to whom they have been assigned, or to step beyond the limits of their duty, use the occasion to offer a few remarks, which may not be out of place.

Although there does not exist the farmer who either knows or practices all things in relation to his occupation, better than every one else—not one who might not have his wits a little sharpened by passing through the hands of a committee, and being held up in comparison with another, there are many amongst us of sound intelligence, whose management, were it made known, would be creditable to themselves and beneficial to others; many who would well deserve the premiums, which are yearly offered, (if they would only shew the spirit to compete and the humility to be questioned by a committee, which might not happen to be composed of as good farmers as themselves)—such men deserve the encouragement of the societies, and the societies in turn deserve encouragement from them. The cordial co-operation of the societies and the arrangements which they have jointly made, afford ample evidence that they are moved by a thorough-going spirit—that their object is to elevate the standard of agriculture—to ascertain the improvements which have been going on—to discover with some exactness the means which have been employed and mark their progress—that all may have an open and measured path up to the highest level, and the many who grope in darkness may walk in light.

The cause in which they are engaged is good, their object rational, and therefore ly repays his every care, than it does to rear one, which is stubborn, slow and faulty, and which no care can render a valuable work animal. True economy then in breeding cattle consists in rearing the best. They always repay the expenditure of care and attention which is bestowed on them. And the farmer may look with pride and satisfaction on the success of his efforts, which brings to him the surest profits. Particularly so, when we have in view the fact, that the farmer who has established the character of a successful breeder of cattle, always finds a ready market for his animals, and has no difficulty in disposing of them to purchasers at the best prices. It may also be remarked, that to those sections of the country, where the best cattle are reputed to be raised, purchasers always resort.

Those who offered their cattle yesterday for premiums, seemed by their successful efforts in rearing this species of domestic stock, to be convinced of the truth of the remarks we have just made; and we doubt not, that they will be recognized by all who will give them more than a cursory examination as correct and true. We would desire to encourage every agriculturist to enter into a spirited competition in raising none but the best cattle. The best in fact cost no more, perhaps less, than the worst, and true economy dictates to the farmer, that in this branch of agriculture, he should make the most of his skill and attention.

The marked improvement, which has so manifestly taken place in the cattle of the Eastern Shore, since the agricultural exhibitions were first commenced, has not escaped the notice of the committee, and is a subject which has no doubt attracted the attention of your several agricultural boards. We here mention it, for the purpose of calling the attention of those, who may not have otherwise observed it: This of itself demonstrates, the highly beneficial influence exerted, by those agricultural exhibitions and should encourage every member of an agricultural community to a generous competition.

We have no further suggestions to offer, in relation to this branch of Agriculture, other, than to say, success will be sure to crown the judicious efforts of the cattle breeder, in the improvement of his stock. The fine specimens of cattle exhibited to our inspection, prove incontrovertably the truth of the proposition. We would also say to other farmers and breeders, push onward in your efforts, and you too may expect the same success, as you have witnessed in the exhibitions of your neighbors cattle, to whom premiums are awarded.

One other suggestion to the agricultural boards and we are done. If at the future exhibitions, the competitors for premiums for cattle, were in each case required to furnish a brief statement of the strain and cross of his animal, the manner it was reared, its exact age, and if a cow, the quantity and quality of her milk for a given period, such information, would be of very great advantage and would furnish those who may at a future agricultural exhibition award premiums much more correct data on which to form their judgment than has been in the possession of the committee in the present instance.

With these remarks we will proceed to state the award we have made of the several premiums for Cattle as follows.

Best Bull over 2 years of age, to William B. Willis.

Second best Bull over 2 years, to Nicholas Orem & Wm. H. Fairbanks.

Best Bull under 2 years of age, to Jas. Ll. Martin.

Second best Bull under 2 years, to Edward M. Dawson.

Best Cow, to Jas. Ll. Martin.

Second best Cow, to Edward M. Dawson,

Best Heifer, to Jno. W. Martin.

Second best Heifer, to Samuel Catrup.

Best yoke of Oxen, to Edward Martin.

Second best yoke of Oxen, to Henry Hollyday.

Best ox Driver, to negro man Hezekiah Gibson, the driver of the yoke of oxen to which was awarded the 1st premium

Second best ox Driver, to negro boy Tom Smith, the driver of the yoke of Oxen to which was awarded the 2nd premium.

Best Beef, to Jas. N. Goldsborough.

Second best Beef, to Willis B. Willis.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

R. C. Hollyday, John H. Harris,
Robert Banning, Saml. Emerson,
Wm Hemsley, M. D.

*Mr. William Hambleton has a fine shed in his yard, where he has placed 5 swings, one for each of his grand-children.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ASSES AND MULES.

Your Committee have examined the Asses and Mules, presented for their inspection, and do award as follows.

Best Jack, Perry G. Stevens.	$8.00
Second do., Henry C. Tilghman.	5.00
To John N. Hambleton's Grey Mule over 3 years old.	$6.00
To John N. Hambleton's Brown Mule over 3 years old,	4.00
To John S. Martin's Bay Mule under 3 years old.	5.00
To James N. Goldsborough's Bay Mule under 3 years old,	3.00

They had great difficulty in forming their judgment, owing to the *very* many prime Mules presented.

CHAS. H. HARDCASTLE, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATTLE.

The committee, to whom was referred the awarding premiums for cattle, beg leave to report: That in their opinion in this branch of the exhibition of yesterday, never before was there at the agricultural shows in Talbot, so fine a display of cattle or so close a competition for the several premiums to be awarded. The committee have, therefore felt more sensibly the difficulty of the task imposed upon them. In forming their judgment they may in some instances have arrived at erroneous conclusions, they are happy to say however, that in almost every instance the premiums were awarded by the unanimous voice of the committee, and from that circumstance, they have greater confidence in the correctness of the judgment they passed, on the merits of the several animals submitted to their inspection.

The taste of the committee was in almost every instance the ground-work of their judgment, as they received no satisfactory information as to the breeds or crosses of the animals competing for premiums. They would have been gratified, to have received information, and they asked for it, as to the age and breed of each animal, the manner it had been reared, and what treatment it had received from its owner; but either from oversight or from some other cause, this information was not furnished. The appearance of the animal was in almost every case the sole criterion by which the committee, had to make their award. If that award then be entirely correct, it will be a matter of surprise to us all, and could scarcely be expected. The committee, however acted to the best of their judgment, and they trust with this explanation of the difficulties they labored under, their award will prove satisfactory.

The agriculturist, who has observed the happy advance in the agriculture of the Eastern Shore, cannot fail to have noticed that the improvement in cattle, has been commensurate with the improvements in other species of farm stock, and also with the improvement that has been made in soil.—The liberal minded and enlightened farmer is not content that his soil should by his untiring industry grow rich and become productive; but he turns his attention to rearing domestic animals of the finest points and symmetry, and possessing the other most valuable qualities. The success which the attentive breeder of the cattle meets with in the increased value of his stock should encourage every farmer to give to this branch of agriculture his strictest attention.

It has been said, that a high bred and valuable animal consumes no more provender, and requires no more care than one of inferior quality. This remark is peculiarly true in reference to cattle. The fine valuable cow, (domestic and docile,) which fills the pail to overflowing, and which the milk-maid delights to milk, for she is repaid for her labour, cost the owner no more in her keep, than the wild and vicious cow which yields scarce half the quantity of milk, and is in other respects not half so valuable. It costs the farmer no more to rear, break and train a valuable, ox, which by its patience, fidelity, and enduring labor, ful-

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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. — The Washington Union says that the official despatches of Gen. Scott, up to the 18th of September, were received on Friday evening by the Secretary of War. The Union adds that they are very voluminous, and appear to be the official report of General Scott of the several actions which have taken place, with the sub-reports.

The Union of Saturday night contains the despatches referred to above. They occupy nearly thirteen columns of that paper, and embrace two letters from Gen. Scott addressed to the Secretary of War. They relate to the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and are accompanied by reports addressed to Gen. Scott by Gens. Pillow, Worth, Quitman, Twiggs, Smith and Shields, and Col. Harney. They bring down the events of the war from the march of the Army from Puebla to the armistice before Mexico.

The other letters received, embracing a very interesting letter from Gen. Scott, and the sub-reports of his officers, relating to the actions before the city of Mexico subsequent to the armistice, and the entrance into the city on the 14th of September, will appear in the Union of to-night.—*American of Monday.*

DEATH OF SENATOR HUNTINGTON — We learn from the New York papers that J. W. Huntington, United States Senator from Connecticut, died at his residence at Norwich, of a sudden attack of inflammation of the bowels, on Monday evening, aged 59 years. Governor Bissell, Whig, will appoint his successor to hold office till the meeting of the Legislature in May. Judge Huntington's term would have expired in 1851.

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