...home made Soap, Mrs. Hollyday, of Talbot, 3,00

In conclusion, the committee take leave to say, that although they did not pause to discuss the constitutional question of encouragement and protection to domestic manufactures, yet they feel safe in assuming that no man of any creed could be found, who would willingly withhold the meed of praise from those ladies, who have done honor to themselves and to the societies by the beautiful contributions they have furnished.

All which is respectfully submitted.
T. R. Loocker man, J. W. Cheezum.
Charles Lowndes, Thomas Auld,
Thomas Burchmal.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BREAD AND BUTTER.

We, the undersigned Committee, appointed to award premiums to the best parcels of Bread and Butter presented for their judgment, have discharged the duties imposed upon them, to the best of their ability, and beg leave to make the following report:

Best sample Light Bread, Mrs. Wm. H. Tilghman, $2,00
Second best do., Mrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, 1,00
Best sample Corn Bread, Mrs. Susan Dawson, 2,00
Second best do., Mrs. Edith Dawson, 1,00
Best sample Fresh Butter, Dr. S. M. Jenkins, 4,00
Second best do., Mrs. A M Chamberlaine, 3,00
Third best do., Mrs. J. K. Cook, 2,00
Best sample Potted Butter, Mrs. M. Rogers, 4,00
Second best do., Mrs. Morris O. Colston, 3,00
Third best do., Miss Lydia Hambleton, 2,00

Jas. H. Martin, Richard O. Cutts,
G. R. Goldsborough, T. S Hayward.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLOUGHING.

The undersigned Committee take leave to report, that the duty assigned them has been performed with all the discretion and judgment they could master on the occasion. Where there is so much to be done in so short a space of time, and particularly when it was so well done, considerable difficulty necessarily occurred to distinguish between the merits of the contending parties—but they have decided with all candor, that

M. Martin Goldsborough is entitled to the first premium for plough No. 4—Ploughman, Harrison.

The second premium to Jas. N Goldsborough, for plough No. 6—Ploughman, Henry.

The third premium to John W. Martin, for plough No. 1—Ploughman, John.

They have recommended to the notice of the Discretionary Committee, the following:

To their first consideration Mr. Sinclair's plough, No. 1—Ploughman, Esau.

To their second consideration, Mr. Drury's plough, No. 2—Ploughman, Garrettson.

All which is respectfully submitted.
Sam'l H. Benny, Benj. Kirby,
K. H. Gammon, Jona. Bartlett,
John Baynard.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FIELD CROPS.

The Committee on Field Crops have had under consideration the several specimens and qualities of the articles submitted to them, and after the most accurate calculations and observations of them, which they have been able to make, beg leave to report as follows:

For the best acre of Wheat, the committee award the first premium to Martin Goldsborough, Esq, 41 bushels to the acre, $5,00
For the best five acres of Corn, first premium, to Martin Goldsborough, Esq., 63 bushels per acre, 10,00
For the best 1-4 acre of Irish Potatoes the committee have awarded the first premium to Thomas C. Nicols, Esq.; Crop, 76 3-8 bushels per 1-4 acre, 4,00
Second best 1-4 acre do., to John B. Thomas, Esq., Queen Annes; crop, 76 1-4 bushels, 2,00
For the best 1-4 acre of Turnips, the committee have awarded the premium, to Jas. N. Goldsborough, Esq; crop, 226,875 bushels, 4,00
For the best 1-4 acre of Beets, the committee award the first premium to Henry Hollyday, Esq; crop, 60 half barrells, 4,00

Wm. Hardcastle, Jas. H. Willson,
Wm. H. Fairbanks.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES

The Judges originally appointed on Vegetables not being on the ground, the undersigned were selected to act in their places. We now have pleasure in awarding the following premiums:

To Mrs. E. T. Goldsborough, for the best sample of Celery, a premium of $1,00
To Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine, for the best sample of Cabbage, a premium of 1,00
To John W. Martin, for the best sample of Carrots, a premium of 1,00
To Mrs. A M. Chamberlaine, for the best sample of Parsnips, a premium of 1,00
To Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine, for the best sample of table Beets, a premium of 1,00
To John W. Martin, for the best sample of a Pumpkin, a premium of 1,00
To Gen. Tench Tilghman, for the best sample of Squashes, a premium of 1,00
To Dr. John A. Clough, for the best sample of Irish Potatoes, a premium of 1,00
To Wm. C. Skinner, for the best sample of Sweet Potatoes, a premium of 1,00

We were sorry not to find a sample of onions, and hope the next Show & Fair will not find them out of place.

We cannot close our report without expressing our great pleasure and satisfaction at the large and beautiful display of vegetables; so fine and full, that had there been a premium for second and third samples, we could in most instances have made an award. Were we permitted to know the names of all the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to this noble Show, we would take pleasure in making them known, as in our judgment, all deserve praise.—Therefore we take leave to say, to the ladies and gentlemen of the county, go on in your good work, for what adds to the health and comfort of all, must be good.

Jas. Tilghman, Jas. Arringdale,
M. W. Tilghman, Orson Gore.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POULTRY.

The undersigned, Committee upon Poultry, after the most careful and diligent examination of the extensive and beautiful assortment offered, beg leave to make the following report:

Best pair of Turkeys, Mrs. Howes Goldsborough, $2.00
Best pair of Geese, Mrs. James N. Goldsborough, 2,00
Best pair of Muscovy Ducks, Miss Lydia Hambleton, 1.00
Best pair of Fowls, Jos. R. Price, 1,00
Best pair of Capons, Jas. N. Goldsborough, 1,00
Best pair of Puddle Ducks, Wm. Loveday, 1.00

The committee would beg leave to remark that they have, upon no former occasion, witnessed so fine a display of poultry. The Bucks' county hen, exhibited by Mr. Price, is a large and beautiful bird, and we have no hesitation in expressing it as our opinion, that she possesses remarkable points of *good breeding*. We next pass to the other sex of this excellent breed of fowls, and we offer no better evidence of our high opinion of him, than the award of the first premium.

The committee would further state, that they have examined a specimen of poultry exhibited by Mr. Aaron Clement, of Philadelphia, known as the Buck's county and Jersey Blues, and are of the opinion, that they are decidedly superior to all other breeds of that species of fowls they have ever seen; and would, therefore, recommend them to those desirous of improving their stock of poultry,—and the committee regret, that in consequence of the rules and regulations of the Cattle Show, they are not permitted in this case to award a premium.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. M. C... Alex. Mackey,
Samuel ... Ab. Bradshaw, jun'r.

GOODS.

...emory,
REPOR... from the Cities of ...
Th... Baltimore a large and ...
...ums ...
for ... approaching sea-
at an ...
their ...ces, Sattinets,
most p...
...rticles of ...hite, yel'w
individual... VELS,
great satisfa... warranted not
the articles Victoria Cash-
by females, ...abus de lain's, &c.
of quite young girls, exhibit uncommon
skill in their execution, and taste in design.
The committee have selected the following, as in their judgment "particularly worthy of notice and encouragement," and they take leave to award premiums, therefore, as follows:

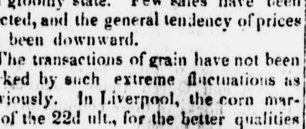
To Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, for 2 seed boxes, a premium of $2,00
To Charles Fleming, for 12 butter prints, cut in wood with a knife, 1,00
To Miss Lydia Hambleton, for uncommonly large sized potatoes, raised from seed balls, 1,00
To Mrs. Ann E. Goldsborough, for a jar of preserved peaches, 1,00
To the Misses Antoinette, Euphemia, Adelaide and Estelle Goldsborough, for ottoman covers, worsted work, each a premium of 1,00
To Miss S. E. Goldsborough, for lace, 1,00
To Mrs. Ann E. Goldsborough, for 8 linen towels, 2,00
To Mrs. Joseph K Cook, for 4 samples of apple jelly, from different apples, 2,00
To Benjamin Cusham, for an improvement on log carriage, for saw mills, 2,00
To Mrs. William Bullitt Hayward, for a bottle of cider vinegar, 1,00
To Mrs. William Bullitt Hayward, for a chair cover, 1,00
To Miss Euphemia Goldsborough, for a piece of Chinese Soap, 1,00
To Mrs. Jas. N. Goldsborough, for a caponed turkey 1.00
To Miss Harriet Tilghman, for a knit woolen shawl, 1,00
To Miss N. Jones, aged 4 years, for a worked worsted kettle holder, 1,00
To Mrs M. T. Goldsborough, for preserved quinces, 1,00
To Mrs. William B. Willis, for starch, 1,00
To Miss Charlotte Plater, for an embroidered shawl, 1,00
To Mrs. Wm. M. Hardcastle, for 3 pieces of table linen, 2,00
To Mrs. William M. Hardcastle, for a worsted mat, two bread bags, and a worsted cap, 1,00
To Miss Tilghman, of Hope, for an open work cotton barrete, hat, and a worsted cap, 1,00
To Miss Julianna Maynard, for a piece of linsey, 2,00
To Miss Mary S. Sulivan, for a linen table cloth, 1,00
To Mrs. William C. Skinner, for a piece of carpeting, 2,00
To Miss Margaret H. Willis, for a piece of fine flannel, 2,00
To Mrs. Wm. C Skinner, for a piece of coarse flannel, 2,00
To Miss R May Stevens, for a linen table cloth, 1 00

The committee also had before them presented by Mrs. Nicholas Goldsborough a fancy cake napkin, of open work, which they deem worthy of notice for its elegance of execution, and taste in design.

All which is submitted by
Edw. Tilghman, T. R. Hollyday,
Thos. C. Browne, S. T. Russum.

Their attention having been called to them, the committee have examined, and remarked with satisfaction, the very convenient and safely arranged set of coops, for the poultry exhibited, erected by Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, and they desire to speak in commendation of the same.

E. T., T. C. B., T. R. H., S. T. R.



FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Steamer Acadia.

The Commercial Distress—Relief Measures Adopted—State of the Money Market—outrages in Ireland—Affairs in Italy and Switzerland—Cotton and Breadstuffs.

The advices from London are to the 3d, and from Liverpool to the 4th instant inclusive.

The English parliament would assemble on the 18th instant, for the despatch of business.

Money was easier at Stock Exchange, London, at the latest advices; worth say 6 per cent.

A list of forty failures, including two Banks, is published, as occurring since the 23d ult.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Liverpool just as the steamer was leaving, brings the gratifying intelligence, *that money was easier and the panic subsiding.* The East India mail had arrived; and the accounts by her are favorable.

The following commercial and news items are from our Liverpool papers of the 4th.

The Liverpool cotton market since our last publication has been in a very dull and gloomy state. Few sales have been effected, and the general tendency of prices has been downward.

The transactions of grain have not been marked by such extreme fluctuations as previously. In Liverpool, the corn market of the 22d ult., for the better qualities of wheat and flour was steady, while the inferior descriptions slightly receded from our last quotations. Flour advanced to 29s. per barrel, and the deliveries continued upon an extensive scale. Holders of wheat throughout the country; not seeming disposed to bring their stocks to market. Indian Corn was 1s. higher. In Liverpool, the demand for flour continues active, and the deliveries exhibit no diminution. Yesterday, States and Canadian flour met a good inquiry; 28s. 6d and even 30s. per barrel were paid for fine quality.

The state and fluctuations of the money market since the middle of the last month have continued to be of the most extraordinary and eventful character. Within these few days money is more easy on the Stock Exchange, but in private discounts the rates are still so high as to render mercantile business dependent upon discounts wholly impracticable.

The hourly increasing danger of a Swiss civil war, since war is actually declared, is the only topic connected with European politics which attracts much attention.

The Russian ambassador has left Switzerland, and the Prussian Minister is expected to receive similar orders every moment. In this critical state matters remained at the last dates.

In Italy the Austrians evince no intention whatever of evacuating the position which they have usurped. But the din of revolutionary meetings has somewhat subsided.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 1st inst. contains the following. "The line of steamers between New York and Bremen will in all probability, be discontinued, as the returns do not cover the expenses, and competition against the Havre and Liverpool lines is in vain."

Ireland still remains a prey of anarchy and confusion, so that murders—cruel, horrid, blood-thirsty murders—continue to disgrace the south and western provinces.

On the night of the 13th ult, M. G. F Goeraussen, cashier general of the Bank of Sweden, was found assassinated in a street of Stockholm. Death had been occasioned by stabs in the breast with a knife.

Dr. Riddell, Roman Catholic Bishop, died at Newcastle, on the 2d instant., of typhus fever, caught while attending the poor, miserable afflicted Irish in the suburban districts of the town.

The Pope's rescript had been received, condemning the proposed Roman Catholic Provincial Colleges for Ireland. A feeling of universal sorrow and disappointment had been caused by it.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland had addressed the Lord Lieutenant on the certain recurrence of the famine with the approaching winter. He promised that government would interfere for the preservation of human life.

The affairs of Switzerland are fast approaching a crisis. The belligerent forces are in view of each other, and hostilities appear to be inevitable.

A reconciliation has taken place between the Queen of Spain and her husband.—The late Minister of Finance, Senor Salamanca, is charged with a fraudulent issue of bonds, to the extent of 150,000,000 reals.

During the 29th and 30th ult., the Bank of France issued bank notes of the value of 200 f. each, to the amount of fifteen millions. It appears further, that the bank proposes to issue similar notes to the amount of twenty-five millions.

It is reported that the French government will during the next session, bring in a bill to repeal the law which excludes the Bonaparte family from that country.

The French steamer Union met with two severe gales, and burst her boiler, off the Azores, on her last passage home.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow citizens, the sentiments and opinions which I have endeavored to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They are the following:

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war, existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico, was the annexation of Texas to the former; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of General Taylor, from its position at Corpus Cristi, to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens, and that the order of the President for the removal of the Army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session: But that Congress having, by subsequent acts, recognized the war thus brought into existence, without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2. Resolved, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress, of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the U. States, as chief magistrate, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interest of the nation to require.

3. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the U. States, Congress, being invested with power to declare war, and grant letters of Marque and Reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war making power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives causes and objects of any war, when it commences, or, at any time, during the progress of its existence.

4 Resolved, as the further opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; that it is the duty of the ... official conduct ... declaration of ... ly in my ... ss, and shall ... Such declaration ... practicable ... cline or refuse ... easure in ... means, civil, ... dies to the ... his power, to execute in all ... of Congress, and, ... ity, should continue ... for purposes and ob... declared by that body ... the right and duty ... the most efficacious ... ever ... further progress ... scientific ... make ample provision for the safety and security of all ... in every ... districts ... should decline ... on treaties ... with us, stipulating ... objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the Government to prosecute the war, with the utmost vigor, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. Resolved, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexing Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest; that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories, and large amount of their respective populations; that such a union, against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force; in other words, by despotic sway, exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend, might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States. That we deprecate, therefore, such a union, as wholly incompatible with the genius of our Government, and with the character of free and liberal institutions; and we are only hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6 Resolved, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders, during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practise the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe. We have no desire for the dismemberment of the United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. Resolved that we do, positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such foreign territory.

8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessing of peace, or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known, who are anxious to avert present and future perils and dangers, with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities and to express their views, feelings and opinions.

After reading the resolutions and handing them to the Secretary, Mr. Clay concluded by apologizing for the length of time which he had trespassed upon the meeting, and thanking the ladies and gentlemen, most cordially, for the honor done him by their attendance, on this occasion, and the profound attention with which they had listened to him.

A HORRIBLE STORY OF SHIP-WRECK.

Capt. Smith, of the South Carolina from Savannah for Boston, which vessel we reported wrecked a few days ago, has arrived at Boston, and gives the particulars of the dreadful suffering of the crew. As we stated, they lived a week without water or food, when they drew lots to see who should suffer death to save the others.—It fell to the lot of an Irishman, named Chas. Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing about 175 or 180, had shipped at Savannah, and was unknown to the rest of the crew.

He alone was armed with a sheathe knife, which he drew, and declared he would plunge it into the heart of the first one who approached to carry out the fatal chance. Upon this the captain retired to the cabin, saying he would have nothing more to do with the affair, thinking that they were all near their end.

At this moment a boy, named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Wales, aged 19, spoke up, and said that the young s should die first; this free-will offering was about to be accepted by Brown, as the captain with the boy went into the cabin—Captain Smith states that as he threw himself upon the berth his eye was attracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an adze. He told the boy to fetch it, and it proved to be an adze.

Thinking that something wrong was about to be enacted on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the captain states that he felt gifted with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon deck.

It is supposed by Captain Smith, from the fact that S. D. was marked upon the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned name. He was about 35 years old.

After he was dead, the captain bled and dressed him. His flesh was partly cut into thin strips, and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their desire. His blood was used for drink until the morning that they were taken off, when about a pint remained, which I and turned black.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.—

The hurricane which swept over Trinadad and Tobago recently is described in the Chronicle, published at Tobago, as very disastrous to life and property on the Islands. It commenced on the evening of the 11th instant, and continued with unabated fury until early the following morning: The Chronicle says—

The destruction of life and property in Tobago, known up to this day, is truly deplorable.

We are enabled to state, on undoubted authority, that throughout the Island, 20 great houses (or Manager's houses) are completely destroyed, 31 do. do., severely injured; 456 settlers' houses destroyed; 175 do. greatly injured.

The general opinion is, taking losses of every description into calculation, that the amount will fall little short of £150,000.

The House of Assembly had met, and taken such measures as were possible to relieve the universal distress.

In Trinidad the damage was by no means so extensive, although many vessels in the harbor were injured, and considerable harm done to plantations. No lives were lost.

The crops in both Islands suffered to a very alarming extent.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.

The N. Y. Journal publishes the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, November 18, 1847.

"There is some reason to believe, according to what I hear to-day, that a Treaty is about to be made, or has been made, with somebody in Mexico, which our Commissioner, Mr. Trist, recognises as a Government; or rather I should that the Administration cherish the belief that they will receive a treaty of peace with Mexico before or soon after the commencement of the session of Congress.

"The Treaty now talked of will probably embrace the States of New Leon, Coahuila, and a part of Chihuahua in our limits, and the pecuniary compensation to Mexico will be increased.

"Perhaps the Administration on this occasion, as well as heretofore, reckon without their host. But it is very likely that, Santa Anna having been deposed and denounced, the present Provisional Government might be induced again to negotiate, and perhaps to enter into a treaty.

"Whether it will be an actual or more paper peace remains to be seen."

The National Intelligencer publishes this letter, and says:

"It may or may not be true, as the source of the writer's information may or may not be reliable. From our guess at the author of the letter, however, it would not have been written had not the writer himself placed confidence in the truth of its contents.'

MR. POLK AND SANTA ANNA.—The "understanding" between these distinguished persons seems not to have been interrupted. Mr. Polk allowed him a "pass" into Mexico, and it is said will now give him a "pass" out. The authority for this last statement is the Washington correspondent of the N. York Herald, who writes that "instructions are under consideration for the Gulf squadron, directing the commanders to interrupt the passage of Santa Anna, should he attempt to escape out of Mexico."

As it is understood that the continuance of the refusal of the Mexicans to agree to peace depends upon the presence of Santa Anna in the country, we regard the determination of Mr. Polk to give him a "pass" out, as a favorable sign for peace.

MEXICAN BARBARITY.—The following from an officer in Mexico presents a horrid picture of the enemy with whom we have to deal, and is calculated to destroy all sympathy with their misfortunes.

"On entering the city the morning of the 14th, I saw one of our men who had been taken prisoner the day before, stripped naked, tied to a board, head and feet, his hands tied, over his chest, the flesh from his chest, flayed off, and his heart cut out. In this condition he was laid in the street to greet our arrival. Such are the barbarians we are among."

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—*Peace Commissioners!* The New Orleans Journal of Commerce contains a letter from Washington, stating that the Mexican Congress at Queretaro, had appointed three Commissioners to accompany Mr. Trist to Washington, to conclude a treaty of peace! This is highly important news if true, but we fear little confidence is to be placed in the rumor.

SANTA ANNA'S RUMORED ESCAPE.—We do not attach much credit to the rumor that Santa Anna had escaped in a small vessel from Tampico. When last heard from, the redoubtable Mexican was at Tehuacan, a few leagues from Orizaba. His last manifesto is dated 22d October, and his rumored escape must have occurred about the 1st of November; so that he would have been compelled, in eight days, to travel upwards of 400 miles, and to pass our lines, to get to Tampico. If, however, the rumor should prove true, we think there will be no ground for us to complain of it. We think it has been pretty clearly proved that as it was a great *mistake* to admit Santa Anna into the country, so it will be a great advantage to get him out of it. We hope that he will be allowed to remain abroad as long as we occupy the country, and that Mr. Polk and all our future Presidents and cabinets, will steer clear of a man who in cunning and diplomacy, has no equal in the world. —*N. O. Delta.*

☞ The Washington "Union" has the impudence to talk to the Whigs about their Mexican brethren. We are not aware that the Mexicans are the 'brethren' of any party in this country, save in the sense in which all mankind are 'brethren.' But there is a party among us that is seeking to make the Mexican brethren and fellow countrymen; a party that is asking to admit the whole Mexican population into the United States clothed with all the privileges and prerogatives of American citizens; a party that is seeking to add upwards of twenty Mexican States to our Confederacy, with yellow Senators and Representatives in our Congress and with a full participation in all the affairs of our Government; and that party is *not* the Whig party.—*Louisville Journal.*

GREAT TAYLOR MEETING IN ALABAMA.—We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal that a meeting was held in that town, (which is the capital of the State,) on the 10th inst., in which General Taylor was nominated for the Presidency. The Journal describes the meeting as having been very large and the enthusiasm so intense that the people, after the speaking had been continued till a late hour, decided to adjourn over till the next night, when the proceedings would be resumed. The prominent men of both parties took part in the proceedings, and gave them their hearty co-operation. Among the speakers were Judge Belser and W. L. Yancey, (both former administration members of Congress,) H. W. Hilliard, the present Whig member from the district and several others of the most prominent politicians of the State. It was resolved that a mass meeting should be held at a future day, when a Taylor electoral ticket should be nominated.

It seems to be very clear, from this indication, that the people of Alabama, of all parties, are in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS.—The Chilicothe Advertiser says that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has written a letter, in which he states that the warrants issued to the Volunteers may be located on lands which have not been offered at public sale, provided, the volunteers themselves establish a pre-emption in their own right, but they cannot be used by assignees for that purpose.

ANOTHER NEW PLANET.—Another member belonging to the family of Asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London, on the night of October 18.—This makes the eighth known Asteroid and the fifth new Planet that has been discovered within the last two years.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.—We take pleasure in announcing the re-election, by the Georgia Legislature, of John Macpherson Berrien, as United States Senator, for a further term of six years, ending March 3, 1853, and the election of William C. Dawson as the successor of Mr. Colquett, his term to commence March 3, 1849.—The entire Union will hail the restoration of Mr. Berrien to the Senate, and Georgia has nobly maintained her true Whig character.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATOR.—A letter in the New Orleans Delta, giving an account of the Mississippi election, says:—"I have travelled much over the Eastern and North Eastern sections of the State this fall, and found every man, whig and democrat, pledged to go for Davis for Senator. This, *inter nos*, He will have a large majority of democrats in caucus."

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