I acres of waste and unsettled lands, enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. *Ought we not* to be satisfied with such a country Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to Him to seek, by war & conquest, indulging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of his common children? If we pursue the object of such a conquest, besides mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an onerous national debt, we should have greatly to augment that debt, by an assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the national debt of Mexico. For I take it that nothing is more certain than that, if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest, a foreign nation we acquire it with all the incumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we are now bound, in honor and morality, to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound, by the same obligations, to pay the debt of Mexico if it were annexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain to man, in his collective or individual condition, none should be preserved and cherished, with more sedulous and unremitting care, than that of an unsullied character.—It is impossible to estimate it too highly, in society, when attached to an individual nor can it be exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history none exceed in enormity that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland, by the three great Continental Powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia.—Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but as long as human records endure all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force and the unfortunate existence of fatal dissensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not worse, stigma. I am afraid that we do not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of christendom.—Repudiation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us, in the prosecution of the present war, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinions. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the Godlike virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of *tarnishing the national honor*, in disinterestedly holding out the olive branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses, and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be humiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, producing distraction, dissension, division, possibly disunion. Let, therefore the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their hearts upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great maratime Power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime Power, it can never be of much advantage. If we can obtain it by fair purchase with a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it so acquired. As, whenever the war ceases, Mexico ought to be required to pay the debts due our citizens, perhaps an equivalent for that Bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay to our citizens whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the war, which I would not continue a solitary hour for the sake of that harbor.

But what, it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published document in relation to the late negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen them anywhere contradicted. the Executive properly waived any demand of indemnity for the expenses of the war. And the rupture of that negotiation was produced, by our Government insisting upon a session from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nueces and the Rio Bravo and New Mexico, which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren province of New Mexico, with its few miserable mines. We bought all the province of Louisiana for fifteen millions of dollars, and it is, in my opinion, worth more than all Mexico together. We bought Florida at five millions of dollars, and a hard bargain it was, since, besides that sum, we gave up the boundary of the Rio Bravo, to which I think we are entitled, as the western limit of the province of Louisiana, and were restricted to that of the Sabine. And we are now, if not seeking the conquest of all Mexico, to continue this war indefinitely for the inconsiderable objects to which I have just referred.

But, it will be repeated, are we to have no indemnity for the expenses of the war? Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the war on our part entitle us to demand it Her country has been laid waste, her cities burned or occupied by our troops her means so exhausted that she is unable to pay even her own armies. And every day's prosecution of the war, whilst it would augment the amount of our indemnity, would lessen the ability of Mexico to pay it. We have seen, however, that there is another form in which we are to demand indemnity. It is to be territorial indemnity! I hope, for reasons already stated, that that firebrand will not be brought into our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes, in your behalf and mine, to disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it. I do not know that any citizen of the U. States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, & I therefore think it necessary to notice it on this occasion. My opinions on the subject of slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear an irremediable wrong to its unfortunate victims, and should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme uncontrolled & exclusive power to decide for itself whether slavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing race in those States. Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking scenes of rapine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of slaves, in comparison with the whites was so inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our State. That system was totally different from the immediate abolition of slavery for which the party of the abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they espoused, to say nothing of the discord which have been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system, we attempted, near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such, but all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight and during their service were to be taught to read, write and cipher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have entered upon the possession of their freedom, capable, in some degree, of *tarnishing the national honor*, in disinterestedly holding out the olive branch of peace. After a hard struggle, the system was defeated, and I regret it extremely, as, if it had been then adopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that reproach.

Since that epoch, a scheme, of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago, a few individuals, myself among them, met together in the city of Washington, and laid the foundation of that Society. It has gone on amidst extraordinary difficulties and trials, sustaining itself almost entirely, by spontaneous and voluntary contributions, from individual benevolence, without scarcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities, with churches, schools and other institutions appertaining to the civilized state. They have made sucessful war in repelling attacks and invasions by their barbarous and savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annexed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative Government. I recently read a message, from one of their Governors to their Legislature which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitous, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blest with the smiles of Providence, and, if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil, by which he conceals his allwise dispensations from mortal eyes, that he designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native land, by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been if their ancestors had never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands in the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated.

It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the reception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most strenuous exertions, but, after its consummation, there is often no other alternative left us but to deplore its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only alternative, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavor to repair it. Slavery is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was inflicted upon us, by the parent country of Great Britain against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the colonies. And here it is amongst and amidst us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require an equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil. And in the meantime, moderation, prudence and discretion among ourselves, and the blessings of Providence may be all necessary to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil, and infinite might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. The case of the annexation of Texas to the United States is a recent and an obvious one which, if it were wrong it cannot now be repaired. Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent Many of us oposed the annexation with honest zeal and most earnest exertions. But who would now think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the confederacy and throwing her back upon her own independence, or into the arms of Mexico? Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creeks and the Cherokee Indians were, by the most exceptionable means, driven from their country, and transported beyond the Mississippi river. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would, now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and restoring the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under color of repairing original injustice? During the war of our revolution, millions of paper money were issued by our ancestors, as the only currency with which they could achieve our liberties and independence. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of families were stripped of their homes and their all and brought to ruin, by giving credit and confidence to that spurious currency. Stern necessity has prevented the reparation of that great national injustice.

But I forbear, I will no longer trespass upon your patience or further tax my own voice, impaired by a speech of more than three hours duration, which professional duty required me to make only a few days ago. If I have been at all successful in the exposition of the views and opinions which I entertain I have shown—

1st. That the present war was brought about by the annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightened and uninstructed, by any public declaration of Congress, as to objects for which it ought to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it is, necessarily left to his own sense of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war making power of the nation; as to modes, forces and objects, is confined by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement, or during the progress of any war, to declare for what objects and purposes the war ought to be waged and prosecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the nation for what objects the present war shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the nation the objects for which this war shall be further protracted and public suspense and public inquietude will no longer remain. If it is to be a war of conquest of all, or any part of Mexico, let the people know it, and they will be no longer agitated by a dark and uncertain future. But, although I might have forborne to express any opinion whatever as to purposes and objects for which the war should be continued, I have not thought proper to conceal my opinions, whether worth anything or not, from the puplic examination. Accordingly I have stated.

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of moderation and magnanimity, as with the view of avoiding discord and discontent at home, to abstain from seeking to conquer and annex to the United States, Mexico or any part of it; and especially to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

[Mr. Clay here introduced the Resolutions, which we published last week.

THE NORFOLK CUSTOM HOUSE ON FIRE!—A fire was discovered on Friday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock bursting through the roof of the Custom House alongside of one of the chimneys, but it was speedily extinguished by the prompt assistance rendered by the Franklin and Phœnix fire companies. The flue leading from the naval Officers' department appears to have been on fire, which unobserved communicated to the girder, from which it found its way to the rafters. The damage is but trifling.—*Norfolk Herald.*

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Martin F Revell, Esq., Postmaster at Annapolis has received a letter from the Postmaster at Shanesville, Ohio, stating that clothing and papers have been found in a hollow tree near that place, believed to belong to George B Hopkins, of Anne Arundel county his name being written on them It is feared a murder has been committed

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A Valuable Present.—The service of plate presented to the lady of the late Silas Wright, is valued at $1900.

MEXICAN NEWS.

By Special Express, for the North American and U. S. Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Mexican Congress Assembling, Annexation Party in Mexico, General Patterson at the National Bridge, Jaraunta Asking American Protection, Rigid Measures against Guerilleros, States Declaring for a Monarchy, Young Iturbide to take the Crown.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28.

I have received by the first of your daily Expresses in advance of the mail, an extra from the office of the New Orleans Picayune, issued on the 22d, having reached here in less than six days. It contains later intelligence from Mexico, brought by the steam propeller Edith, from Vera Cruz Her dates from that port are to the 6th inst., two days later than previous advices.

A letter from Queretaro under date of the 25th ult., states that seventy-one deputies were then in that city and several others were known to be on their way thither. It was believed that a sufficient number would soon be present to open the session of Congress and that the first business would be the election of a President. The candidatas for the office were PENA Y PENA, ALMONTE, and HERRERA.

Intelligence had reached Queretaro of a design entertained by the stockjobbers at the city of Mexico, to form the Republic into two great States and annex them to the American Union. The "Razonadoz," a newspaper published at the Capital, maintains the opinions of this new party.

The Arco Iris states that the number of Mexican troops now in the field at different stations throughout the Republic, amounts to thirty-one thousand.

A letter from the National Bridge, under date of the 4th inst. gives the particulars of General Patterson's march there, without molestation. He had established his head quarters at Santa Anna's former residence.

Col. Hughes' command was still there. The health of this command was generally good; about fifty only were on the sick list.

Gen. Patterson had been visited by a Commissioner from Padre Jaurauta with peace propositions, stating that he had become tired of war, and wished to come under the protection of the Americans In reply Gen. Patterson coolly told the Commissioner that if Jaurauta wished to return to Vera Cruz as a good citizen, he must disperse his command and proceed there instantly; in which case he would be unmolested. To this Gen. Patterson added the assurance that he should hang every guerrilla he caught.

The reported fight between Jaurauta and Zenobia is confirmed. The latter was worsted in the conflict, and this, it is supposed, is the cause of his peaceable intentions.

General Patterson's train was to proceed forward on the 5th inst., and the Baltimore battalion was to accompany him.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 5th, states that goods forwarded into the interior by the way of Orizaba, were no longer taxed by the Mexican authorities, showing that the guerilla force along the roads was becoming lessened.

Vera Cruz and the country around that place is becoming wonderfully Americanized.

The Mexican Spy Company, under Dominiquez, left Vera Cruz on the 7th, with despatches for Gen. Scott.

General Taylor had not arrived at Matamoras at the latest dates. He was expected to leave Monterey on the 8th.

The health of Matamoras was improving.

A report existed there that the States of Zacatecas, Durango, and another, the name of which was not mentioned, has declared in favor of Paredes and his monarchical schemes, proffering him eighteen thousand troops to further his views. The son of Iturbide had been selected to occupy the throne, and European intervention is confidently calculated upon. The Mexicans in that quarter, however, contemplate a movement hostile to this plan, and are ready to join the United States to prevent its consummation.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Capture of a Suspicious Vessel.

The United States transport schooner Williams, Capt. Hibbard, arrived at New Orleans, on the 22d instant from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the morning of the 9th instant.

Capt. Hubbard informs the New Orleans Commercial Times, that on the evening prior to his departure the U. S. Steamer Scorpion brought into the port of Vera Cruz, as a prize, a Spanish topsail schooner. This is one of the vessels which Capt. Davis, late of the Secretary Buchanan, reported at Vera Cruz he had seen under suspicious circumstances, and which the Scorpion was immediately sent in quest of.

She also brings information that the Ann Chase had been got off, and was moored under the Castle.

The sloop of war Germantown was to sail from Vera Cruz on the 9th for Campeachy. There was nothing new from the interior of Mexico, but the report that Santa Anna had slipped off from Tampico, was still current, though not generally credited by well informed persons.

SANTA ANNA.—A letter from Mexico dated the 20th of October, and published in the Tampico Sentinel, states that Santa Anna has taken up his residence at Tehuacan, whence he intends to defend himself against the charges brought against him. What these charges are is set forth in the following extract of a letter published in the St. Louis Republican:—

MEXICO, Oct. 17, 1847.

A most strange state of things exists in regard to Santa Anna. He has been ordered for trial before a court martial upon charges of the most heinous character.+ It is not only alleged against him that he abandoned the city on the night of the 13th of September last, with his army, in a most cowardly manner, leaving the city without protection; but that previous to his leaving, he robbed the treasury department of all bonds and every other species of available means. And to cast off all suspicion from himself, he then ordered that the prison of the Accordada be opened and its convicts let loose upon this community. This was done. And on Gen Quitman's entering the main plaza, the Palace was found filled with these convicted felons, who were committing every species of depredation and destruction, not only upon the public records, but the furniture and other property in and about this immense edifice. The hall of the House of Representatives was entered by them, its chandeliers broken into a thousand pieces, the rich tapestry torn from the windows and strewed about the floor, and the residue of the splendid furniture mutilated, if not entirely destroyed.

As to Santa Anna's first robbing the treasury, previous to his dastardly and disreputable flight from the city, I can only say this: That Col. Belton, Lieutenant Governor, reported officially to the Governor, Major Gen. Quitman, a few days ago, that he had information, of the most unquestioned character, to sustain this charge. And that Santa Anna's accomplices in the perpetration of this outrage upon his own government were, the chief Clerk of the Treasury Department and the steward of Gen. Tornel.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—THE IMAGES IN THE CHURCHES GIVEN UP.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 22d instant, contains an interesting letter from the city of Mexico, dated October 17th, from which we make the following extract:

"As to the prospects of peace, I have now no more confidence in so desirable a result being brought about than I had at Jalapa. The country is in so divided and unsettled a condition, that I do not see how peace could be made, even if the country was in favor of it. They are divided into three parties. The first is called Santa Anna's party, which constitutes the military & a portion of the clergy, who are in favor of that state of things that will best enable them to enrich themselves and rob the public with the least trouble. A second party consists of a large number of respectable citizens, to which may be added the major part of the clergy, who are decidedly in favor of some European Prince being placed over them, and that every vestige of a republican form of government should be swept away from Mexico with the termination of this war. The third and last party are those in favor of the constitution of 1824, and opposed to every thing like a monarchial form of government. This latter party is rapidly increasing in strength and are determined to send a commissioner to Washington this winter to ask the United States to occupy and hold the entire country. A few of the most influential members of this party have already had an confidential interview with Mr. Trist, who promised to represent their wishes favorably to our government"

He states that a Mexican newspaper has been established in the city, edited by an association of gentlemen of the liberal party, which boldly and ably, and with a good deal of effect on the public mind, advocates a restoration of the state of affairs that existed during the first three years of Mexican independence. He alludes as follows to the Church interest:

"I have met with and conversed freely with several of the most distinguished clergy in this city, as to the present and future condition of Mexico. Many of them partially admit that the interest of the Church as well as their own, would be greatly enhanced by Mexico becoming a monarchy. But, they as freely asserted, that if that could not be done, they were then in favor of the United States occupying and governing the country as the next best means of preserving the church property from being consumed to sustain and carry on the war. Or, in the event of peace, in being squandered to feed the pætorian cohort of officers, civil and military that cling like leeches on the body politic.

"The Cathedral, in addition to over two hundred thousand dollars previously contributed, was compelled to give up one of its images, in order to enable Santa Anna to fortify the city. This was taken and disposed of to the English bankers, Manning and McIntosh, for $500,000. The convent of St. Domingo, one of the most extensive, and heretofore wealthy institutions of the kind, has been greatly impoverished by the exorbitant contributions extorted from them for the support and maintainance of the war, and the Government together. The principal padre, or priest, in the institution, told me, a few days ago, that this convent alone, had been compelled to advance upwards of $400,000; and to accomplish it, they had been forced, in addition to giving up all their ready money, to dispose of some of the most valuable real estate in the city. Other religious institutions have suffered in proportion to their wealth, equally as much; and to check further encroachment upon their estates, and to guard against the rapacity of their own government, as well as to avoid the result that would follow the success of the Gomez Farias party, who are violent in their opposition to the clergy, and in favor of a confiscation of the whole of the church property to relieve the government from its embarrassments—most of the intelligent and reflecting portion of the priesthood, in the event of no foreign prince reigning over them, prefer for these reasons, *solely*, that the United States should govern them. Do not think that this is idle conjecture, or the mere ebulition of a distempered fancy. It is the result of calm investigation, and well authenticated information, drawn from the most reliable sources.

THE TAYLOR MOVEMENT.—General Taylor has already been nominated for the Presidency, at no less than three hundred public meetings in different sections of the country.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 4.

☞ We were summoned on Sunday last to attend a Jury of Inquest, held over the body of a negro boy, aged about 5 years, who died on that morning. His whole person bore marks of extreme violence, and great barbarity; his entire shoulders, and a portion of his back were denuded of skin—as also were parts of his arms and legs. The scalp was lacerated and bruised in several places—his stomach and internal organs evinced clearly such a condition as would naturally result from inanition or a want of efficient nourishment, which condition, the extreme emaciation of his whole person went far to sustain. The appearance of his viscera was pronounced to be healthy, so far as any positive disease (sufficiently violent to kill) was concerned. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the above facts. The parties (George Madden and Emmaline Elbert, free Negroes,) with whom the boy lived, have been arrested and lodged in Jail.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—The alarming extent to which the practice of buying and selling votes in Talbot County has gone, calls loudly upon that portion of the free and independent voters of the County, who value the elective franchise. to take some step that in future will prevent the evil so much to be deplored. I consider it a foul blot upon our character as an enlightened people, that our elections should be carried by a set of depraved wretches, who (although they have not a sentiment of their own) are sufficiently numerous in our County to carry the election of any man, whether worthy or unworthy, who happens to have a greater amount of money than his opponent. Every thinking man in both the great political parties into which the County is divided, I am sure, will agree with me, that if the practice is not stopped, the elective franchise will not be worth a copper.

I would propose that before the next elections are over for a year OR two, and as the people are now free to express their opinions on any subject, that a County meeting be called, to take place at the Court House, in Easton, on some day, (not very distant) to take this matter into consideration; and in making this proposition I feel confident that nine-tenths of those of both parties who value their rights, will by their presence at the meeting, approve it.

If the editor of the Star approve such a proceeding, I hope he will immediately respond, and propose a day of meeting, and through the medium of his paper urge the necessity of a general attendance.

N.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE DAGUERREOTYPE.—No. I.

MR. EDITOR:—A lover of the beautiful in art, I have been a not unfrequent visitor to the Daguerrian gallery of Messrs. Hass & Peale, opened some weeks since in this town. The specimens exhibited afford the most perfect illustrations of Heliography with which we are acquainted; many of them being very little inferior to the softest Mezzotint or clearest steel engraving. We instance particularly the landscape views of Shoal Creek, Mr W. T. Goldsborough's private residence, and the tavern and yard, at Salisbury. The latter is the brightest and most distinct Photographic delineation we have ever seen. The broken panes of glass—the Shiriff's hand bill, by the bar-room door under the porch—and almost the nails in the clearly defined weather-boarding, can be distinctly seen by the curious observer. Among the portraits are numerous specimens of superior merit. Of these we may mention the excellent pictures of Miss S——n, of Delaware; Miss H——r, of Cambridge, as well as those of Messrs. J. B. K. and P. F. T, of Easton, and Messrs. H——y and J——n, of Cambridge. We need not be more particular. We have not observed a plate in the gallery which does not compete fully with the progressive improvements in the art, and reflect great credit upon the skilful and gentlemanly operators. Messrs. Haas & Peale have universally received as they deserve, the approval and confidence of the public. The urbane deportment and accommodating disposition which distinguish their reception of visiters, render their rooms the most attractive and fashionable resort in the place. Such men deserve encouragement. The art is one of surpassing beauty, and the proportion between the small price demanded for a picture, and the untold pleasure of preserving a faithful portrait of a beloved friend and relative, is certainly of trifling consideration. As Messrs. Hass & Peale have concluded to leave Easton shortly, we urge upon those who have neglected to do so to call at once at their rooms and avail themselves of the Daguerreotype, under the direction of scientific and successful operators.

This hurried sketch, Mr. Editer, is intended as an introduction to a series of essays, giving the history of the Daguerreotype, with the *rationale* of its various processes. It will be found to be one of the most beautiful discoveries of modern times

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