MEXICAN NEWS.

Important from Mexico.

Gen. Anaya elected President—Arrest of Generals Worth and Pillow by General Scott—Santa Anna raising an Army, &c. &c.

From the N. O. Picayune, 13th inst., we extract the following items:

The schooner Portia, Capt. Wakeman, arrived at New Orleans on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

The news by this arrival is very important, and first of all, the story about Santa Anna being at the head of 18,000 men, and threatening and overawing Congress, and the dispatch of Gen. Worth to Queretaro to protect Congress, all turns out to be mere moonshine—no more authentic than General Scott's famous entry into Mexico in the middle of July last. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with Mexican affairs who came passenger on the Portia, assures us that from the best information he could obtain, he is satisfied, that in place of being in command of eighteen thousand men, Santa Anna has not eighteen hundred, nor even a hundred and eighty followers.—With this rumor falls a good deal of very judicious composition upon the renewal of the glories of Napoleon, the return from Elba, &c.

Gen. Anaya was elected President of Mexico on the 11th inst. He has once before been Provisional President. His present term of office extends only to the 8th of January next. He is known to be in favor of peace. In forming his cabinet he continued Mora y Villamil in the war department, and made Pena y Pena, late the President, his Secretary of State. The whole administration is in favor of an honorable peace, and one of its first acts was to dispatch a commission to the city of Mexico to reopen negotiations with Mr. Trist. The commissioners were Senors Couto, Artistain and Cuevas, and General Rincon, the first two having been on the former commission. Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked prior to the arrival of the commission, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them, it is presumed they were referred to our government at Washington.

The next most important intelligence by this arrival is the reported arrest of Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow and Lt. Col. Duncan, by Gen. Scott. The verbal report is that letters written by these gentlemen reflecting upon the commander-in-chief have fallen into his possession, upon which he at once arrested them. We have not yet received any letters from the city of Mexico later than the 24th of November. They make no mention of these arrests, but we have letters on the Maria Burt from the city of Mexico, which we presume will elucidate the whole matter

The following letter contains political news of interest and importance, though one sentence is confused, and we fear something is omitted. It appears altogether probable that the Mexican Congress has been dissolved by the withdrawal of the *Puros*, so that no quorum can be obtained.

MEXICO, Nov. 24, 1847

A Senor Zuliata, who some time since brought forward a resolution to erect the city of Mexico into an independant State during the occupation by the American army, which proposition was rejected by the Congress with scorn, has again made himself the laughing stock of the nation by another proposition, no less than that the federal compact should be broken, the union destroyed, and the cry be given to the States, "*sauve qui peut.*" The proposition was received with indignation and rejected at once.

The Governors of the States are still in session at Queretaro.

The British Charge d'Affaires had arrived at Queretaro and taken up his temporary residence in that city.

There is no news as yet as to the dissolution of Congress in consequence of the withdrawal of the Puros, but it appears to be universally believed here that there is not a quorum left, and it is said that President Anaya has written to Gen. Rincon and several other influential persons, requesting them to repair to Queretaro and confer with them as to what steps he should take in the present crisis. C.

Here is an extract from another letter which gives us an account of a sharp affair with guerillas, which is very creditable to our arms:

MEXICO, Nov. 19, 1847.

On the 18th instant, thirty six wagons belonging to merchants in this city and Puebla, left the latter place with a lot of tobacco, dry goods and brandy, destined for this city. On reaching San Martins, Gens. Rea and Torrejon, in command of the guerilla forces there, made a descent upon the wagons, captured them and started off for Queretaro via Tlascala. Information was conveyed to General Lane at Puebla, who started after them with a force of infantry and the cavalry command of Capt. Roberts. When they reached Tlascala they found the enemy there, and Captain R., who had been sent to the rear of the town, seeing a movement to run off the train, charged upon the guerillas, completely routing them, killing seventeen and taking thirteen officers prisoners. In the mean time a portion of wagons which had been taken a mile from the town by a party of the enemy, were set on fire and six destroyed, before the infantry came up, who rescued the remainder. I think this will be a lesson to the guerillas, and teach them that the Americans are determined to protect the mercantile interests of this country, no matter to what nation the merchants may belong.

Santa Anna has assumed the command of the army in Oajaca. He says that he was deprived of the command by Pena y Pena, in order that the latter might find no obstacle in making peace with the Americans. He avows his determination to oppose any negotiation for peace with the American forces occupying any portion of the Mexican territory. C.

The Arco Iris says that Gen. Patterson's division left Jalapa on the 25th ult. Before his departure he hung, on the 23d, two American teamsters, for having killed a Mexican boy twelve years old. He caused also to be executed, the next day, the two Mexican officers, Garcia and Alcade, (belonging to the 8th and 11th regiments,) who were taken prisoners commanding guerillas, without having been exchanged. The people buried them in great pomp and ceremony, upon which Gen. Patterson sent for the alcalde, who said that the funeral had been spontaneous with the people, and that he had not power to prevent it; besides he remarked that, notwithstanding the great numbers who had attended the ceremony, order had not been disturbed in the slightest manner.

We have been informed that Padre Martin, (the second Jaranta,) has been made prisoner while sleeping in one of the garitat of the city of Mexico.

YET LATER.

The steamship Virginia, Capt. Tucker, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th instant, from Vera Cruz, having left the 7th instant. She brings over eighty discharged and sick soldiers.

There was a report in Vera Cruz, on the 7th inst., that the Maria Burt had been driven ashore twenty miles north of Vera Cruz. The Free American published it as a fact. Our correspondent writes during the day, that the report had been discovered to be false. The steamer A. R. Hetzell was despatched up the coast to look after the wreck, but after a diligent and thorough search found no trace of her.—It was hence presumed at Vera Cruz that she had gone on her course to this city.—As she has not arrived here, and as the Norther which commenced on the 2d inst. was absolutely terrific, very great fears are entertained for the safety of the boat.

From the Free American of the 2d inst., we extract the following:

FROM JALAPA.—Gen. Pena y Barragan has been appointed military commander of the State of Vera Cruz. This nomination created great dissatisfaction among the Mexicans in Jalapa.

THE TRAIN.—The large train, under the command of Gen. Butler, has nearly all left. The number of men accompanying it is estimated at 8,000. General Scott will soon have from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

THE GUERILLAS AGAIN.—Yesterday four men belonging to Captain Connolly's company of Louisiana volunteers, left the encampment at San Juan, and when a few miles from the camp were attacked by about forty Mexicans. Two of the party were killed, and the other two, although wounded, succeeded in making their escape, and reached San Juan last evening. A detachment was immediately sent in pursuit of the Mexicans, and if they are encountered they will pay dearly for that exploit.

We find the following particulars relative to this affair with the guerillas in the N. Orleans Delta of the 12 inst.

On the night of the 24th, Captain Kerr reached the rancho of Col. Zenobia, where a strong guerilla force was posted, and after a short but decisive conflict, succeeded in killing five of the enemy, and taking five prisoners.

As it was evident that the four men who left camp on the 23d were murdered by a portion of Zenoba's men, (one of the prisoners taken at the rancho having on the clothing of one of the missing men,) Captain Kerr proceeded to take ample vengeance on the enemy. The rancho was burned to the ground, and the five guerillas shot!

There were various rumors afloat at Vera Cruz when the Whig left, in relation to a contemplated attack by the Mexicans on some of the posts on the line of the Rio Grande, the most tangible of which was, secretly organizing a force to attack the post at Saltillo, now that Gen. Taylor has left.

INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC.

Terrible Earthquakes—Revolution in Bolivia.

The schooner China Samaria arrived at New York from Santa Martha, Sunday morning, with dates to the 2d inst. The Herald has very late advices from the Pacific, brought overland, from which we take the following items:

The intelligence from the Pacific is very interesting. There had been a terrible earthquake in Chili and Peru, destroying several towns. It occurred on the same day as that which destroyed the town of Ocatlan in Mexico. It appears to have come from the north.

The direction of the earthquake was evidently from the north. Coquimbo suffered extremely; its best public buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins. The oscillations of the earth were frightful.—The whole population slept in the open field; even the stones in the rivers were raised from their beds and thrown to a distance.

There was a report current at Lima on the 7th November that a revolution has broken out in Bolivia, against Bolivian and in favor of Velasco.

The ship of the line Columbus, Capt. Wyman, bearing the penant of Commodore Biddle, was at Valparaiso on the 26th October lately from California. The Commodore was on shore, staying at the American Hotel. She was to remain till after November 1st, and then sail for the United States. Dr. Crump, of Virginia, American Minister, resident in Chili, was to return in her, as also E. R. Dorr, Esq., formerly American Consul for the city of Valparaiso.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SHIELDS.—Brig. Gen. Shields reached Mobile on the 8th inst., and was received with public demonstrations of respect on the part of the Mayor and citizens. On the evening of the same day he left for Montgomery on his route home.

ROBBERY OF THE U. S. MAIL.—The United States Mail from Erie to Cleaveland, was stolen from the boot of the stage at Painsville, on the night of the 8th ult., and robbed of its contents.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Report for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1847.

SENATE.

The Hon. J. M. Berrien, Senator elect from the State of Georgia, appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

The Vice President presented the proceedings of the public meeting recently held in the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of the war.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it stand adjourned till Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Foote, of Miss., announced the death during the past spring, of his late colleague, the Hon. Jesse Speight, in an appropriate eulogy of his many virtues. He concluded by offering resolutions of respect, &c., upon the adoption of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the veto message of the President, which gives his reasons why he withheld his assent to the river and harbor bill last session

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, dissented from the views of the President, although he was in favor of the measures generally of the Administration. The President denied altogether the power of the General Government to improve harbors for the transportation of the army and the navy, safe from the billows of the sea and the breakers of the lake, but he would acknowledge no such doctrines. And he was proceeding to show the constitutionality of internal provements, when

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight.

Mr. Jacob Thompson arose and delivered a chaste eulogium on the character of the deceased; and the House adopted a series of resolutions of respect, etc. and adjourned until to-morrow.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1847.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having yesterday adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pettit made a personal explanation. He quoted the following words of the Union given as a report of his remarks yesterday, on the veto message, viz:

"If any man more than another could claim the honor of having raised Mr. Polk to the Presidential chair, he could do it. If any man more than another could claim the introduction of the tariff of 1846, as his own measure, he would do it; in short, if any one, as himself might claim the honor of having brought about all the great measures of reform which the government had recently adopted from the advancement of the commercial interests of the nation, to the annexation of Texas, and the glorious display of our arms on the battle fields of Mexico."

Mr. Pettit undertook to say that those who heard his remarks, knew his report to be utterly false, and intentionally so.—It was a most peurile and miserable report, made for the Union, he did not know by whom, but he supposed by Mr. Richie.—It was a miserable attempt to vilify and misrepresent a man who cannot assent to Mr. Richie's miserable trash. Mr. Richie, in his editorial, speaking of the imposing array of objections to internal improvements by the general government, says that the President knew more than he did, familiar as he had been with the subject for years past.

Mr. Pettit remarked, that Mr. Ritchie must date his knowledge as far back as the resolutions of 98. It seemed that the President and Mr. Richie supposed those who were in favor of internal improvements would involve the country in all manner of expense. But this was not his wish. He asked gentlemen, as Mr. Richie and the President did not, to make a distinction between power and policy, between power and use. He would not let Mr. Richie be the exponent of power for him.

Mr. Botts obtained permission to introduce his resolution, authorizing the Postmaster General to restore the arrangement for carrying the great Northern mail by way of the Potomac river and Richmond railroad; and it was referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

Mr. Meade announced the death of Geo. C. Dromgoole, late a representative from Virginia, and spoke of him as a man of powerful intellect, of much goodness of heart, and as the noblest work of God—an honest man. And after the adoption of the usual resolutions of respect, to wear crape on the arm for thirty days, as a further mark of respect, an adjournment took place until to-morrow.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1847.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the report of the select committees upon the Rules of the House.

The question being upon agreeing to the substitute reported by the committee for the one hour rule, [which substitute extends the time which each member may occupy in debating any question in the House or committee to one hour and a half, and gives the member who reported the measure under consideration from any committee, the privilege of opening and closing the debate; and also allows any member five minutes to explain the object, nature and effect of any amendment which he may offer.]

Mr. Pollock, of Pa., moved to amend the substitute by reducing the time to one hour, as allowed under the former rule.

Mr. Truman Smith spoke in opposition to limiting the time to one hour, upon the ground, principally, that there were many very important subjects which no member could properly discuss within so short a time.

Mr. Henley, of Indiana, supported the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Pollock.)

Mr. Woodward, of S. C., spoke briefly in favor of the one hour rule, which, he contended, did not in the least abridge the freedom of debate.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith advocated the substitute reported from the committee, and thought its practical operation would afford satisfaction to the House.

Mr. Vinton thought that the debates of the House had lost character by the working of the one hour rule; and that the House had also lost courtesy by it as it sometimes induced members to refuse to give way for explanations, in order that they might lose no portion of their allotted time.

The debate was also participated in by Messrs. Collamer, Cobb, of Ga., Wick, and others, when a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

The debate was then resumed by Mr. Thomson, of Pa, in favor of the one hour rule.

Mr. Goggin moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, which was disagreed to.

After some further debate, Mr. Brodhead moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the amendment of Mr. Pollock was agreed to.

The substitute reported from the committee, as amended, was then adopted, so that the one hour rule is retained, with the privilege to the member reporting the measure, to open and close the debate, and to every member proposing an amendment to occupy five minutes in explaining such amendment.

A rule was adopted that "members may address the House or committee from the clerk's desk, or from a place near the Speaker's chair." [This is the plan adopted in the British and French Parliaments.]

A rule was also adopted that except during the last ten days of the session, no motion to suspend the rules shall be entertained by the Speaker, except on Monday of every week; and except also for the purpose of going into committee of the whole, or for providing for the discharge of the committee from the further consideration of any bill referred to it, after acting; without debate, on all amendments that may be offered.

A rule was also adopted, that whenever the Committee of the whole finds itself without a quorum, the chairman shall thereupon cause the roll to be called and the Committee shall rise and report the names of the absentees to the House, which shall be entered upon the journals.

A rule was also adopted, that in Committee of the Whole, all business shall be considered and concluded in the order of reference to them by the House except general appropriation bills, which may be preferred at the discretion of the Committee.

Upon the last resolution reported from the committee providing for a committee on the Smithsonian Institution, a debate arose, in which Mr Andrew Johnson advocated the appointment of the committee, and denounced the manner in which the legislation in relation to the Institution had been conducted.

Before any question had been taken upon the rule for the appointment of the Smithsonian Committees, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the rules of the last House with the modifications this day adopted, be the rules of the House for the present session of Congress. The House then adjourned.

Reported for the Balt. Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1847.

SENATE.

At 12 o'clock, the Vice President called the Senate to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Mr. Dix, of New York, presented a memorial from the officers of the army in Mexico, dated at Puebla, and headed by Worth, Scott, and other names of distinction, praying for the establishment of a retired list in the service, and that adequate provision be made for the widows and orphans of soldiers who have fallen in battle.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Felch, of Michigan, asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution relating to the survey of public lands, stating the fact of errors and defective returns existing in many of them, suggesting the necessity and means of rectifying them. It was read the first and second time, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Breeze, of Illinois, then requested and obtained leave, by unanimous consent, to bring in a bill authorizing certain holders of land, in Indian reservations, to remain in possession of the same under a title in fee thus alienating them from Indian occupation.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented the resolutions of instruction adopted by the Legislature of that State relative to the Wilmot Proviso, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Niles, of Conn., presented similar resolutions from the Legislature of that State upon the Wilmot Proviso, which were also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions coming up next in order, he moved their postponement until the first Tuesday of January.

After a warm debate, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until, and made the special order of the 4th proximo.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Dickinson, N. Y., were then taken up, and after an interesting debate, in which Messrs Dickinson Cass, Calhoun and others participated, they were passed over for the present.

A message was received from the House, announcing its proceeding in reference to the death of Mr. George Droomgoole, the late representative elect for the Petersburg district of the State of Virginia. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, responded with a few brief and appropriate remarks, upon which the usual resolutions were passed.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the organization of the House—

The Speaker announced that petitions were first in order.

Several petitions and memorials, relating to different subjects were then presented.

Mr. J. Q. Adams offered a resolution for retaining the Pages now employed in the House; adopted.

Mr. J. W. Houston offered a resolution for presenting medals to Gen. Taylor and his officers.

Mr. Goggin offered a resolution authorizing an inquiry to be made into the return of Santa Anna to Mexico.

Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution, inquiring as to whether the President had appointed officers to make an exploration of the Dead Sea. Referred.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, introduced a resolution inquiring as to the manner and particulars of the conquest of New Mexico, and the nature and extent of the orders issued to the military commander of that station. Also referred.

Several other resolutions were offered by different members.

The motion made to lay the resolutions upon the table was then taken up and negatived. Yeas 70, nays 124.

Mr. Richardson then introduced a resolution, declaring that the war with Mexico should be prosecuted for an indemnification of wrongs sustained and a recognition of our rights; and that the rejection of overtures for peace leaves us no alternative but to prosecute hostilities, vigorously and rigorously.

Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, called for the previous question upon them.

A motion was then made to adjourn, but was lost—96 to 98.

Upon a second call, however, the motion was carried, and the House did adjourn.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1847.

SENATE.

Messrs. Bradley, Jonson, of Md., Cass, Breese, Allen, Hale, Corwin, Felch, Dayton, Fairfield, Mason, severally presented petitions, which were appropriately referred.

Messrs. Mangum, Dix, Ashley, Baldwin, Wescott and Foote, introduced bills, which were referred to appropriate committees.

After the introduction of several resolutions of minor interest, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Giddings presented a petition from J. Scofield and eighteen others of this city, setting forth that the slave trade is carried on to a considerable extent in the District of Columbia, and asking that the constitutionality of the laws of congress on the subject may be examined. Mr. Giddings moved to refer it to the committee on the Judiciary.

A motion was made to lay the petition on the table, and the result was, yeas 97—nays 97.

The Speaker said he always voted for the respectful consideration of petitions respectfully presented, and gave his casting vote in the negative.

A disposition being evinced to debate the resolution, it was ordered to lie over.

Mr. Vinton from the committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making an appropriation of a million of dollars to supply a deficiency, in part, for subsistence, in kind for the army and volunteers for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848; and the bill referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The resolutions of Mr. Richardson, offered yesterday, declaring the war to be just, and that the amount of indemnity must depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war, were taken up.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., gave notice, that he would offer a substitute for the resolutions—that the war was not waged for purposes of conquest, or for the dismemberment of Mexico; and that hostilities shall cease on honorable terms to both parties, and the establishment of a rightful boundary and proper indemnity to our citizens for claims against that country.

Messrs. Botts, Thompson, of Ia., and Van Dyke also proposed substitutes, in effect, that the war was caused by aggression on our part, and by the marching of troops to the left bank of the Rio Grande; that our armies shall be withdrawn, and that we have no right to ask indemnity, &c.

Mr. Toombs likewise sent up a substitute, which was read—that neither the national honor nor the interests of this Government demands the dismemberment of Mexico, or its annexation, as an indispensable condition to the restoration of peace.

Mr. Botts desired a day to be set apart for the consideration of the subject, but objection being made, the solutions lie over.

Mr. Wentworth submitted a resolution, which passed, (yeas 138, nays 54,) under the operation of the previous question—that the General Government has the power to construct such harbors and improve such rivers as are necessary and proper for the protection of our navy and of our commerce, and also for the defence of our country.

Much other business was transacted, and at 2 1-2 o'clock the House adjourned,

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1847.

SENATE.

Numerous memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

Mr Hale presented a petition praying the abolition of slavery throughout the Union.

A motion to receive the petition was laid upon the table.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read, the same was ordered to be corrected, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Illinois.

Mr. Ligon, of Maryland, said he voted in favor of laying the abolition petition, presented yesterday, on the table. His name, he found, was recorded in the negative. He wished it corrected.

The Chair said the first business in order, under the rules, would be a call on the States for petitions, which being done, several petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately disposed of.

Committees were next called on for reports. Next, resolutions were called for.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole (Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair) and took up the bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the subsistence department. Said bill being read and agreed to, on motion the committee rose and reported.—The House then passed the bill through its several readings.

On Mr. Vinton's motion, the House again went into committee of the whole—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll again in the chair.

Mr. Vinton submitted a resolution referring the various portions of the President's annual message to the standing committees.

Mr. Clingman offered an amendment, after which on motion the Committee rose.

A resolution was adopted, that when the House adjourned to-morrow, it would adjourn until Monday next.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25.

☞ *Latitude and Longitude*, as ascertained by the Coast Survey—

Of Court House, Easton—Lat. 38° 46′ 22″. Long. 76° 07′ 19″

Episcopal Church, St. Michaels—Lat. 38° 46′ 58″. Long. 76° 16′ 10″.

Distance from Episcopal Church, St. Michaels, to Court House, Easton—11 miles 507 yards.

From Easton Point to Oxford, by water, 7 miles 890 yards.

☞ The attention of Agriculturists is invited to the communications on our first page, showing the practical results of the Bommer method of making manure.

☞ We have received from C. M. Saxton, 205 Broadway, New York, a work entitled "Domestic Animals," which gives the history and description of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, &c., with directions for their management, rearing, breeding, feeding, &c., also their diseases and remedies, by R. L. Allen, Esq. The work contains 227 pages, handsomely printed, and beautifully illustrated with the different breeds of domestic animals. Its contents are both interesting and useful, and it should be added to the library of every farmer in the country.

☞ We have received a number of the beautifully printed and interesting "Lady's Dollar Newspaper," published semi-monthly, by L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Any person forwarding $3 for "Godey's Lady's Book," will receive one copy of that excellent Magazine and the Dollar Newspaper one year, getting the Lady's Book at $2 per annum.—A specimen number of either work sent to any one desiring it post paid, by addressing Mr. Godey, as above.

For the Easton Gazette.

MESSRS. HAAS & PEALE.

MR. EDITOR:—The departure of these distinguished Daguerreotypists from our town has been attended by no small amount of public regret. I am happy to know, that during their stay among us they were favored by the smiles and patronage of our community. Their rooms have continued to be from the first the attraction, *par excellence;* and many have the gratification of finding in the parlor or boudoir fac-semiles of dear and cherished friends, executed in a style fully equal if not superior to the best specimens of the art extant.

Messrs. Haas & Peale are now in St. Michaels where, I learn, it is their intention to remain one week only, prior to leaving for the city of Annapolis. I doubt not the old Bayside will extend to them the hospitable greeting and generous support to which they are eminently entitled; and avail themselves of so rare an occasion of procuring life-like resemblances of relatives and friends. No gift can be suggested more suitable to the Holyday seasons of Christmas and New Year, than a faithful Daguerreotype delineation of some ancient homestead or familiar face.

CONNOISSEUR.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—It is just thirty-eight years since Massachusetts gave a Speaker to the House of Representatives, and in the same year in which Joseph B. Varnum, the last Speaker from the State was elected, Mr. Winthrop, the present Speaker, was born in Boston.

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