THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, AP'L. 29, 1845

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞Some person attempted to enter the dwelling of Mr. Charles Robinson on Thursday night last, but was foiled in the attempt by the timely waking of the family in the room.

☞The recent showers of rain have visibly improved vegetation of every description, which have been languishing from the effects of the long continued drought.

☞Removal.—We learn that Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. has been removed from the office of State's Attorney, for Queen Anne's county, and A. T. Emory, Esq. appointed in his place. Mr. Attorney General George R. Richardson made the removal.

Comment is unnecessary.

☞The Virginia elections for members of Congress and the State Legislature took place on Thursday last. We have received a few returns which do not sufficiently indicate the result in the State. It appears "head him or die" Botts is defeated for Congress by Seddon, democrat, in the Richmond district.

☞We have noticed in several Whig papers, articles in reference to the next Presidency. If haste can avail them they certainly will be successful. But we think it would be as well to let the country have a little repose before the exciting subject of who shall be the candidate for the Presidency in 1848 is agitated. The Democratic party are, so far, well pleased with the acts of Mr. Polk, and if justice be done him we believe he will administer the Government to the satisfaction of all parties. His successor will have to be a man who will follow in the same Republican track that the President and others before him have done, otherwise he cannot receive the suffrages of a majority of the American people. When he laid aside his early Democratic opinions, those he now holds, he severed connections of the people from him, which he has never been able to regain. *Principles*, more than *men* control the actions of our countrymen.

One term.—We copy the following from the Richmond Enquirer:—

"The Whigs are anxious to propagate a belief that Mr. Polk is looking to a *second* term. Now, we have it from a highly intelligent gentleman who conversed with the President within the last week, that, upon consideration, will *Mr.* Polk be a candidate for re-election. Moreover, the same gentleman informed us, that *Mr.* Polk, in the rough refutation of the Whig story, that he should discard all but the Republicans who supported *Mr.* Van Buren, distinctly declared, that he had gone to Washington to preserve the Republican party united, as far as his exertions could effect it—that he intended to make no distinctions between the different branches of the party, but should consider the *whole* party of 1844 as entitled to one and the same consideration at his hands—that he considered the welfare of the Union to depend upon the preservation of the Republican party unbroken, and therefore should take no step, by favoring or disregarding any Republican, which might endanger the party and be injurious to the well being of the country. Our informant was charmed with the frankness, fine sense, honesty and proper bearing of our Republican President.

The New Organ.—Mr. Ritchie thus alludes to the numerous rumors which has been busily circulated by Washington letter-writers, and also to the course he has marked out for his rule in conducting what is generally termed the "Organ"

"Several of the Herald's correspondents in Washington have spoken of our senior editor going to Washington to conduct a political journal. Should this scheme be carried out, he will undertake to say at once, that he will go there with a disposition to unite, and not to distract, the Republican party—to uphold the great principles of the "Jefferson" era—to speak the truth—to support the administration that is intended to put "the vessel of State upon the republican tack." He would go there bound to no candidate, pledged to no clique, if any such should exist, or if any such should arise—disclaiming all discussions, and prepared within the compass of his abilities, to discountenance all precocious aspirations, and all the too eager struggles of inordinate ambition. He will go with no design to create cliques, but to extinguish them—to denounce no republican—to destroy no man—and to thwart none, unless the injunctions of public duty and his principles should demand an opposition to their measures and their course.

"In fact, the republican party must remain together—"one and indivisible." Our constant enemy (the Whigs) are too strong, too well drilled, too much animated by party spirit and irritated pride, to permit us to waste our strength in divisions in our ranks. We cannot afford to quarrel with each other. The household must remain quiet at home, for the wolf is at the door."

Important from Washington.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post says:—

"It seems by a number of concurrent accounts, that our federal metropolis is to become the theatre of a series of regular, old-fashioned European diplomatic intrigues, for the purpose of preventing or postponing the consummation of the Texas annexation measure, passed by our Congress last winter.

"A sort of Congress of the representatives of European sovereigns is about to assemble here, for the purpose of arranging for us this matter of domestic policy. The French Charge to Texas, I understand, arrived in town yesterday; and it is said he is to be followed by Capt. Elliott, the English Charge, and by Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Texas Secretary of State.

When the royal representatives arrive, I understand, the august council will consist of Mons. Pageot, the French minister to the United States; Mr. Packenham, the English minister; the French charge to Texas, the English charge to the same republic, and by such other foreign ministers as they can induce to join in the crusade. Rumor has not yet incorporated Mr. Smith in the royal conclave."

A correspondent of the New York Sun also writes as follows:—

"Considerable activity is observable here in diplomatic circles. England and France are driving the annexation question to a crisis, for which our government is fully prepared. The concentration of a strong naval force in the Gulf, and an efficient army on the Texian frontiers, ready for prompt action, prepares us for any event that may transpire. Expresses have been forwarded over land to the Pacific, to our forces in that quarter. The Cabinet are turning their attention to steam-packet lines, on the plan advocated in your columns. Overtures for the building of thirteen large steamers have already been received, and I am glad to say that this great national measure is on the eve of being adopted—the law of the last Congress gives the Government all necessary power, and it meets with great favor."

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

The Washington correspondence of a N. Y. paper says important despatches have just been received by the Department of State from Mr. Wise, our Minister at Brazil, relating to the recent insult given by that government to himself, our Consul at Rio, and to the commander of the frigate Raritan, who had seized upon the slave vessel Porpoise, with their cargo of slaves and specie, but which, from the threats of the Brazilian government, he was forced to relinquish.

The despatches referred to from Mr. Wise call for definite instructions as to the course he is to pursue in his present relations with the Brazilian government. He urges the immediate appearance of a formidable naval force in that quarter, for the protection of our commercial and maritime interests, and the expediency of his withdrawal from that government, inasmuch as he cannot well see how the matter is to be settled amicably and honorably to ourselves, as the insult was gratuitous on the part of the Brazilians, who refuse to apologise, and continue to hold fresh menaces to himself, and of course to the government of the U. States. It is said that there has already been a cabinet meeting upon the subject; that the naval force intended for Mexico will receive instructions to visit Rio; that Mr. Wise will not return until such time as our government to act with efficiency and forces regarding, as it does, the case as an exceedingly aggravated one.

Post Office Department.—The following order has been issued by the present Postmaster General, which will prove acceptable to publishers:

"Money for newspaper subscriptions, not exceeding $10 in each case, may be paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The Postmaster is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor and to advise forthwith the Postmaster who is to pay said amount of such deposite. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses.

Dismissed from the Army.—The Washington Globe states that Captain J. P. Davis, of the 7th regiment of infantry, and assistant quarter in the army, having failed to settle his accounts as a disbursing officer with the Treasury department, and the default having been duly reported to the President of the U. States pursuant to law, the President has directed that the said Captain Davis be dismissed from the service, agreeably to the provisions of the 3d section of an act entitled "An act concerning the disbursements of public money," approved January 31st, 1823.

Military Movements.—The Western (Missouri) Journal states, that the two companies of the 3d Infantry stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Fort Jesup, and that they were to leave by the first boat. Fort Jesup is on the Red River, immediately upon the Texas frontier; and, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are now stationed there *seven* companies of the 2d Dragoons, *eight* companies 3d Infantry, and *eight* companies 4th Infantry. This disposition of troops doubtless is prompted by the aspect of our Texas and Mexican relations.

Iowa Refuses to Enter the Union. A majority of her people having on the 7th inst., rejected the constitution and boundaries proposed by Congress. A compromise, satisfactory to all parties, will probably be adopted by the Territorial Legislature next month.—All agree upon the western boundary extending to the Missouri River, but cannot agree on the northern boundary, the southerners wishing to extend it as far as possible, and the people north of latitude 42 desiring separate organization as a new territory, for which they propose the name of Washington. This, with the new territory of Superior, from Wisconsin, will make four new States in the northwest.

Grand Review.—We see it stated that it is in contemplation to effect during the Spring a general review of the voluntary military corps of Balto. city and counties adjacent, and as far as practicable of the State at large. The proposition it is said, meets with universal assent at all hands, and if successful, one of the most splendid scenes of the kind may be expected. It is hoped to secure the presence of the U. S. Flying Artillery, under Maj. Ringgold, and submit the whole to the inspection of his Excellency Gov. Pratt.

Shocking Outrages in Missouri.—*Lynch law and Murders.* The people of Lincoln county, Mobile, have recently been much exasperated by the discovery of a band of counterfeiters and horse thieves, and a company styled "the Regulators" was formed to put in practice against them the code of Judge Lynch. Two young men of a family named Turnbull fell under the jurisdiction of the Regulators, and on Friday last, says the St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst., they met at a house in the county, to determine what should be done in the premises.

It is not known what was agreed upon at that meeting, but from thence they proceeded to the residence of old Mr. Turnbull, father of the young men in question. The old man, who was at his shop, saw them approaching, and attempted to escape into the house, but was intercepted and caught. Two younger sons and the females of the family retreated into the house, and fastened the doors. The suspected men were not to be found. The lynchers loitered about the house for some time, and finally set fire to it, but it was extinguished by the family. They then resolved upon more efficient measures, and one of them seized an axe, with which, after several blows, he broke in the door, and the mob entered. A general fight ensued in the house.

It is not known which party fired first, but two shots were fired by the young Turnbulls, one of which killed a young man by the name of Davis; he lived only 24 hours after the affray. Another of the mob, named Norral, or Norris, who had used the axe in breaking the door, was struck on the head with something resembling a corn knife, which penetrated into the brain, and he is not expected to live long. A third was injured slightly. One of the Turnbulls was shot in the neck, and was dying at accounts. The other was shot in the thigh, and was not expected to survive; they are both young, one a boy, 15 or 16 years old. Great excitement followed throughout the county. The mob had determined at a meeting on Monday, to proceed to Turnbull's house and exterminate the whole family; but it is hoped, that the efforts which were making to arrest this design were successful. It is said that the Regulators were composed of some of the most respectable men of the county, but how they can reconcile their proceedings with a desire to maintain this character, is beyond our comprehension.

Row at the University of Virginia. We learn from the Richmond Star, that a most shameful riot has occurred at the University of Virginia. The students, it seems, commenced a series of mock serenades on the "Calathumpian" principle, which being denounced by the Professors, their houses were robbed, one after the other, fire crackers thrown into them, and other outrages perpetrated of an exceedingly alarming character, especially to females and children. These disgraceful scenes were followed up night after night, until it become necessary to call in the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now in the possession of a body of 500 soldiers. Some efforts have been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a formal meeting for the purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them. Most of the students have left; the Faculty, it is understood, will resign, and for the present the college appears to be broken up. Many of the students, says the Star, took no part in this shameful affair, but there is a point of honor among all students not to be tale-bearers, even upon the guilty. This is a point of honor, in such a case, more honored in the breach than the observance. A letter in the Enquirer from Charlottesville, dated the 21st instant, also states that Mr. B. Ficklin, the sheriff of the county, had summoned the Jefferson Guards and the Militia to aid the magistrates in restoring order, and that they were accordingly under arms to suppress the outbreak among the students.—At the latest accounts the students had all left the college, and every thing was disorder and confusion.

During the riot they assailed the residences of the Professors, breaking windows and doors, and doing much injury to the buildings. They also did much injury to the rotunda, and broke the doors and windows of the buildings generally. Fortunately they did not proceed to the extremity of offering personal violence to any of the Professors; but they and their families were kept in great alarm during the night.

In the emergency, the Faculty summoned the Visitors of the institution to meet and take the matter under consideration. Mr. Rives was on the spot on Saturday; and the others, or a quorum, are we hope, by this time there, and taking such efficient action as the extraordinary occasion demands.

Eclipse of the Sun.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following information:

"On the Morning of Tuesday, the 6th of May, the Sun, throughout Newfoundland, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New England, New York, New Jersey, and in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, will rise partially eclipsed by the Moon. A partial eclipse will also be seen in the greater part of Europe and Asia; but the eclipse will be central only within the arctic circle. At no city in America will the beginning of the eclipse be visible, and greatest obscuration only in Newfoundland, Prince Edward's, Cape Breton, and part of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Boston, the eclipse will end about 28 minutes after sunrise; in N. York about 11 minutes, and in Philadelphia about 6; but at Washington and all places west and south thereof, the eclipse will end before the sun is above the horizon."

Gov. Mouton, of Louisiana, declines a re-election to the gubernatorial office of that State.

Great Britain.—Mr. Cushing, in his recent letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, on the war prospects growing out of Annexation, gives expression to the following views and sentiments:

"In this, as in certain other cases, I have noticed with shame and concern, the disposition which some persons in the United States manifest, to consider whether Great Britain will be satisfied with this or that addition to the territory of the U. States. Suppose her dissatisfied? What then?—Does England ask our consent that she may add to her possessions a new kingdom annually by wars or conquests in Asia? No more need we ask her consent to the extension of our power in America. I admire and honor the greatness of England, but I do not fear it; for while I know that her greatness dates from the day when she surrendered to us her supremacy in America, and turned her attention to Asia chiefly, so I believe her decline will date from the day (if that day is ever to come) when she shall resume again the struggle in America. At any rate nothing, in my opinion, can be more wild and idle, than to apprehend that the acquisition of Texas by the United States, is to disturb in the slightest degree the harmony of our relations with Great Britain.

THE VANDALIA—HER SICK AND HER DEAD.—A Naval Obituary.

The "wooden walls" of our country enclose many stalwart frames and stout hearts, but that gives no warrant of impunity from the common lot. Disease and death find their way into ships, which an enemy in time of war would essay in vain to board. But we may not speculate now, even though the theme be fertile; we must confine ourselves to facts as received. In the Norfolk Herald of Wednesday, we find the following paragraph relative to the "Vandalia's sick:"—

"We learn that two of the sick in the Naval hospital died on Monday. They were of those who were attacked with the disease after the ship came in from sea, and before she came up to Craney Island. There are five or six persons whose recovery is doubtful if not hopeless. No new cases of the fever have occurred since the ship has been in port; but we regret to learn that some few of the healthy, as well as of the convalescent of the fever, have been attacked with the dysentary—a legacy which that direful scourge very often entails upon those patients who are so fortunate as to survive its attacks."

In the Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday last, we find the following obituary, which develops the moral caloric of the sailor's heart, in plain, simple, and unpretending terms:—

Obituary.—U. S. Ship Vandalia.—April 22d, 1845.—The *remnant* of the crew of the U. S. ship Vandalia, to whom it has pleased the Almighty to spare life and health, take this method of paying a small tribute of respect to the memory of their departed shipmates; from a long and intimate connexion with them, and of course a thorough knowledge of their respective characters, *we* feel that in *their* death, we lost honest, warm-hearted shipmates, and the Navy some of her bravest sons. Although humble in station, and *necessarily* obliged to work for their living, yet we consider, that when the grim King flung his dart, he found that *men* were his victims. We are not desirous of eulogizing the merits of the deceased persons, they might be good or bad, but we know that the placid wave which covers their remains, was dimpled with many a tear shed to their memory. In order that their friends may learn their sad fate, we publish their names, and we assure them, in sincere, but plain language, that we all heartily sympathise in their sorrow. The following are their names:

Peter McCoy, George Sault, John Ellis, James Fallen, Charles Smith, Joseph Tudery, Henry Nickel, James Briscoe, John Atkins.

Marines.—Wm. Redfeild, Geo. Chambers, Samuel Dixon, and Jno. H. Kainstainer.

A sigh left our hearts, as the ocean's deep swell,
Murmured harsh on our ears as ther funeral knell,
And a tear decked the wave as the ocean's deep gloom
Received their remains—the mariner's tomb.

May their bones rest in peace, on their deep coral bed,
'Till the trumpets last sound shall awaken the dead,
And may we again, in His mercy and love,
Behold them in bliss in the mansions above.

The Crew of the Vandalia.

The Portland Bulletin describes what it calls a "Sea Pear," which may be found beneath the waves along the sea coast of Maine. Off Frenchman's Bay the fishermen frequently drag samples of it up attached to their kellecks or anchors. It adheres by roots to the mud in deep water, has a vegetable stem about three feet in length, to which the animal portion, which in shape is like a pear, attaches. It is difficult to determine exactly where the vegetable emerges into the animal, but it is by no means so difficult to perceive that the lower portion in reality is of a vegetable and the upper part of an animal nature.—When handled the animal portion shrinks within itself until it becomes as hard almost as stone. On dissection, organs of digestion, respiration, and the various other appurtenances of organized beings, are readily perceived—and it is evidently susceptible of pain.

President's Visits.—The number of visitors daily to the President now averages about 200. During the first week after the inauguration, the number of visitors to the White House and the Departments was not less than one hundred thousand.

The Kentucky Canvass.—The Louisville Journal says:—"Tibbatts is on the track using up whiggery—just what he is able to do. The skinning has also begun in Davis' and Boyd's districts."

The Foreign News.

We copy from the Globe, the following remarks upon the late news by the Caledonia:

"No nation of the world ever directed a march towards universal dominion more skilfully, steadily, and systematically than Great Britain. The very moment that a commanding point presents itself in the discoveries on the globe and the progress of population and civilization, the British statesmen (no matter of what party) lay out their account to seize it. The West Indies and the East Indies, China and Africa, are environed all around by English posts and stations, so that nothing can move to or from their shores without feeling a palpable subjection to British power. The 'fast-anchored isle' of Great Britain blockades the Atlantic coasts of Europe; and from Malta and Gibraltar, all that once was Macedonia's and then Rome's dominion of the world, is brought under her trident. Canada in the North, and the British stations in the Gulf of Mexico with the Burmudas, put our whole Atlantic border under the British cannon; and it only remains to exclude us from access to the Pacific, through the channel and valley of the Columbia, to put the United States in the case of a great tortoise turned on his back—the shell that surrounds him preventing the recovery of his natural position and the use of his limbs to reach the ocean to which he belongs. Recent explorations show that our western shores are iron-bound, and unapproachable by ships at any point but through the mouth of the Columbia and the harbors north of it.—There is no channel through which the valley of the Mississippi can communicate with the Pacific but through that of the Columbia. It is through it alone that the commerce of Asia and the islands of the Pacific are to be brought home to us in that direction, or that the national strength can be concentrated on our western shores to protect it. Hence Great Britain seeks the control of an avenue which is of no other value to her than it will give her power to circumscribe the free action of the great transatlantic republic which her past efforts to manacle has cost more than the bondage of Europe.

Our countrymen must not therefore consider the late demonstration in the British Parliament as mere bravado. The threat is brought in aid of the operations of the English purse and English diplomacy, and will certainly make the mercantile panic in our Atlantic cities quicken the motions of the British party among us, ever prone to sacrifice the interests of the country and betray the principles of our government—the traditions of federalism, assisted by panic, can work for the English government a quiet acquisition of the Columbia river, then the object of the British premier will be attained in "*an amicable adjustment.*" But if not, in our opinion, what the British premier says for the government, in regard to its unfounded pretensions, is said in earnest—they are "RESOLVED—*and are* PREPARED—*to maintain them.*"

It will be seen that they have not only made preparations in recruiting four thousand sailors to their fleet, to man their new ships and steamers, but by the adroit management of the Texas question, they have prepared a new power in Mexico to encounter us on this continent. Mr. Packenham, the British minister, who successfully placed the influence of his government in the ascendant at the Mexican capital, was immediately sent to ours as soon as it was seen that his Mexican authority could be wielded more effectually in Washington than in Mexico. From this point, as the ally of Mexico, (in connection with its minister,) the British representative would eagerly support the Mexican pretensions as to Texas, to increase the control of his government in the councils of that which they have assumed ours despoiled. That Mr. Packenham came only as a temporary adjunct to Mr. Fox, is evident from the fact that the latter is still here.

The luminous mind of Mr. Fox, studiously bent for years in scanning the public men and state of parties in this country, could be spared neither on the occasion of Lord Ashburton's mission, nor of Mr. Packenham's. It was necessary that Mr. Webster should have a banker to negotiate with him, and equally necessary that Almonte, the emissary of Santa Anna, should be backed by the British minister from Mexico, who could bring with him more of the British view of the Texian-Mexican question, and hence transmit such advices in relation to it as would give England's influence in Mexico the most successful bearing. We see the result of this sagacious forecast in the resolutions now pending in the secret session of the Mexican Congress. War is not at this moment the cue given by the British ministers. England is not sure that her aims on Oregon may not be effected without it. She does not desire, therefore, a declaration of war against the U. States, lest it might draw her in to serve her ally. The resolutions of the Mexican Congress propose, for the present, to establish a non-intercourse—to interdict all commercial as well as diplomatic relations; which, while it precludes any hostile movement on our part, throws Mexico into the arms of Great Britain, and makes it all she could wish—a perfect commercial conquest at once, and, in case of war with us, an ally to attack in the rear, while England assails on every quarter.

It is clear, from the spirit and determined resolution manifested by Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, that they look upon the present hour as that in which they should bring the Oregon controversy to an issue. Their cunning, closely-watching, unseen minister—the *quiet* Mr. Fox—has apprised them of all the hidden circumstances which are calculated to divide and weaken the party that brought President Polk into power. The hidden workings of the causes which produced the nomination at Baltimore, are seen by him to have their influence now. He perceives that the cliques who voted then against the will of the majority are determined now to rule or ruin with or without the consent of the President. These schisms—weakening the power of the party which alone can be relied on to confront the British mercenaries in this country, increased by abolitionism on one side, and a kindred although an antagonist faction on the other—fix the eye of England on this as the auspicious moment to assail us. It will be seen how precisely both the British ministers point their lances at the new President's inaugural address. They would strike, not at the nation, but at one from whom they hope to divide the majority of the nation. Ours is not now the office to advise the President, much less to speak his counsels.—But we sincerely declare the wish and the belief that every patriot's heart and hand in the Union will be lifted high in support of his resolution, if he shall meet that of England as it should be met. As the great rival which has twice foiled her power, the haughty mistress of Asia and Europe has resolved that the United States shall now encounter her accumulated forces, or succumb. May the government of our country take the high resolve of Rome, and defy the immense means of our modern Carthage, although under the direction of the greatest political and military sagacity and experience that ever presided over his councils. If we have preserved the virtues we inherited, a third punic war will be as fatal to the modern as it was to the ancient mistress of the seas.

Ho! for Oregon.—About one thousand persons have assembled at Independence, preparatory to starting for Oregon. At St. Josephs, there is another large company ready; and a third company at another point on the Missouri.

A company of Oregon emigrants left Sangamon county, Ill., a few days since. They numbered forty-seven persons, old and young—had sixteen wagons with ox teams, and quite a number of young cattle. They are said to be substantial farmers.

From two to four thousand emigrants will cross the mountains this season, and they will maintain possession of Oregon, if the Federal Government will do its duty.

Tennessee.—A. V. Brown, Democrat, and E. H. Foster, Whig, candidates for Governor of Tennessee, have energetically entered upon the contest. For this they have mutually designated sixty one places throughout the State, at which they will address their fellow citizens. We have strong hopes that the pending contest will eventuate in placing Tennessee in the Democratic ranks.

The Postmaster General has ordered the offices of the ten travelling Agents of the Department and their Deputies, to be abolished, and by this movement alone some $25,000 will be saved. He seems to have all contracts made with reference to the *safety* and *speed* of transportation of the mails, and not to the *mode* whether by four-horse coaches or on horseback.

That Leg.—Santa Anna's leg, it is said, was exhumed on his downfall, and thrown into a common sewer.—was picked up by a street porter and sold to an Englishman, who sent it to London, where it is exhibited among other celebrities, in a glass jar, preserved in spirits of wine.

If this be true, we guess Santa Anna would like to be where his leg is.

Wanted no Office.—A New Haven paper mentions the fact, that a mechanic of that city was lately offered an appointment in the Custom House department, with the privilege of selecting for himself the position that would be most agreeable, and that he *positively declined the offer*, with the remark, that "as long as God gives me health, I would rather live by my trade."

Aid for Pittsburg.—The collections made in Philadelphia in behalf of the Pittsburg sufferers amounted on Wednesday evening to *seventeen thousand dollars.* Of this sum, fifteen thousand have already been forwarded to the Mayor of Pittsburg.

☞ *Worms kill thousands, and are much* more dangerous to human life than would be supposed, because parents are not aware that the majority of diseases under which their children appear to suffer arise altogether from worms, and while they are tampering with medicines which are of no avail, the children pine away and soon die. The remedy is sure. Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges are specific in their effects, and bring them away when all other means fail. They have now been before the public for many years. Thousands have tested them, and found them a never-failing remedy, and they are offered with great confidence to those who may need them. We have been eye-witnesses to their wonderful effects.
E. M. Dawson & Brother, Agents, Easton.

Baltimore Market.

[Prices of Grain &c.—corrected weekly.]

Baltimore, April 26th, 1845.

Grain and Seeds.—The receipts of Wheat continue moderate, and there is no change in rates, inferior reds ranging from 85 to 90, and good to prime from 93 cents to $1.03. Corn is not in so good demand, and prices have rather receded, white going off at 39 to 41 cents, and yellow 43 to 44, the latter for Pennsylvania. Oats are worth 24 to 26 cents.

Clover-seed is less active, quiet as it has been the last week or two, and we have heard of no transactions of any kind; but holders of prime lots appear not inclined to sell under $3.75 per bushel. We continue to quote Flax-seed 1.15 to $1.20, as in quality.

MARRIED,

At Port Deposit, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. Mason, Charles W. Benny, of Talbot county, to Miss Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Nesbit, Jr. Esq.

DIED,

In this town on Wednesday evening last, after a painful illness, Mrs. Isabella Smyth, relict of the late Col. Wm. B. Smyth.

Departed this life on Thursday last, 25th inst., Mrs. Rachel Bennett, widow of the late John Bennett, Esq., in her 72d year.

POSTSCRIPT.

PER STEAMER OSIRIS.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the southern mail last night we have received an extra from the office of the N. Orleans Picayune, dated Sunday, April 20, giving advices from Vera Cruz, received by the schooner Fanny to the 11th inst.:

Mexico has NOT *declared war against the United States;* but the official paper, *El Diario del Goberno*, of the 3d instant, announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the government of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as *secresy is the soul of military operations;* but that journal adds, that it trusts that the *speedy and successful issue of these operations* will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

Santa Anna's trial was slowly progressing. His health is represented as being very indifferent.

The British frigate Eurydice arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 12th inst., from Galveston, with despatches, which were immediately forwarded to the capital.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

We make up the following summary of the returns of the election in Virginia, which have come to hand.

Congress.

First District.—The candidates were R. W. Whitfield, (W.) and A. Atkinson (D.) the present member. The following are the returns we have, which we compare with the vote two years ago, when Atkinson was elected by 4 majority:—

	1845.		1843	
	Atkinson, D.	Whitfield, W.	D.	W.
Norfolk city	274	353	296	379
Norfolk co.	475	525	434	442
Isle of Wight	270 maj.	——	329	74
	1019	878	970	895

Five counties to hear from.

Sixth District.—The candidates here were John M. Botts, (W.) and James A. Seddon, (Dem.) Mr. Seddon is elected by 150 to 200 majority.

Seventh District.—This is called Wise's District. The candidates on this occasion were Southall, (W.) and Bayly, (Dem.) the late member. We have the following returns, which we compare with the election for Congress two years since:—

	1845.		1843	
	Bayly, D.	Southall, W.	D.	W.
York	——	18 maj.	105	50
Eliz. city	142	106	71	71
Warwick	——	52	27	29
Northampton	159	155	181	73
Accomac	206 maj.	——	329	215
	507	331	713	444

Eight more counties to hear from.

Eighth District.—The candidates here were Newton (W.) and Hunter, (D.) The former is the late member. We have only returns from a few counties:—

	1845.		1843.	
	Newton, W.	Hunter, D.	W.	D.
King George,	128	118	129	73
Spottsylvania	——	90	342	333
King & Queen	——	64 maj.		33
	128	272	471	439

Six more counties to be heard from.

Ninth District.—There were two Whigs running here—J. S. Pendleton (nominated) and J. M. McCarty (independent.) Pendleton has a large majority in Stafford, and McCarty in Fairfax. The Georgetown Advocate says McCarty's majority will be about 600.

Tenth District.—In this district there were two democrats running—Lucas (nominated) and Bedinger (independ't.) The latter has succeeded, it is supposed, by the partial returns received.

House of Delegates.

Whig.	Dem.
19.	14.

This gives the Democrats a gain of 4. In the last House the Whigs had a majority of 16, and the Democrats 10 in the Senate.—*Balt. Sun.*

[28 counties and cities heard from].

CHURCH NOTICE.

On Thursday next, May 1st, being Ascension day, there will be Divine service and a Sermon in the new Church, Easton. The service will commence at 11 A.M.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, about the 1st of April, a set off a gold ring, containing three jewels. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at this office.
Easton, April 29, 1845.

LUCERNE SEED, &c.

WE have just received a supply of *fresh* Lucerne Seed, and Altringham and Large White Field Carrott, very fine for Stock, which, together with a general assortment of other articles in our line, will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
ap 29—1t E. M. Dawson & Bro.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a good assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &c. of the best and most fashionable style, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order as usual. Call and see. *W. H. SHEPARD.*
April 29, 1845.—3tG

Millinery and Mantuamaking.

MRS. R. A. Shepard & Miss I. V. Thompson have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a handsome assortment of

BONNETS, RIBBONS,

AND OTHER ARTICLES in their line, to which they call the attention of their friends and the public generally, as also to the *MANTUAMAKING*, which they still continue to carry on in all its various branches. ap 29—3tG

Tax Collector.

IN pursuance of Act of Assembly the board of County Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the 29th inst. for the purpose of appointing a Collector of Direct Taxes for Talbot county.

Applications received until 12 o'clock of that day. By order of the board.
ap 22 GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

New Millinery E

HANDSOME ASSO
FASHIONABLE
which has been selected
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Her work will be done
at reasonable prices.

New G

THE Subscriber has
Baltimore and Phila
NEW SUPP
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Ladies' GAITERS
Also, a new and fashion
Spring Dry
GROCERIES, TOBACC
He has also a supply
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Easton, April 29, 1845

CIGARS & T

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April 22, 1845—3wG

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Easton, April 22,

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