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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placet' studet—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 7. CHESTER TOWN, MD. APRIL 3, 1847. NO. 49.

Cheap Watches and JEWELRY.

AT the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jew'd, 18 car. cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jew'd	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jew'd, 1st qual.	14 00
Superior Quarter Watches,	10 00
Imitation quarter watches, not war.	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	8 00
Fine silver spectacles,	1 75
Gold bracelets, with topaz stones,	3 50
Ladies' Gold Pencils, 16 carats,	2 50

Gold finger rings, 37½ cts. to $8; Watch Glasses—plain 12½ cts, patent 18¾, lunet 25. Other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for O. CONRAD.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quarters, lower than the above prices.

dec'r 19, 1846.

Steam Iron Railing Factory.

RIDGE ROAD, ABOVE BUTTONWOOD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THIS establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTLES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Propietor,
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.
Philadelphia, February 6, 1847. 5m.

Hover's First Premium Ink.

No. 87

North Third street Philadelphia.

The celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Inks, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend upon its superior quality.

Hover's Adamantine Cement, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c., useful to every Housekeeper, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

☞ Pamphlets, containing numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufactory, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,
Manufacturer.

February 6, '47. 1y

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!

THOMPSON & CRAWFORD,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

No. 40 Market St. (S. Side below Second.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country merchants and dealers visiting the city:

Conch, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varnishes of a superior quality. Also White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

T. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout our own and neighboring states, as the preparation for the cure of coughs, asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 6, '47. 6m

SILVER CLOTHS—a lot of Fine Cloths, for sack and over coats; just received and for sale cheap by

WILMER & NICOLS.

J. TAYLOR CASSIMERE—a beautiful article, for sack and overcoats, for sale cheap by

WILMER & NICOLS.

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS.

Terms:

$2 50, payable at the end of the first quarter.

☞ For Prospectus, see fourth page.

POETRY.

TO THE DOVE.

Hail, emblem of the dearest tie,
That human hearts can bind,
Love's all devoted constancy
When kindred souls are joined!
Than thee, no purer image fills
A niche in nature's shrine,
Type of ecstatic transport's thrills,
And feeling's glow divine.

The eagle and the vulture share
Dominion of the sky,
I mark the imperial lords of air
With regal pomp sweep by:
But, ah! their flight for sunward speed
No soft emotion brings;
Foreboding sounds of woe pervade
The rushing of their wings.

But thou, what melting sweetness glows
In thy long, mellow note,
Heard where the random wild flower blows
In forest glooms remote
Old more than language can express
Of love and truth is thine;—
The depth of woman's tenderness—
The purity of prayer!

Yet, spotless dove, religion lends
My theme a glory too—
A charm, harmoniously that blends
With nature's simple due,
Oh! marvellous was the sign of love
Through thee to mortals given,
When stooped by bressing wings above
The majesty of heaven!

Bird of the consecrated plume,
Whom earth's Creator chose,
(Whilst yet above its watery tomb
One lonely mountain rose,)
To wait the pledge of peace to men
The olive's welcome bough;
I hail thee, mercy's herald then—
Her sacred symbol now.

Gen. Taylor--The War Department.

The publication of Gen. Taylor's letter to Mr. Secretary Marcy, dated October 15th, renders unnecessary any arguments to show that he regarded it, at that time, as inexpedient to detach any part of his force, by sea, for an expedition even against Tampico. A movement against that town, by land, down the coast he looked upon as practicable and as not tending to weaken his command, or to expose his line to the peril of being assailed at any weak point. Nothing but common sense is needed to satisfy any man who will examine the map, that the occupation of all the important passes between the sea coast and Saltillo, and even as far as Parras, along the chain of mountains called the Sierra Madre, is absolutely essential to the protection of the posts on the Rio Grande against sudden incursions of an enemy, whose strong holds are to be found south of those mountains. The sagacity of Gen. Taylor soon discovered the importance of securing these posts, and, accordingly, we find him, as early as the 12th of November, pointing out to the Department, in a manner perfectly conclusive, the necessity of taking possession of them. But as no one is more competent than the General himself to present his views upon the subject, we beg particular attention to the following extract from his letter of November 12th:

In regard to the expedition against Vera Cruz, after a good deal of reflection upon the subject, I feel bound to express my conviction that 4,000 men will be a force quite too small for the purpose contemplated. In my despatch of October 15, I stated 25,000 troops, of which 10,000 to be regulars, as the least force that should make a descent in that quarter, with the view of marching on the capital. I now consider that simply to invest and take Vera Cruz and of course hold the position, we should have 10,000 troops, of which 4,000, if possible, should be regulars. It is quite probable that a smaller force, even 4,000 might effect a landing and carry the town; but could they sustain themselves, until the castle of San Juan de Ulloa should be reduced by famine? The country lying between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico is populous, and at least one population, (Puebla,) understood to be very loyal. Would not a force be brought against us before the castle could be reduced, sufficiently strong to endanger our safety, cut off as we should be from succor? When to these considerations, we add the uncertainty of weather during the winter season, rendering our communications with the fleet liable to interruption, I think it will be seen that the force should be large enough, not only to land and invest the town, but also to hold itself secure against any attack from the interior, and for such purpose, I consider 10,000 men quite as small a force as should be ventured.

A force of 10,000 men cannot be spared from the occupation of the line of the Sierra Madre. 4,000 must be diverted from that object, and if to these 6,000 fresh troops from the United States were added at the proper time, the expedition might be undertaken with a promise of success. I propose, therefore, to proceed with the preparation for a movement on Tampico, and after accomplishing everything that is to be done in that quarter (with which the department appears, from 4,000 men, of which, perhaps, 3,000 regulars, ready to embark at some point on the coast, and effect a junction with the additional force from the States. The movement towards Tampico will not produce any delay, if my views are adopted, and I consider it quite important to occupy Victoria and the lower portion of Tamaulipas, after securing properly the line to be held in this quarter

I conceive it all important, having in view the Mexican character, that, as little should be left to accident as possible, and that we should be careful, as far as human foresight can provide, to avoid the smallest liability to disaster. A descent upon a hostile coast, notoriously dangerous, and in an inclement season of the year, is an operation requiring the most careful preparations and exact management and possessing, under the most favorable circumstances, more or less elements of failure. It seems the part of prudence, therefore, to take a sufficient force to meet any contingency that may arise

Being pressed for time, I have given my views briefly, and perhaps somewhat crude ly on the most important points presented in the despatch of the Secretary. There are other topics which will probably claim my attention, but which must be in a passed over. I would only suggest that in the event of an expedition to Vera Cruz, the heavy ordnance, engineers' stores, &c., should be shipped direct from the north.—The additional force from the Atlantic seaboard might embark, say by the 10th or January.

It will be seen, from this communication that Gen. Taylor not only adhered to the grounds taken by him on the 15th of the preceding month, but enforced them with additional and cogent reasons. He insists that he cannot spare a large portion of his command, for the expedition against Vera Cruz, and particularly that the heavy ordnance, engineers' stores, &c., be shipped directly from the north." All of his letters are, consistently, of the same tenor. On the 8th of December he writes to the Secretary, encloses him a sketch, exhibiting the line from Parras to Tampico, and argues, with the same convincing clearness, the necessity of taking possession of Victoria, establishing a depot there, and at Santa Marina, its sea port, and thus absolutely shutting out the enemy by means of the natural barrier furnished by the line of the Sierra Madre. On the 14th of the same month, he announces the commencement of his movement towards Victoria. Up to this point, every thing had been successfully executed. The genius of Taylor presided over the whole of the operations from Saltillo to the sea coast, and Santa Anna was starving at San Luis, whilst Taylor, by the exercise of consummate judgment and skill, was securing against re-occupation, every foot of ground he had acquired from Tampico to Parras. Had his policy been preserved in, the Mexican General would have been reduced to the necessity of giving him battle upon something like terms of equality, or of waiting in inglorious inactivity until hunger and discontent had wasted away his forces, or popular clamor driven him out of his trenches, at San Luis. But, at this moment, he begins to feel that the powers at Washington had determined to thwart him. He had already been superceded in the chief command, although he did not know it, and the Secretary had even undertaken to manage the war himself. On the 14th of November, General Taylor writes as follows:

In my communication of the 8th inst., I alluded to the occupation of Tampico, and the force which I considered sufficient to hold that place. I fully approved of the first measures taken by Major General Patterson to garrison Tampico, and after giving him instructions to despatch thither a regiment of volunteers in addition to the battalion of artillery, was not a little surprised to hear from him that he had, besides, ordered the Illinois brigade by water, and proposed going there himself to assume the command. This proceeding I considered not only wholly unnecessary, but as a direct and unwarrantable interference with the plan which I had already communicated to General Patterson for a combined movement upon Victoria; for while the Illinois regiments were to proceed by water to a place where their services were not needed, the Tennessee regiment of horse was to be compromitted by marching, unsupported by infantry, from Matamoras to Victoria. By special express I succeeded in arresting this fatal misdirection, and I have now hopes of concentrating a respectable force at Victoria, as first intended.

I wish my report of interferences could stop here, but another of the gravest character has been brought to my notice, to which I beg leave to invite the earnest attention of the general-in-chief and the Department of War. In an official letter, addressed under date of November 26th, to the commanding officer at Point Isabel, Commodore Perry of the navy, writes thus:

"Since I wrote to you by Lieut Anderson, I have visited New Orleans, conferred with Governor Johnson and Generals Jessup and Brooke, all of whom unite with me in placing great importance upon the immediate possession, by a military garrison, of Tampico.

"I have on board this ship eight pieces of artillery with all the requisite appurtenances and munitions, borrowed from the State Arsenal of Louisiana, by General Brooke. Also, Lieutenant Commander, with forty five infantry (marines). General Brooke assures me that he hundred mounted riflemen, lately reported at New Orleans, will be immediately dispatched in the steamer 'Massachusetts,' so soon as they arrive, for I fear there will be difficulty in landing the troops on account of the roughness of the sea on the bar of Tampico."

It is hardly necessary to make any comment upon the above. It will be seen at once that, by the advice of officers, at a distance, totally ignorant of my views and incurring no responsibility for the failure of operations, a large and efficient corps of cavalry upon which I had reckoned for important service in the interior, has been intercepted, without authority, and, I know where it is not myself I can tell where it may lose many of its horses. Had the mounted riflemen been sent back to Jefferson Barracks, they could not have been more completely lost to the present operations.

I have now no assurance that any reinforcements or supplies will reach me through N. Orleans. The active of Gen. Brooke or Governor Johnson may direct certain and the most important objects of supply to Tampico, under the new point of war that the enemy, after destroying its heavy guns, will attack a place which he dared not defend.

With such proceedings on the Rio Grande and in New Orleans, I cannot be held responsible for the efficient prosecution of the objects of the government here. The departure of General Patterson from the bill and precise instructions I had given him, is, in my opinion, a decisive result of the position of quasi independence given to that officer by the Department of War, against which I have protested and again protest. As for the interference of General Brooke, the War Department, I cannot doubt, will give that officer the most stringent orders in no case to stop or divert the troops or supplies that may be destined for the army under my command.

While I am considered competent to exercise the chief command in the field, it is no more than reasonable that subordinates, and above all, officers not serving with the army against Mexico, should be compelled to keep in their proper places, and not to expose me to hazard, by mischievous meddlings, the success of military operations involving the reputation of the army and the country."

It is unnecessary to comment upon the spirit of this letter. It is characteristic of its author, and that is enough. Nor is it worth while to trace further the progress of the event which, in the space of four months, have put all our conquests in Mexico at hazard and rendered it doubtful whether, at this moment the whole of the American army south of the Rio Grande has not been cut to pieces by an overwhelming force, or besieged within the walls of a city which, a few months ago, it captured from a foe of twice its numbers, with every possible advantage of position and defences. It is sufficient to say, that, immediately after General Scott arrived in the country, he ordered to Brazos the whole regular force all the engineers, the chief part of the ordnance, and a vast quantity of stores. He ordered away General Twiggs, General Worth and, indeed, every officer of any rank, except Generals Wood and Butler. The commands of all these officers, of course, accompanied them, and in sixty days, General Taylor found himself in command of a garrison at Monterey, with about six thousand volunteers, including Gen. Wood's command, about three hundred dragoons, four hundred regulars, and about two thousand men scattered along the Rio Grand from Point Isabel to Camargo. Nor was this all. Taylor's plan of taking possession of the passes at Victoria, Linares, Patos and Parras, in order to shut out the enemy from the valley of the Rio Grande, was abandoned without a thought, and these important outlets were left in the undisturbed occupation of the Mexicans. The result was exactly what might have been expected. Gen. Valencia marched into Victoria with his cavalry on the very day that the Americans left Saltillo in thirty days five or six thousand Mexican force had passed the Sierra Madre. Meanwhile Santa Anna watched the embarkation of General Scott and his forces, and the moment they left the Brazos, his legions were put in motion towards General Taylor's post at Saltillo and, in spite of hunger, thirst and the desert, the hope of plunder and the desire of revenge are found to be sufficient inducements to carry them, in twenty days, to within striking distance of his advanced force at Agua Nueva.

It was the abandonment of the policy of Taylor and the rejection of his sage and earnest counsels that led to these results. For that abandonment, the Government is solely responsible. The injudicious and cow-ardly mode of executing the new movement against Vera Cruz and the sudden withdrawal of so large a portion of Taylor's force seems, so far as we have now the means of determining, to have been the work of General Scott. If the effects of the change of policy do not turn out to be disastrous beyond all remedy, it will be owing, not to the wisdom of the Government or General Scott, but solely to the courage and conduct of the veteran, who, as long as he was left to his own guidance, never lost a battle or suffered a reverse.—*Balt. Pat.*

☞ John E. Miles has been re-elected Mayor of Montreal

THE post-office, at Burlington, Vt., was entered last week and robbed of $1,200.

Bill Morse on City Taxes.

"Bill, who was a quiet backwoodsman, had, by the unexpected death of an uncle, recently been suddenly made rich, and undertaken possessing of a large property in Boston.

"The gentleman of the green bag," who had run down to import this information, conducted Bill to Bangor, and then has appointed himself Bill's agent, let things in Boston alone. The young gentleman came out in due time in very handy quarters, and having always plenty of money at his disposal, enjoyed himself without stint.

Among other ports through which his surplus cash found a ready passage, was a large cow, which, in the course of the year was assessed upon him. The bill was pretty extensive but for the life of him, Bill could not make out its meaning. After some minutes attentive scrutiny of the article, he proceeded to the landlord of the hotel where he visited.

"I say, landlord," said he, "what's this?"

"That, Mr. Morse," answered the landlord, casting his eye over the paper, "is a tax bill?"

"A tax bill," murmured Bill, regarding it with an inquisitive glance—"yes, but what's that?"

"Why," answered the landlord, smiling, "it's your proportion of the expenses of the city."

"My proportion?" said Bill, "What does every one pay?"

"Certainly" replied the landlord, "every one who can afford it"

"Oh, I can *afford it*," said Bill, who was here touched upon a tender point; "I'll send and have it paid"

"The bill was settled, and in a proper time a second made its appearance. Bill hastened to the landlord.

"Look here," said he, in astonishment, "here's another of them tax bills"

"Of course," replied the landlord, "they come once a year."

"The mischief they do," cried Bill, "so the city goes in debt every year, does it?"

"Regularly," said the landlord, "it can't be helped."

"Well, then, blame me!" cried Bill, in high passion, "if the city hasn't got any better business to do than to keep running up debts for me to help her out because I did it once, she'll find herself extensively mistaken —— I'll see her burned up before I give her another red cent!"

Diamond cut Diamond.

A few weeks ago, a sporting character *looked in* at the Hygeia Hotel, just to see if he could fall in with any subjects, but finding none, and understanding from the respectable proprietor, Mr. P——, that he could not be accommodated with a private room wherein to exercise the mysteries of his craft, felt the time begin to hang heavy on his hands, so in order to dispel *ennui*, he took out a pack of cards and began to amuse the bystanders in the bar room with a number of ingenious tricks with them, which soon drew a crowd around him.

"Now," said he, after giving them a shuffle and slapping the pack down upon a table, "I'll bet any man ten dollars I can cut the Jack of hearts at the first attempt"

Nobody seemed inclined to take him up, however, till at last a weather beaten New England skipper, in a pea jacket, stumped him, by exclaiming:

"Darned if I don't bet you! But stop; let me see if all's right."

Then taking up and inspecting the pack, as if to see that there was no deception in it, he returned it to the table, and began to fumble about in a side pocket, first taking out a jack knife, then a twist of tobacco, &c. till he produced a roll of bank notes, from which he took one of $10 and handed it to a bystander; the gambler did the same, and taking out a pen knife, and leisurely squaring the pack to a to through the middle, turned with an air of triumph to the company, and demanded if he had not cut the Jack of hearts.

"No! I'll be darned if you have" bawled out Jonathan, "for here it is safe and sound."

At the same time producing the card from his pocket, whether he had dexterously conveyed it while pretending to examine the pack, to see if it was "all right." The company was convulsed with laughter, while the poor "child of chance" was late to confess that it was hard getting to wind world of a Yankee."

THE TWO FRIENDS.—Two friends who had been separated a great while, meeting by chance, one asked the other how he did? He replied that he was very well, and *was married* since they last met.—'That is good news indeed.' 'Nay, not so very good neither, for I have married a *shrew*.' 'That is bad too.' 'Not so bad neither, for I had two thousand pounds with her.' 'That is well again.' 'Not so well neither, for I laid it out in sheep and they all died of the rot.' 'That was hard in truth.' 'Not so hard neither, for I sold the skins for more than the sheep cost me.' 'Say, that made you amends.' 'Not so much amends neither, for I laid out my money in a house, and it was burned.'—'That was a great loss indeed!' 'Not so great a loss neither, for my wife was burned in it.'

From the 13th February to 13th March, there were received at Cumberland from Baltimore, 2,163 tons of merchandize, and during the same time, 2,634 tons of produce have been sent from Cumberland to Baltimore.

ALGERNAN S. GRAY, Esq., is the whig candidate for congress, in the Buckingham District, Va.

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship is a flower which the devastating hand of time cannot crush nor the lightning scathe. It rears its beautiful head in the morning of prosperity and expands, and blooms, and casts its nectarine odor on the sensitive heart and when the night of adversity sets in, and its chilling, withering dews fall upon its flexible leaves and humble stalk, it is not seen to sink beneath the oppressive rack, but like the mediffluent rose, raising itself with its weight of gems to kiss the queen's beams, it springs into a new existence, and its beauty and its fragrance impart a charm to all around.

SADNESS.—There is a mysterious feeling that passes like a cloud over the spirits. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreats of solitude. Its powers are alike supreme over the weak and the iron hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell, overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence?—Still it is a delicious spirit of sorrow, and like a cloud dimming the brilliance of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1847.

The Rev. John N. Maffit, Methodist Clergyman, was married last evening to Miss Frances Smith, sup daughter of Judge Pierce, of Brooklyn. The bride is a beautiful girl of sixteen. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Green, in presence of a large number of invited guests. During the evening, a set of rowdies, or Calithumpians, disgraced themselves and the city, by rolling and beating tin kettles and sauce pans, for the purpose of annoying the happy bridegroom.

CONTUMACY.—The Louisville Democrat, one of the supporters of the administration who never "stop for breath," thus speaks of Mr. Benton and his refusal of the Major General-ship. Such contumacy will surely not go unpunished!

"The country is ruined now and no mistake! Benton is *not* Lieutenant General and wont be general at all. He would take the command of the army, generals and all, but nothing less. Benton always was a *modest* man, and this quality is growing upon him in his old days. We think the administration will have reason to rejoice at the result. Benton has not the confidence of the country in his qualifications for this new office."

MATRIMONIAL MARKET.—Our fair readers may find the following statistics for 1846, just reported to the Massachusetts Legislature, interesting. The whole number of marriages in the State was:

Between bachelors and maids,	3,831
" " " widows,	137
" widowers " maids,	503
" " " widows,	215
Condition not named,	150

One bachelor of 25 married a maid of 60 and a widower of 75 married a girl of 15.

THE DAUGHTER.—There is nothing more desirable in a daughter than intelligence joined to a gentle spirit. The mind is fashioned and furnished in the main, at home. But the character is derived chiefly from home. How inestimable is the confidence of that mother in producing kind feelings in the bosoms of her children, who never permits herself to speak to them with a loud voice, and in harsh unkind tones.

THE astronomers tell us that we may expect a "shower" from the tail of the comet that is now to be seen in our sky. The calculation is that the earth will pass thro' the tail of the celestial vagrant on Monday next, which fact may account for the extraordinary weather we have had for several days past—our mother earth being disturbed and offended at the threatened "sweepings" has been putting on "all sorts of airs."—*Balt Pat. of 27th ult.*

DID HIS BEST!—A fellow applied to one of our senators, at the present session of legislature, to get him some office; and to support his claim, told the senator that he had fought with Jackson at New Orleans. The honorable member doubted his story, and to test its truth remarked: "I won't vote for you, because you let the British take the city"

"We couldn't help it," replied the candidate, "we fit like the devil, but they were too many for us"—*Reveille.*

MISCHIEVOUS MICE.—From circumstances since discovered, it appears that the recent fire in the house of D. A. Neal, Esq., was unquestionably occasioned by the action of mice upon friction matches. These dangerous conveniences require much care to prevent their becoming "incendiaries"—*Salem Gaz.*

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—It is an extraordinary circumstance that this gentleman, who so bitterly denounced the annexation of Texas should be among the very first to revel in the Halls of Montezumas,"—but alas! as a prisoner of war.

VIRGINIA.—The election in Virginia will take place on Thursday, the 22d of April next; and not on the 15th (the 3d Thursday) as stated in the Whig Almanac.