THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT adjourned on Tuesday last after a protracted session. Denwood Camper (free negro) convicted of the murder of William Chase (free negro) was sentenced to be hung. The sentence was pronounced by his Honor the Chief Judge, and was most feeling, touching and eloquent. Judge Tingle was detained at home during the whole term by indisposition.

☞The readers attention is directed to the interesting correspondence, published in another column of this week's paper, between General ZACHARY TAYLOR and JAMES A. STEWART Esq. of our town.

LAUNCH.—Was launched at Tobaccostick on Friday the 5th inst. from the Yard of Messrs. Samuel and Edmond Harrington, a large Schooner. She was built by that old and experienced Foreman, Mr. Andrew Hubbard, and is intended, we understand, for one Mr. Applegarth.

ANOTHER.—Was launched on Thursday the 4th inst. from the Yard of Samuel Craig, Sr., Esq., at Tobaccostick, a Schooner of the medium size. She was built by that industrious young Foreman Mr. William Leonard, and is intended, we have been informed, for Jeremiah Pattison, Esq. of this county.

☞We refer the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, of our town, to be found in another column of todays paper, and feel sure that the importance of the discovery will be acknowledged by all,

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We understand that a number of gentlemen of our town have associated themselves together under the above title, and that several have already stopped the use of intoxicating spirits and joined them. We heartily wish them great success.

☞In the result of the recent elections the Whigs have gained four U. S. Senators—one in Florida, one in Georgia, one in Ohio, and one in New York.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW JERSEY, Nov. 25—making fourteen States. Same day in Ohio, making fifteen. We hope it will be strictly observed in our county.

THE MEXICAN WAR—PROSPECTS OF PEACE — The star-spangled banner floats in triumph from the lofty capitol of Mexico, and yet to all appearances we are as far from peace as when Gen. Scott first landed upon the shores of Vera Cruz. It is true indeed that the administration at Washington still hugs to its bosom the miserable delusion that peace is near at hand; but no man of intelligence who has taken note of passing events in Mexico can believe for a moment that there is in reality any prospect of a speedy peace. In so far as the last intelligence from that country bears upon this question, it certainly leads to any other conclusions. There may be a few who are in favor of peace, and are disposed to enter into negotiations to bring about a result so desirable to both countries; but who that knows the Mexican character and remembers that one of the provisions of the constitution of that country expressly forbids the aleniation of any portion of its soil, can believe for a moment that even were negotiations commenced they could ever result in peace so long as this government demands as one of its conditions the cession of at least one-third of her territory. The alternatives presented to that unhappy country are cession or death—a direct violation of their constitution—a dismemberment of their country—or extermination. Upon such terms peace never can be made, and we believe such is the general opinion in this country, for it is already hinted in strong terms by the official paper that the entire conquest and subjugation of Mexico may be the consequence of prolonged hostilities. If we are to believe the government paper our demand for territory is largely increased upon every refusal of our terms by Mexico, and according to the ratio of increase intimated by that paper, it will not be long before we shall require the whole of Mexico as a condition precedent of peace. So far as the administration can effect such a result, events are certainly tending to that issue, and ere long we expect to see the true objects of the war officially announced to be the conquest and annexation of the whole of Mexico.

The present state of things would excite our alarm did we not repose an abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. We believe that body will take the management of this war out of the incompetent hands of Mr. Polk and his cabinet, and place our government in such position as to ensure an honorable and speedy peace. To them the country's eyes are turned for relief from the dangers that menace our prosperity and perpetuity as a nation. They have a high and solemn duty to perform—the destinies of the nation are in their hands—they can place us again upon the high-road of honorable distinction and prosperity, or involve us in difficulties and perplexities that will cease only with the destruction of "the last hope of all men who love liberty." We believe the nation is heartily sick of this most unnatural and bloody war, and would rejoice at its speedy termination. And we believe too that it is the almost universal opinion that the administration is either too ignorant or too knavish to manage it successfully, and that it is the obvious duty of Congress to arrest the President in his unhallowed and unconstitutional designs in prolonging it.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Aug. 9, 1847.

Major Gen. Z. TAYLOR—

My Dear General: Although I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, yet as you have to a certain extent become public property, I avail myself of the occasion to write to you.

Your public services rendered a common country, and the unparallelled results of your skill and bravery at the head of your indomitable troops, covering yourself and your brave compatriots with imperishable glory, have excited in the bosoms of your countrymen, without distinction of party, one common and universal sentiment of unmixed admiration. The movement now being made in your favor as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people proceeds from the masses of your fellow countrymen, uncontrolled by politicians or intriguing managers.

The manner in which you have met this demonstration is also worthy of attention, and is in perfect keeping with your high and patriotic character. Your avowed determination not to be the instrument of a mere party, or of carrying out "party schemes," but if elected to be the President of a nation and not of a party, is, I believe, a sentiment very popular with the masses of your countrymen, and is alike honorable to your position and to your character as a distinguished American citizen. I think there can be no doubt that your declaration to be untramelled by party, is rallying to your standard thousands upon thousands of your dispassionate countrymen, and is well suited to the temper of the times and the crisis in the country. I must confess myself that I should look upon your elevation to the Presidency of this glorious Republic as the harbinger of the most enlightened counsels in the Cabinet and consequently of the highest state of prosperity for the nation,

After such a statement of your position, if you failed to succeed, you would still be immortalized by its promulgation, no less than by your illustrious deeds on the battle field.

Perhaps there is no man in the country except yourself who occupies a position to warrant such a declaration of neutrality with hopes of success, and therefore it was due to yourself not to suffer your high and exalted character to be narrowed down and circumscribed by the contracted limits of a mere party. Your fame is common property, and I am truly glad you have not agreed to be used by a mere party for party purposes.

Wanting no office myself and expecting none, and having much of professional and other business to attend to, yet believing at this juncture that your peculiar position was a fortunate one for the country and that all disinterested citizens should sustain you in such a crisis, I have not hesitated to announce myself as a candidate in this Congressional District, embracing the four lower counties on the E. S. of Maryland, for a seat in the National Legislature upon "Independent Taylor grounds." Believing the occasion required it, I have prepared quite an extended address to the people of the four counties, and I send to you several copies thereof, which will more fully and in detail furnish you with the *rationalia* of my preference. To keep up the old organization of parties, "Whig and Democrat," from their probable relative weight and importance, it is evident from the manner in which those parties are balanced, that the Abolitionists may in fact give the preponderance if they choose to either party as may best suit their fancy or subserve their views. From their power in this respect a premium may be offered for a temporizing policy towards them, each party being anxious to succeed, and looking often to the circumstances inviting to the formation of an "available ticket." It is manifest that there are some 20,000 abolitionists in the Empire State of New York—quite as many in Pennsylvania, the same in Ohio, the giant of the West, and in the ratio of the population in all the Northern and North Western States a large number.

For the purpose of protection and self-preservation to the South, without designing to infringe upon in any degree the rights of our Northern brethren, and to maintain our *constitutional rights* as they are, it has become necessary, in my humble opinion, to run a candidate who will stand by and sustain our *constitutional guarantees.* No man in the country, in my opinion, can so well do this with the prospect of succeeding as a candidate, as your good self, and I am truly glad that all *comprehensive* patriots, *north and south,* who admire *glorious deeds in arms, faithful public service, the inviolability of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union,* can, from your *unpartizan* position, rally to your support and cordially unite in your favor. The times are propitious to you and you stand upon a solid and impregnable foundation, and you will allow me to say to you, my dear General, with uneffected sincerity, that I believe you to be right, and through weal or wo, so long as you occupy your elevated position as a candidate, I shall to the best of my humble abilities sustain your fortunes; and I hope, for the benefit of the country, and in the Providence of an all-wise God, that you may be permitted to preside over the destinies of this great nation with such feelings and views as avowed by you, and that we may foverever continue a happy and united people. I shall be gratified, whenever you have the inclination and leisure, to hear from you, acknowledging the receipt of this, with such suggestions as you may think proper to make upon public matters, either for private or public use as you may direct. I hope no adverse fortune will obstruct your path, but that health, prosperity and high destiny may always attend you. Independent of your own individual happiness, I should really consider it a great calamity to the nation if your life should not be spared to a good old age, to be in part at least devoted to the cultivation of the highest interests of the nation in its most exalted station.

With sentiments of sincere regard
and high respect, I am, truly,
your friend and obd't. servant,
JAMES A. STEWART.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Sept. 28, 1847.

SIR: I have received, and read with much satisfaction, your very acceptable letter of the 9th ult., and greatly regret that a want of time has deprived me until this moment, of the pleasure of acknowledging its receipt.

I owe you many thanks for the kind interest you have taken in my welfare; but, in reply to your complimentary language, I must be permitted to express the apprehension that in connecting my name with the high office of President of the United States, you, and many other of my friends, are expecting too much of me. The last forty years of my life have almost exclusively been devoted to the duties of my profession, and have been mostly spent in the camp and garrison; and under such circumstances, I cannot but fear that in entering at my advance age upon a walk of life entirely new to me, I would disappoint your high expectations.

For the friendly feelings towards me which, as you inform me, exist so generally among my fellow-citizens I am most deeply grateful, but should they ever think proper to manifest these feelings by electing me to the Presidential office, it must be done, as I have uniformly stated hitherto, without any other pledge from me as to the course I should pursue, than that of discharging its duties to the best of my abilities, and in strict compliance with the requirements of our Constitution.

With every wish for your success and prosperity through life, I remain, sir,
Very respectfully,
your ob't. serv't.,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen'l. U. S. Army.

JAMES A. STEWART, ESQ.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN CORN—DECLINE IN COTTON—MONETARY TROUBLES, &c.

The new American Mail Steamer Washington, arrived at New York about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. She left Bremen the 24th, and Southampton the 25th of October.

The London and Liverpool papers report continued failures.

The money revulsion is spreading in every direction, with appalling strides. Fourteen more failures have occurred in Liverpool. Numerous failures have also taken place in Venice.

The Manchester Bank and New Castle Joint Stock Bank, have suspended.

Flour is reported as being in fair demand.

Corn is 1s. better than when the Caledonia sailed.

Cotton is down 1-2d.

Oats 3s. to 3s. 9d. per 45 lbs., being a slight advance.

Rice 33s. to 36s.

In merchantile circles there was a more cheering feeling, as the Bank of England was giving a little relief.

The famine in Ireland, as well as in Lancashire, England, is spreading, and universal distress prevails.

From the entire Continent of Europe there is not a line of political news of sufficient importance to justify telegraphing it.

The Washington performed her voyage in gallant style, under an able commander, Capt. Hewitt, having had storms and unfavorable weather to contend against—her time being 16 1-2 days, and she had 300 miles further to come than the Liverpool steamers.

The earnest applications of the Liverpool body, headed by the Mayor, for reltef from Government, has been met with an expression of sympathy, but no remedy has been provided. Mills are stopping, and thousands are thrown out of employment, and the sales of goods to any extent is impossible.

In cured provisions there is very little doing. Both in Liverpool and London quotations remain unsettled.

Account from the manufacturing districts are as gloomy as ever. The mills at Ashton are nearly all standing.

Our advices from London represent the pressure for private discounts the day previous to sailing, as greater than at any former period.

London, Oct. 23d.—Indian Corn more inquired for, and higher prices obtained. Wheat dull. American Flour heavy.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia.

The reports from all parts of Ireland still teem with the most alarming accounts of distress and outrage. In Limerick a collision has already taken place with the military. Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general insubordination of the people, are the main subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland.

Austria had established a strong corden of troops along the frontiers, and it was reported that three great northern powers, in accord with France, would interfere at the last moment in order to save the effusion of blood. This intervention is to be entrusted, it is said, to France: and Austria, and Russia, and England, are to aid and assist them.

A deputation of the principal of London Bankers, headed by Mr. Masterman, had an interview with Lord John Russell on the 23d. Sir Robert Peel had a conference with Ministers on the same day, after which he went to Windsor Castle. The impression seems to be universal that the Government will not interfere.

GEN. TAYLOR—THE PRESIDENCY.—The time seems to be at hand when the friends of Gen. TAYLOR, in Maryland, should take some decisive steps to give form to their feelings and views in his behalf, and prepare, by a suitable organization, the means of acting with unity and effect.

The indications which have been given already of the popularity of Gen. TAYLOR in Maryland, furnish a satisfactory assurance, we think, that he is, by large odds, the first choice of this State for the next Presidency.

There is further evidence, we think, that this popularity is not of a capricious or transient sort; but that it emanates from a profound conviction of the sterling qualities of the man; from a confidence in his integrity, judgment and moderation; from a sincere belief, indeed, that he is, at this juncture, admirably fitted to allay dangerous animosities, to harmonize conflicting tendencies, and to discharge the duties of the Presidential office in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and with the true interests and glory of the Republic.

It is not our purpose, however, to enlarge upon the personal qualities of Gen. TAYLOR. Laudation is out of place, when the grave responsibilities of the Chief Magistracy of this great country are to be considered. Such is Gen. TAYLOR as the people know him; and taking him as he is we believe they are satisfied with him.—His greatness is their own discovery; for he has long been a great man, without knowing it himself.

The position which Gen. TAYLOR holds in reference to the Presidency, since the public use of his name in connection with that office has made it necessary for him to declare his position, is one which no other man in the whole country could venture properly to assume. It is the best of all positions when the man is found who can take it otherwise, the most ridiculous.

For the first time since the days of WASHINGTON the man is recognized. "Should it become inevitably necessary for me," said the first President, in 1789, "to go into the chair of Government, I have determined to go *free from all positive engagements of every nature whatsoever, so that I may be at liberty to act with a sole reference to justice and to the public good.*" Such was the truthful languag of WASHINGTON. Let us see if Gen. TAYLOR's declarations to the same effect do not bear the impress of a similar dignity: "I can only say with all candour," remarks the victor of the Rio Grande, "that if elected to that (the "Presidential) office, it must be by the spontaneous will of the people at large, and without agency or pledge on my part in any particular.—*"If I ever fill that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand.*"

Gen. TAYLOR adds that he does not desire the Presidency; and with that modesty which forms an element of the unaffected sincerity and simplicity of the man, he declares his belief there are others far better fitted for the office than himself. It is not to a mind of this sort, so unambitious yet so replete with his own greatness as to hold external distinctions in rather slight appreciation—a mind which has been accustomed to rest upon its own convictions and to find its highest satisfaction in the consciousness of duties well performed—it is not to such a mind that humiliating terms may be proposed or restrictive pledges exacted as the the sacrifice to be made for official elevation. The responsibilities of the Presidedtial office are, no doubt, in Gen. TAYLOR's estimation, quite an equivalent for the honors of the place. And in truth it is not to be denied that the incumbant of that high station who worthily discharges the functions pertaining to it, confers upon his country a much greater favor than he received when it raised him to the post.

It may be urged, however, in some quarters, that Gen. TAYLOR's late avowels of Whig predilections have taken away from his position the characteristic of independence, in respect to parties, which marked it at first. A moment's reflection will show that this assumption is founded in a mistake. It has been known from the beginning that Gen. TAYLOR's political views were usually in accordance with those of the Whigs, and that his preferences in favor of Mr. CLAY for the Presidency in 1844 were strong and decided. The Administration recognized this fact in their persecutions of Gen. TAYLOR. Throughout the last session of Congress, from the time when the President's Message omitted all mention of the hero's name, to the period of the failure of the last effort to put a Lieutenant General over him, including the unmanly attempt to smuggle a vote of censure upon him through the two Houses, there were indications of sufficient significance te prove beyond all doubt the hostility of the Administration, and its ultra partizans towards, the brave man who had saved them from disgrace and the country from disaster.

There has never been, then, we repeat it, any good reason to suppose otherwise than that Gen. TAYLOR was politically inclined towards the Whigs. But what then? It would be a strange thing for any man in this country, possessed of ordinary intelligence, to grow to be fifty years old or more without having some political prepossessions. Gen. TAYLOR is no politician, he has never been one, *he has never voted at all.* He is unwilling to be regarded as a partizan; for, in that light he utterly refuses to be a candidate. If he has been, in his political preferences, a Whig, that has been an incident of his character—not its prominent feature, which is one of comprehensive and patriotic regard for the whole country.—He has been a Whig—and something more.—Those who are partizans and nothing more than partizans, may not easily understand this.

The public mind, however, is not likely to trouble itself on this point. When Gen. TAYLOR declares that he will not be a partizan candidate, and that if he goes into the Presidency it must be without party pledges or pledges of any kind, save such as the constitution embodies in the official oath,—when he says this, in the plain language of sincerity and truth, the People will be apt to take him at his word, to believe him, to ask no other guarantee; for, he is just the man to say this and be believed.

It is not often that we task our readers, or ourselves, by long articles in these columns. But it is not often that we have a Presidential nomination to announce under such circumstances as those which mark this present occasion. If once in a quarter of a century a new epoch is born, as a phœnix-like emanation from the ashes of old issues, and the time comes when it is proper that the dead should bury their dead, it is becoming to pause and devote some moments to reflection, while, in the stillness of partizan emotions, we may give up our hearts and minds to the higher sentiment of an all-comprehensive patriotism, to the contemplation of our country in the grand proportions of its greatness and destiny.

With regard, then, to former issues we have here briefly to express the conviction that the questions which have for some years past divided the two great parties—take, for example, those relating to the currency and the tariff—must assume, when they again acquire prominence, new modifications. The next great commercial revulsion may be expected to bring up the currency question; or experience, without any great revulsion, may demonstrate the necessity of a substitute for the Sub-Treasury. But whenever the question re-appears it will come with its own lights, reflected from new points of view. In point of principle the essential thing involved is the constitutional power and duty of the General Government to take measures of regulation and control over the currency; and in point of fact both parties virtually concede this. For while the advocates of the Sub-Treasury boast, somewhat vainly, indeed, that the Government is separated from the Banks, they also boast that a wholesome control is exercised by the action of the Sub-Treasury over the general circulation of the country. It is one of the arguments in favor of this institution, fallacious or not as the case may be, that it tends to check over-issues on the part of the Banks, and to keep them, more than they would be otherwise kept, within the lines of a safe business.

The essential principal involved in the Tariff is in like manner recognized by both parties.—Discrimination in the rates of duties, at the discretion of the Government, may be called discrimination for revenue, or it may be called discrimination for protection. By whatever name it is called, *protection is the result.* And in point of fact the tariff of 1846 involves protective discrimination as decidedly as did the tariff of 1842.—The question as it now stands, is one of *degree* only. The tariff of 1842 was in our judgment a better tariff than the present one, because it was frank in its announcement of the protective principle, and embodies the important features of minimums and the home valuation. The present tariff is protective also; but it is so less distinctly, less assuredly and less extensively.

But without comparing these two tariffs, which it is not our purpose to do, nor to analyze minutely any of the special questions which have of late years formed matter of political contention, the point to be mainly regarded is this: That in the present aspect of parties and party questions, when ultraism on any of the old issues is out of place, and new circumstances of modification are continually arising, it is chiefly important to have a man at the head of the Government, not to pledge himself in advance upon issues which every day's events may vary, but a man of such judgment, firmness and honesty, that he may be trusted to act patriotically and wisely in any emergency whenever the emergency shall come. If Gen. TAYLOR had been questioned before he crossed the Rio Grande as to his opinions concerning the campaign, then appraching, he would not have been able to speak very definitely of the battle of Buena Vista. But when the battle came he was there—and that was sufficient.

So when other battlss shall come, involving great national interests, or, it may be, the integrity of the Union, the presence of Gen. TAYLOR at the head of the Government, with that calm serenity and undismayed spirit which have given assurance of victory an other fields, will infuse confidence throughout the country everywhere that all must go well.

Finally, and at any rate, we gather from the indications in Kentucky Tennessee, Georgia, Pennsylvania and other States that Gen. TAYLOR is unquestionably in the field. He has not made himself a candidate for the Presidency; the People have done it. He has announced the terms upon which he will stand, and those terms are accepted, Gen. TAYLOR *is in the field; he will not withdraw nor be withdrawn; for he never retreats; he never surrenders.* The People who have called him to his position will sustain him there. They claim him as their own. Conventions may recognize, but they cannot appropriate him. GEORGE WASHINGTON is now to have a successor.—*Baltimore American.*

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the last steamer presents a picture of disaster and distrust in Great Britain, which is truly saddening. Failures of many of the oldest houses—suspension of banks—closing of factories—decreased and decreasing government revenues—murder, and riot, and the renewed horrors of starvation and brawl, in Ireland—these are the main features of a spectacle that has hardly a ray of hope to redeem it. If ever we were inclined to believe the hundred-times made prediction that Europe was on the verge of a great and resistless revolution, we should do so now.—Population, turned adrift upon a community without food, confidence, or money, will either stagnate into a state of horrid disease and famine, or else break out into the most dreadful excesses.—What with the overgrown fortunes of the wealthy few, strong in the immunity and impunity imparted by the possession of huge estates for centuries, and the utter destitution of the millions at the other extreme, it would seem to require but little to excite the masses to rebellion. It is evident enough that the crisis is rapidly approaching. The state of Great Britain—of Europe—never was so critical as it now is, in a political point of view; and if to this condition of things is added a commercial exigency wholly without parallel, it would seem impossible for the suffering people to be relieved by any measure short of revolution—a revolution reaching to the very root of government and of society—destroying every vestage of monarchy, and upturning a social fabric so full of vice, inequality and injustice. Great Britain is in the very centre of dangers, and is herself a vast volcano, ready every moment to scatter death upon all around. While Germany, excited by a contest between antagonist opinions—Italy in a ferment of liberal enthusiasm, led by a pontiff who favors the most drastic reforms—France on the eve of new troubles, and filled with bold and ardent champions of equality—Portugal the prey of factions: it would seem, indeed, as if some great events were close at hand. A people without freedom have often managed to grope their way to their graves, if reasonably cared for; but a people without food, labor, hope, or liberty, are not apt to pay much respect to power or to law. Let us not be surprised, therefore, if the present crisis in Europe should prove, very shortly, the truth of this remark.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Presbyterian Church and the Mexican War.—The following preamble and resolutions have just been adopted by the Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church of New York and New Jersey:

The Synod of New York and New Jersey, considering the tendency of the war to impede the progress of the gospel, by putting the minds of men in a state unfavorable to the influence of truth and the Holy Spirit, deem it proper and seasonable, in view of the fact that our country is now engaged in war with a neighboring nation, which, as far as it has proceeded, has been unusually sanguinary and disastrous, to express their solemn convictions in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Synod regard this war both as an exhibition of human wickedness and as a dreadful scourge from the hand of God, which should lead the church of Christ to great searchings of heart, to deep humiliation and prostration of spirit, and to earnest supplication before the Throne of Mercy.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the ministers of the Word, belonging to this Synod, to labor by prayer, preaching, and all other appropriate means, to impress the minds of men with a sense of the sinfulness and the evils of war, and especially of the existing war with Mexico.

Resolved, That the Synod express the earnest desire that all the people of this land, and especially God's covenant people, see eye to eye, in reference to the present and prospective evils of the existing war, and the desirableness of its speedy termination.

☞"In whose principles," said the dying daughter of Ethan Allen, to her skeptic father, "in whose principles shall I die—your's or those of my Christian mother?" The stern old hero of Tinconderoga brushed a tear from his eye as he turned away, and, with the same rough voice which summoned the British to surrender, now temulous with deep emotion, said, "In your mother's child—in your mother's!"