MEXICAN NEWS.

FROM TABASCO.—*Com. Bigelow's Skrmish with the Mexicans*—The Union also contains the official dispatches from Commander Bigelow, giving an account of his fight with the Mexicans under Gen. Echegary, from which we extract the following:

Small parties of the enemy occupied the outskirts of the city every night, threatening an attack, and I was obliged to keep a large portion of the forces constantly on duty to prevent being surprised. Finding that the enemy sheltered himself in the ranchos in the outskirts of the city; I gave orders to burn all the unoccupied ones.—This duty was executed by Lieut Commandant Porter, with a detachment of one hundred men. About two hundred ranchos were destroyed, most of them of but little value. Having learned that the enemy had occupied the outer barrack, near the church, the night previous I ordered it to be destroyed also; and it was accordingly blown up. This, and the explosion of a few shells fired over the city, probably prevented the contemplated attack by the enemy the ensuing night.

I had also planned for the 30th an expedition to the village of Tamultay, situated about three miles from this, which was reported to be the headquarters of Echegary, to consist of a steamer (the Scourge) to ascend the river and cut off the enemy's retreat, while I crossed over by land with 150 men, and a piece of artillery, to dislodge him. The arrival of the steamer Vixen with a reinforcement, and your very liberal and judicious instructions, enabled me to increase the land party to 240, with two pieces of artillery; and I also directed the Vixen to ascend the river in company with the Scourge to assist one another in case of grounding.

In conformity with these arrangements, I started at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, and at the same time the steamers got under way to ascend the river. At nine o'clock, when within about a quarter of a mile of the village, the enemy opened a fire of musketry from the bushes on both sides of the road, where he had posted himself in ambush. This was promptly returned by the marines and small-arm men, till the artillery was brought into position; when, after a few discharges, the enemy broke & fled to the woods, pursued by our men; but not being acquainted with the by-paths, we were not able to overtake them, and consequently made no prisoners, except a few stragglers found in the village. The small quantity of ammunition, and some muskets were found in the church and destroyed. At 1 o'clock, p. m., after having refreshed my men, seeing nothing of the steamers, I took up the line of march and returned to the city.

The steamers, after getting aground several times for the want of pilots which were not to be obtained, reached the village about an hour after we had left and returned here this morning. Forward herewith the report of Lieutenant Commandant Lockwood, of the Scourge, who was in command.

The party we encountered at the village of Tamultay consisted of about 500 men, under the command of General Echegaray, being the whole force of the enemy in this vicinity. They had received information of our movement, and were posted in the most judicious manner to receive us. During the action we lost two men killed, and had two wounded—

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.—*Health of Vera Cruz.*—The U. S. brig Perry, Lieutenant, S. Barron commanding, arriving at Pensacola on the 10th instant, from Vera Cruz. From the dispatch of her commander, to the Navy Department, the Union is permitted to make the following extract:

* * * "On the 7th June, I landed Mr. Toler, bearer of dispatches to California, and the afternoon of the same day got under way from Vera Cruz, anchored in that port on the 27th June, where I was detained two days by Captain Aulick. Commodore Perry was absent on an expedition against Tabasco, from which he was looked for daily. I have the pleasure to inform you that the health of the squadron is perfectly good. The sickness in the castle had entirely subsided, and the fever in the town very much abated."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Washington Union of Monday evening contains a number of official documents from different sections of the scene of operations in Mexico, portions of which have been superseded by accounts received by our "pony express." There are, however, some matters contained in them which we select, as being of general interest.

Mr. Trist's Mission.—We published on Monday an abstract of the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Mexican government, announcing the appointment of Mr. Trist, as a Commissioner of Peace. On examining the full translation of this letter in the Union, we find nothing but what has been given, except it be the following paragraph:

The President will not again renew the offer to negotiate—at least until he shall have reason to believe that it would be accepted by the Mexican government. Devoted, however, to honorable peace, he is determined that the evils of the war shall not be protracted one day longer than shall be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican republic. For the purpose of carrying this determination into effect with the least possible delay, he will forthwith send to the headquarters of the army, in Mexico, Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., the officer next in rank to the undersigned in our Department of Foreign Affairs, as a commissioner, invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. This gentleman possesses the entire confidence of the President, and is eminently worthy of that of the Mexican government.

In the letter to the Mexican Congress from Domingo Ibarra, Secretary, of Foreign Relations, transmitting the letter of Mr Buchanan, the following paragraph occurs—

I likewise transmit to your excellencies, for communication to the sovereign Congress, a copy of the answer which the most excellent President resolved, in a council of ministers, to have made to the above-mentioned note; his excellency feeling assured that the august assembly, to which is reserved the determination on the affair to which the present communication relates, will despatch it with the promptness and wisdom to be expected from its patriotism and is distinguished enlightenment.

The following reply to secretary Buchanan, from the Mexican Minister, is important:—

Federal Palace June 22, 1847.

The undersigned, Minister of Internal and Foreign Relations, had the honor to receive your excellency's note, dated 15th April last, in which you declare that his excellency the President of the United States intends to dispatch, as a commissioner to the headquarters of the army operating in Mexico, Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., the officer next in rank to your excellency, with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the Mexican United States; and the most excellent President *ad interim* of this republic, to whom the undersigned immediately made known the contents of your excellency's said official note, has determined that you should be informed, in reply, that the decisions on the affair in question being reserved to the sovereign Congress of the nation, your excellency's said note is transmitted by him to that body, in order that it may determine what should be deemed most proper on the subject. Its resolution shall be communicated in due time to your excellency, by the department under the charge of the undersigned, who leaves for that occasion the answer to the points embraced in your excellency's said note.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer to your excellency the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

DOMINGO IBARRA.

A Washington letter in the New York Courier says:

I hear from Havana, that the recent pledge given by the President, to exempt all imports under our Mexican tariff from confiscation, or any further duties to be imposed by Mexico, after a peace, has produced a great excitement there, and that immense shipments of sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, segars, and especially *segaritos* will be made from Cuba to Vera Cruz, in part to be sold during the war, but chiefly in the expectation of realizing an immense profit in the event of peace. No doubt the same course will be pursued in Europe, on hearing of this pledge; and hence, the imports into Mexico will be very large and the revenue very considerable. You must bear in mind that this pledge was not contained in Mr. Walker's Tariff, as promulgated; but the suggestion came from Scott and Taylor, and has been adopted by the administration.

THE PRESENT FORCE UNDER GENERAL SCOTT.—As some anxiety has been expressed as regards the situation of General Scott, the N. O. Bulletin makes the following statement as to the force under his command, or on the way to join him:

Gen. Scott, as near as we can ascertain from our inquiries, had with him when he joined Gen. Worth, at Puebla:

About	7000 men.
He was subsequently joined by	
Col. Childs, with the garrison of Jalapa, about	1100
Gen. Cadwallader's column is	1100
Gen. Pillow has with him	1800
Gen. Pierce was to leave Vera Cruz on the 6th and 7th, with a large train, and will have a force of	2500
Making together	11,100

So that, when he shall be joined by the reinforcements that have actually left Vera Cruz his force will be about 14,000 men, from which, after making the usual deductions for the sick list and other contingencies, there will still remain a sufficient effective force for him to make a forward movement. We take it for granted that the reinforcements will all succeed in joining him, for even if the enemy succeed in checking the advance column, those in the rear will be coming up, and when united, they will certainly be able to force their way through any force the enemy can oppose to them.

GEN. TAYLOR.—In further illustration of the political opinions of the gallant old hero of the Rio Grande, the Norfolk Herald publishes the following letter from an officer of the Virginia regiment, who is vouched for as a gentleman of veracity and intelligence:

CAMP NEAR BUENA VISTA, June 11, 1847.

——"I hope to be with you at the next election, and give a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether' for *Old Rough and Ready*. I see by the Democratic papers that they are trying to throw cold water on his nomination for President, and to doubt whether his political principles are of the Whig school. I have the satisfaction to know that he is a genuine Whig. This I have learned from his most intimate friends, and among others from his own brother. So that there can be no mistake in this matter. *I also know*, that he is the avowed candidate of nearly the whole army, and that he will go it in 1848 with a 'perfect rush.' As I am now on politics, I will give you an idea of the state of parties in our own regiment:

Of the 13 captains, 9 are Whigs.

Of the 39 lieutenants, 28 are Whigs.

The Colonel and Major are Whigs, and the Lieut. Col., although a Democrat, is an open advocate for "Old Rough and Ready" for the next President. Two-thirds of the rank and file of the regiment are also Whigs. Gen Wool, who is now in command of our division, is a Whig, as also a large majority of the officers in the North Carolina and Mississippi regiments and I am satisfied that if an election was to take place in our camp to-day on political grounds, that we could show you a "Bethel" if not an "Old Trap" majority. After this statement of facts I think you will agree with me that the Whigs have a curious way of affording "aid and comfort to the enemy." Santa Anna, I am certain, thinks so; and I am sure he would rather receive such aid and comfort as his friend James K. Polk afforded him than any he has ever received from Taylor, Scott, Wool, &c."

In this connection we take the opportunity to introduce an extract of another letter, from a gallant and distinguished Kentuckian, who has "done the state some service" in the field and the forest, which has been some weeks in our possession. Speaking of General Taylor, he says:

"He is a firm, self-poised, clear, sensible, plain, honest man—concurring with the Whig party in all its prominent opinions. A Clay Whig: for he would prefer Mr. Clay as President to all other living men; and next to him, Crittenden."

COLD SUMMER OF 1816.—In looking over the prices of grain, &c, in former times, we find that in the winter following the cold June of 1816, the price of Corn was from $1 90 to $2 10 per bushel.—Rye $1 75 to $2, butter 24 cents. Hay $25 Flour $16 &c.

It will be recollected by some of our readers that in this town we had a slight fall of snow on the 8th of June. It also snowed in Boston, and several inches fell in Bangor. There was a frost on almost every night of the first week in June. In the interior of the state, at that time, icicles were seen pending from the trees and the foliage was blasted. At Portland in 15 hours the themometer descended from 84 to 34 degrees. In Hallowell it snowed on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, and on the 10th ice was formed of a fourth of an inch in thickness—birds were so benumbed as to be taken by the hand. At Montpelier, Vermont, on the 8th snow was more than a foot deep. In Cabot, Vt. the snow was 18 inches deep.

An account from Vermont, dated August 21st, of that same year, says—"the mountains are covered with snow, and the atmosphere unusually cold." It snowed in New England on every month that year except July. [Portsmouth Jour.

The Electro Telegraph, which now, in its combination with magnetism, is in such successful operation, was pronounced to be chimerical only twenty years ago.—The following extract from the American Mechanics' Magazine for 1825, shows the weakness of the best authority, and the necessity of depending upon experiments for success.

"MOTION OF THE ELECTRIC FLUID.—It has long been received as a fact, that an electrical discharge was capable of being transmitted through a very considerable distance, (say two or three miles,) instantaneously, and without any considerable diminution of its intensity. Mr. Barlow, however, by employing wires various lengths, up to 840 feet, and measuring the energy of the electric action by a deflection produced in a magnetic needle, has found that the intensity diminishes very rapidly, and very nearly in the inverse ratio of the distances; hence the idea of constructing electrical telegraphs is quite chimerical!"

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting at Chicago, held immediately after the adjournment of the River and Harbor Convention:

Resolved, That we believe a Railroad from the States to the Pacific to be practicable and ultimately calculated to be of immense benefit to the United States and its citizens; that with these convictions we recommend an early survey of the entire line by the General Government, and that its final construction and control be confided to sworn Commissioners, selected by the State Legislatures, or elected by the people of the various States, whose equitable distribution of the benefit and patronage of the work among the citizens and laborers of the whole country, may prevent it from becoming a political engine, or a speculating monster.

Resolved, That we farther recommend that the said Railroad may commence at some point on the line of the Missouri River, and thence run westward to the Pacific, over territories under the jurisdiction of the General Government; and that one of the earliest measures in connection with the said work be, to guard the lands along the line of the proposed route from falling into the hands of speculators, to the future exclusion of the superior rights of the workmen on the Road.

Resolved That the said Railroad, when finished, be open to all the world, and that its revenues be kept down at the lowest rates adequate to the current expenses of attendance and repairs. In this connection we heartily recommend the National project of George Wilkes, of New York (embracing and enforcing the above views) to the favorable consideration and report of the committees of Congress to whose preliminary examination it now stands referred, and subsequently to the favorable action of the two branches of the National Legislature, to whom the reports of those committees must be made.

GERMAN RAILROADS.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, writing from Hanover, says—

The German railroads over which, with one exception, I have travelled from the other side of Vienna, strike me as being well managed, though the rate of speed is moderate averaging 19 miles per hour. They have generally been constructed by companies, to which the government has guaranteed a minimum of 3 1-2 per cent. interest, contributing one seventh of the capital and consequently taking one seventh of profits, besides one-third or the benefits after the payment of 5 per cent. on all charges. The dividends, so far, have averaged 6 1-2 per cent, and the expenses from half to two thirds of the receipts.

More than three fourths of the passengers go by the lowest class carriages, paying four mills and a half per mile;—a fifth part take the second class paying seven mills per mile; and only three in a hundred take the carriages of the first class, paying one cent and one mill per mile. Several companies have reduced rates of charges for those who subscribe for a certain number of journeys per month, and there are also tickets, issued, at a reduced rate, for parties going and returning. The total length of the German lines is 2800 miles, over which about sixteen millions of passengers and over one million tons of Merchandise are annually conveyed, the receipts for merchandise being nearly one-third of the gross amount.

THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.—This distinguished General, the ablest rival of Napoleon, with the exception of Wellington, and pronounced by Napoleon himself as one of the ablest tacticians of the day died in Vienna on the 30th of April last. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold, followed by inflammation of the pleura. The Archduke commanded the Austrian force at the bloody battle of Wagram, and held for a while the fate of the day in suspense, even against Napoleon.—His spirit was cramped and his intentions frustrated by Aulic Councils, or he would have made a more successful soldier. He was uncle of the present Emperor.

SALE OF THE LATE RESIDENCE OF OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—The beautiful grounds and mansion belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte ex-king of Spain, at Bordentown, N. Jersey, were on Saturday last sold at auction for the sum of $30,500. Mr. Thomas Richards, of Philadelphia, was the purchaser. It is said that the buildings alone cost over $60,000. A letter in the Newark Advertiser says: "The paintings sculpture, furniture, &c., sold at much lower rates than I had anticipated; some articles being sold for half their value. The paintings brought from $10 to $1,050. The lions and a fawn, by Reubens, sold for the largest sum. 'Nativity of our Saviour,' by Raphael Moangs, brought $1,000, the portrait of a dog, by Hackerts, brought $210. The picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps, by David, the proprietors refused to put up unless the sum of $6,000 was bid for it. As no person present was willing to bid that sum it was passed, and will be sent to Europe.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser inclines to the opinion that prices of Breadstuffs will soon be higher than they were at the time the Britannia left Liverpool. In his letter of the 3d inst. he remarks:—

The cause of the decline, on our corn exchange since the departure of the last packet has been solely the enormous arrivals which, owing to fair winds, have taken place from the Northern ports of Europe, much of the grain thus received being in a damaged condition, so as to compel sellers to press it on the market.—On the continent, however, the fall in price has not been so considerable, and a this will lead our neighbor speedily to make purchases of us, an opinion is entertained that the decline will only go a few shillings farther, and that another upward movement may then be looked for. A week or even a few days of bad weather would also at once produce a material effect.

AMERICAN CONSULATES.—In common with others, it seems that we have fallen into a serious mistake in regard to the fees of our Consuls. The following are the fees of the most lucrative consulates in the gift of the President. Liverpool, $9,965; Havre, $3,161; Rio de Janeiro, $5,332; Havana, $3,781; Oahu, $3,300; Hull, $2,525, Glasgow, $2,105. At London, we have a Consul General (Col. Aspinwall) at a salary of $2,000, who has filled the station since 1816, and resides, for economy's sake, at a cottage about twenty miles from London, having his office in the city. It should be borne in mind that there is *no salary* attached to American consulates.

TROUBLES IN THE CHOCTAW NATION.—We learn from a young Choctaw, says the Fort Smith Ark. Herald of the 13th, that a fight had taken place in the neighborhood of Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, between some of the late emigrants and the light horse, sheriffs, in which four of the former and two of the latter were killed. The difficulty is said to have been caused by the light horse endeavoring to enforce the laws of the Choctaw nation, by destroying some whiskey in the possession of the emigrants, when they resisted, and the fight issued.

☞ We published last week a letter from a correspondent at Chester River, in which he stated that the crops in Kent County were very abundant this season, and of excellent quality. The Chestertown News copies the letter, and remarks—

"This information about the crops in this county is different from all we have received. The grain of the wheat is superior, but the quantity is lamentably short if our accounts are correct. A great many farmers have not reaped more wheat than they sowed, and a number not as much, and the instances are very rare of a full crop. The Oat corn has improved, but we have not heard a dissenting voice as to the shortness of it. The corn crop looks very well and promising; if the season continues good, a fine yield will be realized. We have heard of some farmers who pitched larger crops than usual, but we have not before heard that double crops have been generally pitched.

MARTIAL LAW.—A letter from Mazatlan, dated June 21, states that that neighborhood has been declared under martial law. The U. S. ship Independence sailed from Mazatlan on the 1st inst. destination not mentioned, leaving the Cyane only off the

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

"THE WHIG CANDIDATE.—Almost every whig paper that we receive, containing anything in relation to their nominee for Governor, is commenced, continued, and we had almost said, concluded, by the very grave announcement, that Mr. Goldsboro' is a first rate farmer and raises fine crops, fat cattle, &c. This may all be as represented, and we have not the slightest disposition to question its correctness. But what possible bearing is to have upon the election of Governor we are at a loss to imagine. Were the people called together next October for the purpose of electing a superintendent or inspector of their wheat and cornfields, tobacco and pumpkin patches, eulogies of his agricultural skill would be extremely appropriate. Under present circumstances, however, we must regard them as evidences of a disposition to conceal the political history of their candidate or a tacit admission that the *government* of a *farm*—not that of a *State*—is the vocation for which he is peculiarly fitted."

The above article appears in the "Star," the Locofoco organ of the party, on Tuesday last. To say nothing of the bad taste, to use no harsher term, of such talk, we simply desire to ask the people of Talbot county, the masses who are agriculturists and farmers, if they are prepared for the doctrine, that none but a man of "the green bag," a lawyer, is fitted to be Governor of Maryland, or for other high posts. If you are ready for this doctrine, "well and good," say we. How many staid, sober farmers in Talbot county are fully as well prepared to fill the Executive chair of Maryland as Mr. Thomas. They may not be able to speak as often and as craftily, but may have quite as much *judgment, stability, reliability*, and *capacity for usefulness* as Mr. Thomas. By the way, we will remark that papers at a distance are speaking of the talents of Mr. T., and his brilliant career in Congress. Now we would be the last to disparage the respectable talents of Mr. T. but we assure these papers, it is the first news we have here of any such results of his Congressional career.—If we remember aright he never once even got so far as "Mr. Speaker" in debate. Mr. Constable, the present Locofoco representative of the upper district notices the fact in a speech of his and apologizes for making a speech the first session, instead of following the example of Mr. T. and keeping silent the first term. We know of no documents written by him, reports or other valuable papers during the session he served in Congress, and should be glad to have them brought to light. If we recollect aright he participated in the act that dishonored the great seal of New Jersey, by thrusting her representatives out of Congress—and for his zeal in the cause was placed on the committee to take testimony and draw a report. His name may perhaps be found appended to this partizan document. We know of none other of his labors. We should not speak thus of Mr. T. but for the ungenerous, unmanly course of our opponents in disparaging and underrating Mr. Goldsborough. Mr. G. is a man of education—of experience in the councils of the State—of unblemished and spotless reputation and character, and of sound sense and ripe judgment. With such a man the destinies of old Maryland may be safely trusted. Attached to state faith—evidenced by every act of his political life, and every sentiment of his heart, he would enter the Executive chair once occupied by his distinguished father, with every inducement and desire to guard and protect the dignity, honor and welfare of his native State. The claims and pretensions of such a man are not to be idly laughed away or ridiculed by the fire flies of party, that flit about the light of his opponent. They may believe all they say of their candidate, but the mass of the people to whom both gentlemen are well known, will exercise their judgments as regards their respective merits.

☞ The Steamer Jewess, from Balimore city, with about two hundred persons on board, made an excursion to this place on Tuesday last. The object of this visit, we hear was, on the part of those on board the Steamer, to pay their respects to Mr. Thomas, the Locofoco candidate for Governor. They landed about 2 o'clock and marched from Easton Point to the residence of Mr. T. in this place, where they were introduced by R. McLane, Esq., to Mr. T., who delivered a short address from the front of his house. After being presented to Mr. T. they in a short time countermarched again for Easton Point with music of an excellent order, and with banner flying. A dinner was prepared on board the Jewess, to which Mr. T. was invited and of which we believe he partook. After dinner Mr. McLane of Baltimore city first addressed the assemblage, from the deck of the Steamer—the purport of his remarks we did not hear. Then Mr. T. arose and made an earnest harangue. It was full, at the beginning, of love of the people and of the principles of democracy—in the middle was a labored vindication of himself from the charge of repudiation—this part was, however, principally, we learn, mere assertion, without proof on the part of the speaker, and was evidently a forced effort. We hear that he denounced the history of his votes and proceedings recently published, in the bitterest terms, and also John L. Cary, editor of the American newspaper in Baltimore city, as the author of the piece. In the end he announced his determination "to visit shortly not only every County Town in the State, but every election district; aye, every house, if possible, in each district. That he wanted to know the democracy—he wanted not only their votes, but," placing his hand upon his own heart and suiting the action to the word, "*their hearts.*"

Mr. Martin, of Talbot, also addressed the assemblage. The speech of Mr. M. was short, being principally an eulogium upon Mr. T. as the standard bearer of democracy in Talbot, and the man to whose exertions she was principally indebted for her redemption from Whig rule, etc.—and an attack on Mr. Goldsborough for his vote in the Senate of Maryland to prevent the passage of a law forcing the Banks to resume specie payments on a given day—this he pronounced rank repudiation. Mr. Kittlewell, the Sheriff of Baltimore, and Mr. Sidenstricker, and Mr. Sherwood of this county also made addresses. We thought the reception here a languid one on the part of the party in Talbot. The day passed off peaceably and quietly, and the Steamer started for the "Monumental city" about 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Our neighbor of the "Star," grows dark and mysterious amid the approaching troubles of the campaign. He desires to know if we endorse the extract given from other papers in relation to the charge of repudiation made against Mr. Thomas—and hints that if we do, he has certain matters to divulge, that he regrets the necessity of being forced to do, etc.——Now, all we have to say on the subject of Mr. Thomas and his connection with repudiation we intended to say at a proper time; and to sustain ourselves by the record—We have published from respectable journals articles on this subject and shall continue to do so. The idle gasconade of our neighbor that no "honest man of either party will assert Col. T. to be a repudiator," etc., put forth a short time since, and the dark hint of Tuesday last have no terrors for us or for the Whig party. They cause a smile, of what description we say not—and have caused many good men to wonder whether the system commenced thus early proceeds from the ill-advised zeal of his friend of the Star, or from the dictation of Mr. T. himself. The astonishment of the Whigs of Talbot is profound at this system, savoring to say the least of it, somewhat of the braggadocio order, proceed from what source it may.

All we have at present to say is, that we call for and invite the disclosures of the "Star." Let it shed its radiance and light far and wide. We want the secrets of that Easton meeting. We want to know who saw the resolutions—who perused them—who knew all the men of the Locofoco party engaged in that meeting and held communion with them up to the hour of the meeting taking place. And in fine, the people wish to know whether Mr. Thomas was not at the time in favor of the resolutions of the Talbot meeting. The term repudiator is a very broad one. We wish not, we desire not an issue on so vague and indefinite a question as this. We simply say, it was generally understood here that Mr. Thomas approved of the proceedings of that meeting—was in favor of postponement of the payment of the tax and against its enforcement. We wish him unequivocally to say that he disapproved of the proceedings of that meeting, *at the time it was held*—that he ever used any influence to prevent the passage of postponement or delay resolutions, such as that meeting put forth.

We have been driven to say thus much by the course pursued by the "Star," immediately under the eye and advisement of Mr. T. We affect no mystery ourselves. We simply say in conclusion, it may be made necessary for us to do here-

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