It will be seen that these resolutions oppose the enforcement of the tax laws on the ground of an alleged *inability* to pay. Talbot one of the richest counties in Maryland whose wheat crop alone in 1840, according to the census returns amounted to 222,822 bushels, unable to pay a tax amounting to a little over $10,000 a year, necessary to maintain the faith character and honor of the State! Why, one bushel of wheat from every twenty would have more than paid the tax! The sales of the wheat crop for a single year would have paid her taxes for twenty!

The resolutions at the District meeting speaks of the "unprecedented scarcity of means, arising mainly from the failure of the last year's crop." No mention of this calamity is made in the resulutions passed at the *County* meeting—and we presume it had existence only in the fervid imaginations of those who were anxious to give some excuses for that which their consciences should have told them was wrong. This "unprecedented scarcity of means" would probably have been experienced, generally, throughout the State. But we find the other counties, with few exceptions, cheerfully contributing their quota of taxes while Talbot, one of the most fertile of the whole, proclaims to the world that her people "are unable to pay the said tax." No! no! it was not the *ability* but the will that was wanting.

The name of Philip Francis Thomas does not appear in the proceedings of either of these meetings. We believe he was not in either of them. He certainly was not in the district meeting. But he certainly was in Easton during the greater part of the day on which the meeting was held,—and in constant communication with those who took the most active part in its proceedings. And if, just before the meeting was organized, he got into his carriage and rode out of town, it was by no means intended as a mark of disapprobation of the conduct of those left behind—but was merely another evidence of the farseeing sagacity of Mr. Thomas, who is in the habit of looking into futurity, and is not quite as fond as was Old Hickory, "of taking the reponsibility!" It was then, and is now universally believed in Easton that Mr. Thomas was instrumental in getting up this meeting, and heartily approved of all its proceedings,—and many thought that he wrote the resolutions that were passed. If his fellow-towasmen have done him injustice in this respect, it will be easy for Mr. Thomas to set the matter right by a public contradiction of the charge.

Concluded next week.

From the "Rough and Ready."

THE VINDICATION OF COL. THOMAS.

An article entitled "Vindication of Col. Thomas" appeared in the Easton Star a few days since, and was copied by the Republican and Argus on the 6th inst.—and we presume has been copied by the Locofoco papers throughout the State. It seems to have been prepared with much labor and caution,—and from certain expressions contained in it, and also from the fact of its bearing date from Easton, we are much inclined to attribute its parentage to the Colonel himself. We had long been expecting from some of the locofoco prints something like a defence to the charge of repudiation *fixed* upon their candidate by the *Life* published in our paper of the 17th July—but we must confess we never dreamed of beholding such a vindication as the one now before us! If it be from the pen of the gentleman himself, he has furnished another example of the truth of the sentiment, —*Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat!* If it be the production of another then may he well exclaim, "save me from my friends!"

Does the editor of the Republican and Argus; by the publication of this article, mean to endorse the sentiments expressed in it? These sentiments amount to rank open avowed repudiation: and we should suppose that the readers of that paper in Baltimore are scarcely yet prepared for this new item of "proposed reforms!"

After referring to the abominable bill offered by Mr. Thomas at the session of 1843, and published in our paper of the 17th of July the author of this "vindication" proceeds to say:

"It will be recollected by all who are conversant with public affairs, that the Legislature of 1842 adjourned its session leaving the public finances in a depressed and almost hopeless condition. Before its adjournment, a bill originating with the Whigs, was enacted into a law, providing for a sale of the State's interest in the public works. That law was received with universal favor by the Whig party. It remained, however, a dead letter upon the statute book, not because the scheme itself was either impracticable or unjust, but because *it wanted a provision similar to the 8th section of Col. Thomas' bill, to give it vitality!!! Such a provision would beyond all question, have effected the objects of the Legislature in the passage of the law!!*"

It will be remembered that this precious 8th section proposed to *repeal all the tax laws.*

Now to say the least of him, the writer has the faculty of making himself understood. His ideas of *Justice* (his signature) are however, rather eccentric. He says the bill passed at the session of 1842 was defective, because it left the tax laws in force; and then very sagely suggests, that if the legislature had been wise enough to have repealed the tax laws, and thereby said to the creditors that they should have nothing else for their bonds, that then the aforesaid creditors would most assuredly have been willing to have taken the public works at the prices fixed in the bill! This same argument, as we are informed, was advanced in the House of Delegates by a certain gentleman from Carroll county at the time of the passage of the bill of 1842. He said that the creditors never would exchange their bonds for the public works while there was a hope of the State's paying them the interest upon them;—"but," said he. "repeal the tax laws, and then you will see them glad to exchange their bonds for the works at any prices we may fix upon them!!" So "*Justice*" will learn that the Legislature of 1842 did not unadvisedly in the passage of the bill to which he alluded. It was not for want of information that its members neglected to insert in the act of 1842, chapter 301, a section similar to the 8th section of Mr. Thomas' bill, repealing all the tax laws. They passed that act entitled "An act to sell the States's interest in the Internal Improvement companies, and to pay the debts of the State," and thereby offered for sale the public works at prices therein stated, agreeing to receive payment in State bonds. It was such an offer as the State had a right to make, and the creditors either to refuse or accept. There was no threats of repudiation held out to terrify the creditors; but on the contrary, that same Legislature passed various laws for increasing the revenue and more effectually enforcing the collection.

"*Justice*" seems to think that Mr. Thomas' 8th section would have given *vitality* to the bill!!!—and that, with such a provision, the public works would have been sold long since! He then adds "Unfortunately for the tax-payers of the State the legislation in reference to that measure was defective, and it proved a failure." Why not have passed the 8th section alone?—This, of itself, would have made a "settlement" as advantageous to the tax-payer, and almost, if not quite, as satisfactory to the creditors!

Does Mr. Thomas' *vindicator* put so low an estimate upon the intelligence of the people of Maryland as to suppose he can disguise the horrid deformities of Mr. Thomas' repudiating bill, by attempting to assimilate it to the act of 1842? We have stated the provision of the latter act. It offered for sale the State's interest in the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal at $5.000,000, in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at $4,200,000, in the Tide Water Canal at $1,000,000, and in the Susquehanna Rail Road at $1,500,000—payable in the bonds of the State. Why was that bill passed and why did those who passed it suppose that the works could be sold for such prices? Certain politicians in various quarters of the State entertaining sentiments similar to those avowed by "Justice," and the gentleman he defends, had raised the standard of repudiation, and advocated resistance to the tax laws. The people had been told by demagogue leaders that they were *unable* to pay taxes imposed; and several counties had actually nullified the laws of the State by refusing to appoint collectors. Instead of resisting this growing opposition to the tax system, many prominent and influential leaders of the democratic party sought to increase their own popularity by advocating and encouraging it. With an Executive unable or unwilling to do his duty in enforcing obedience to the laws and taking the responsibility of suggesting measures of relief, it seemed as if their was danger at least of a temporary suspension of the collection of taxes. At this crisis, the Legislature of 1842 assembled. We are sorry to say the great mass of the locofoco members at that session, seemed willing to succumb to the anti-tax feeling exhibited in several of the counties. But the Whig minority, aided by a few of the other party, among whom we take pleasure in mentioning the names of Springer, Graves, Spence and Starr of Baltimore city, Randall of Baltimore county, Murray of Anne Arundel, and Brown of Carroll county, labored with steadfast zeal to maintain the trembling cause of State honor. They accomplished much, but not all they could have desired—some additional revenue bills were passed, and energetic measures enacted to enforce the collection of taxes in the delinquent counties. They also passed the bill for the sale of the public works.

Was there any thing objectionable in that bill? Did it contain a single feature countenancing, in the slightest degree the doctrine of repudiation? State bonds were then greatly depreciated. The holders, thanks to the efforts of those like "*Justice*" and his friends, trembled at the insecurity of their claims,—and it was stated openly that many of them would rather take the poor boon of the State's interest in the public works, than trust to the uncertainty of legislation of a State where so many of her prominent citizens were shameless enough to advocate the disgraceful scheme of repudiation. In this condition of affairs the Legislature passed the act of 1842.

If those who passed that law had sparred any efforts of legislation to provide revenue to meet the interest upon the debt or if they had passed a bill repealing all the revenue laws, then their conduct might be with some shadow of fairness compared with that of Mr. Thomas. But how great is the difference? By the act of 1842, those who passed it said to the State's creditors:

"We have labored faithfully and zealously to provide revenue sufficient to meet punctually the interest upon your claims. Owing to the opposition of influential leaders of the democratic party of the State, we have not been able to accomplish all we desired.—We have, however, done something towards redeeming the character of our State, and hope that the day is not distant when she will do you full justice. The tax laws now existing, if properly enforced, will nearly, if not quite, provide for the interest upon your bonds. But if you think differently, and fear that the efforts of the repudiators will ultimately prevail; if you think the public works a safer and better investment than the precarious securities of State bonds, then we have put them in the market, and if it so pleases you, you can buy at the prices we have named."

Here was a proposition. There was no compulsion upon the creditor. The bill proposed a fair sale, where there would have been perfect volition on the part of the purchaser.

But what says Mr. Thomas' bill?

"Gentlemen—finding that it is somewhat inconvenient for the good people of Maryland to pay the money they borrowed from you, we have repealed all the tax laws enacted for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the interest upon your bonds. We moreover solemnly declare, that we will never pay one dollar more of the interest or principal of these bonds.—But we have a lot of unprofitable rail roads and canals, which cost us about the amount of your bonds, though they are really not worth over one-sixth of their cost; now we are willing to sell these to you—and take the bonds in payment.—You had better buy, for if you do not avail yourselves of it, you may whistle for your money!"

This is the language of Mr. Thomas, and his vindicator seems to think it is the language of Justice! Oh shame, where is thy blush?

Before we close, we cannot refrain from giving another extract from this most lame and lamentable apology for that which can admit of neither explanation or apology:

"When, then, it became manifestly evident that the policy of the Whigs was to evade the obligation of a solemn promise, upon which they had been placed in power—to profess vehemently the doctrine of State faith, and to sustain themselves by paper estimates of the means of the treasury, the absurdity of which has long since been demonstrated—when it was feared by the most honest and well-informed men of the House that the existing tax system, insufficient as it was, would, at no very remote period, cease to operate at all; when in fact the State was on the verge of hopeless bankruptcy, it was thought that the time had arrived, when in common honesty, a surrender should be made to her creditors of her interest in the public works, and all other property which she possessed. For this purpose, the bill of Col. Thomas, out of which has arisen the charges of repudiation, was introduced!"

How much truth there is in the charge contained against the Whigs in the first part of this extract, will appear from the circumstance, that for the last two years, under the control of a Whig Executive and a Whig Legislature, the annual revenue have more than equalled the annual accruing interest upon the State debt; and also from the further circumstances that at the last session of the Legislature, (a majority of both branches of which were Whigs,) a bill was passed for the resumption of the regular interest upon the debt! This is the manner in which "the *Whigs* evade the obligation of a solemn promise!" This is the manner in which the anticipations of these "most honest and well-informed men the House, that the existing tax system, insufficient as it was, would, at no very remote period, cease to operate at all," have been verified!! We suppose that the writer, when he penned this sentence, alluded to Mr. Thomas, Powder, and the rest of the glorious *eighteen* who voted for *the* bill. Thank Heaven, it was well for the fair fame of old Maryland, that she was at that time unable to number among her legislators a greater number "of *most honest* and *well-informed men!*"

What is the true meaning of this extract?

1. The taxes were insufficient to provide for the interest on debt—and Mr. Thomas never dreamed of suggesting an increase of the taxes.

2. The Whigs had promised to restore the credit of the State, and therefore it was a matter with which Mr. Thomas had naught to do.

3. The taxes only met a portion of the interest, and Mr. Thomas thought it better that we should pay none at all—reversing the adage that half a loaf is better than none.

4. There were many repudiators in the State, and Mr. Thomas thought it decidedly anti-democratic to attempt to change his neighbor's views, and not liking to be out of fashion, thought it the best plan to turn repudiator himself!!

5. The State was in danger of bankruptcy; Mr. Thomas thought it very improper to make any attempt to avert the calamity, but like a humane physician considered it his duty to terminate the agonies of his patient by bleeding her to death at once! Most noble legislator! Most philanthropic—quack!

But to be serious; if Mr. Thomas, like others at the session of 1843, had labored to better the condition of the State's finances, and then, after all his patriotic efforts, had found them in as hopeless a situation as his friend has depicted, then there might have been some little excuse for the production of his abominable project. But how different was his conduct? He opposed, with scarcely an exception every revenue bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. He labored to repeal the only act then existing calculated to enforce the collection of the taxes—and he resisted the passage of every substitute intended to effect the same object. And *he* foresooth, then comes forward as the excellent friend and champion of the creditors—and, influenced by motives of "common honesty," purposes in this novel mode to do them that justice which all his votes and previous efforts had been instrumental to prevent!

Truly his is a bad cause, and whether he has appeared in person or by counsel, it has been most lamely defended.

The writer of the vindication has seen proper to charge us with publishing a garbled stateman of Mr. Thomas' bill, for the better subserving "the nefarious purposes of our print." If the writer saw the article to which he professes to reply, and read it, he must have been aware that we there promised to publish the entire bill in our next number. It did appear in the next number (July 17th)—a full and entire copy of the bill;—and also, certain other official proceedings of Mr. Thomas—to all of which we hope full "*Justice*" will be done by our numerous readers.

If by the "nefarious purposes" of our journal, the writer alludes to the purpose which we have avowed of endeavoring to the utmost of our ability, to enlighten the voters of the State as to the disreputable opinions heretofore entertained and avowed by the locofoco Gubernatorial candidate, upon a question to them more vitally important than all others;—and of laboring with unceasing zeal to avert from our beloved State the calamity of beholding as her Chief Magistrate, one who has shown himself an unworthy son of Maryland, by deliberately attempting to disgrace her heretofore spotless name in the eyes of the civilized world, then "Justice" may stigmatize such purposes with what epithet he pleases—for they are purposes which we do not hesitate to avow, and from which no human power can cause us to swerve.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The results of the elections held in this month for Representatives to Congress from several important States are sufficiently ascertained to make it known that the Whigs have in those elections secured a clear gain of several members, and have sustained a loss in no one district, unless, from mere local causes, in a single district of Kentucky.

It is now certain that, from a majority of over sixty votes in a body composed of something more than two hundred members, the party by which this Administration was brought into power will find itself, in the next House of Representatives, in a *minority* of at least ten votes.

The party opposed to this decisive manifestation of the Popular Will having such a majority in the Senate that the change of the balance of power in the House of Representatives will not enable that body to carry out any important measures which it may propose—unless such as a majority of the Senators may approve—the event of these elections is more important as a sure indication of public opinion than in view of its direct action upon the Public Councils.

That the influence of this demonstration of public opinion *ought* to be considered by the President as an instruction which, he is bound to respect, no one who has a due regard for the fundamental principles of this Government will be disposed to deny. It is, however, an axiom of the school in which the President was born and bred that the *President* represents the People, and has a right to control Congress by putting such acts of theirs as he has not dictated; which construction of the Constitution, as its distinguished inventor understood it, gave birth to several well-remembered Vetoes upon established and valuable institutions and usages of the Government—and, if a veto could have been made to cover affirmative as well as negative power, would undoubtedly have involved the Nation in a war with Mexico ten years before the period of that in which we are now engaged, and in a war also, still less politic or justifiable, with a more important Power. That the present successor of Gen. Jackson entertains the same opinion as that distinguished citizen did of the Executive powers and prerogatives we have had many proofs, not only in his vetoes, but in his spontaneous exercise of legislative authority in cases peremptorily forbidden to him by the Constitution.

But a much more consoling and gratifying effect of the results of these elections is the revived confidence with which they cannot fail to inspire those who had begun to despair not only of the continued supremacy of the Constitution, but of the enduring capacity of this People for self-government. For ourselves, we have under no circumstances ever despaired of the Republic. But we should have begun to doubt its fortunes, had the People tamely acquiesced in the usurpations which have been lately practised under it by the Executive, and which, to some extent, the last Congress, as then constituted, gave countenance by the acts of legislation. The friends of the Constitution, all over the land, must be re-assured by the events of this month. They constitute the majority of the People. We have always believed it: *they* now know it, and, knowing it, they must maintain themselves accordingly.

No one can now doubt, that, if true to itself, the Whig Conservative party has the power to bring back the Government to the Republican track, and put an end to all these hankerings after Conquest, Dominion, and other Royal pastimes, which seem to have possessed, not the President merely, and his dependants, but also many other People from whom wiser things ought to have been expected.

A SAD AFFRAY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A lamentable occurrence, which, it is feared, may terminate fatally, took place on Saturday last, in Montgomery county, Md. about eight miles from Georgetown. The facts of the case are thus given in the Georgetown Advocate, but we trust the officers concerned in it may be enabled to show that their conduct was less censurable.

Mr. Hines, a constable, accompained by a Mr. Myers and others, came to the place of Mr. Ashton Garrett where he was at work in the field, together with his brother, Mr. Henry Garrett; for the purpose of serving a civil process on Ashton Garrett. As soon as Mr. H. Garrett had left the field, the parties arrested Ashton, and wished to carry him immediately before a magistrate, who, it seems, had come to the neighborhood for the purpose of trying the case. Mr. Garrett insisted on going to the house to get his clothes, before he should go with the constable, but the parties refused to allow him that privilege, when an altercation of some kind ensued, and they overpowering him, threw him down and tied him with a rope brought for that purpose, Myers being the most active person in the act. Ashton then called for his brother Henry, who returned and also insisted upon their allowing his brother to go to the house and get his clothes, and that they should not take him until he had done so.

The consequence was an affray, in which Myers drew a pistol and shot Henry in the side, and afterwards struck him over the head with a club. They then bound Ashton and took him to a magistrate, who gave a speedy judgment against him in the cause. The magistrate was then asked whether it was not his duty to arrest the man who had shot Garrett, but, as we hear postponed that part of his duty. The wife of Mr. Garrett came out to Myers and his party, and told them they had killed Mr. Garrett, and requested him to go for a physician; but, with a coarse expression of indifference, he left him to die, and refused to allow his horse to be used for that humane purpose. Altogether the occurrence as described to us, is one of a most lamentable and aggravated character, and should be enquired into by the proper authorities.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Later from Mexico.

Arrival of the Steamer Fashion from Vera Cruz.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO UNFOUNDED.

We clip the following news from the Baltimore Patriot, which was received by telegraph on Saturday morning, soon after the arrival of the Southern mail in Richmond.

It will be observed that Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 30th of July; but was expected to commence his march on the city of Mexico immediately.

The news by the Fashion establishes one fact, viz: that all the rumors of the capture of Mexico by Gen. Scott on the 17th of July were without the least foundation.

RICHMOND, August 14, 1847.

The steamer Fashion left Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., and arrived at New Orleans on the 6th, making the passage in four days.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 30th July, but the probability was that he would immediately advance on the City of Mexico.

Gen. Valencia had arrived in the city of Mexico, at the head of 4 000 Mexican troops.

Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote, after having an action with a large body of Guerillas, near the National Bridge.

Lieut. Tipton of the Indiana Regiment, and Lieut. Sturgeon, of the Pennsylvania Regiment, are dead.

The Courier of the British Legation had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of July, with correspondence from the capital of Mexico to the 29th of July. He passed through Puebla on the 30th.

Mr. Kendall, in his letter to the Picayune, represents the chances of peace as unfavorable. He says that Gen. Scott would march on the city of Mexico immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce with the force under his command. Gen. Scott was of opinion that he would be in the city early in August, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight is yet to take place in the city of Mexico; the enemy has prepared to meet him, having all their fortifications completed, and a grand army of TWENTY-FVE THOUSAND MEN.

The English Legation was secretly exerting every influence to keep the Americans out of the Capital.

Other letters in the Delta represent the chances of peace favorable, and think the resistance on the advance of our troops will be almost nominal.

The Mexican Congress had referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him all the responsibilities of the war.

The peace party in the Capital, is strong and increasing, and have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac, published at Vera Cruz, says, on the authority of a letter from a guerrilla chief, which it deems unreliable, that the guerillas attacked Gen. Pierce with a force six hundred strong. The Americans approached under a heavy fire until within a hundred yards of them, when they opened a deadly fire, forcing the Mexicans to retreat, and while retreating the American cavalry charged on them at a furious rate, killing about one hundred. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest that could be selected in the country, but the Americans passed the Bridge after the engagement and arrived safely at Perote. Gen. Scott despatched Gen. Smith's Brigade from Puebla to meet Gen. Pierce at Perote.

The Commercial Times considers the reported failure of Mr. Trist's mission as fully confirmed, and that all prospects of a speedy peace are now dissipated. The correspondent of the Times says that there has been a contest of etiquette about Constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging on the other the responsibility of making peace.

It was supposed that Santa Anna was sincerely desirous of patching up the differences between the two countries, as the sole means of securing the grand object of his life, the Dictatorship of Mexico.—When Congress adjourned, which was done by the withdrawal of enough members to leave it without a quorum, Santa Anna held a council of General Officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of one more encounter with the Americans, either by marching against Gen. Scott at Puebla, or, rejecting the propositions for negotiations, and calmly awaiting at the City of Mexico, on the defensive, in order to be free to act.

The Government had issued a decree suspending the issue of all newspapers except the official organ.

The Delta says that Congress had met and adjourned without coming to any decision on the proposition of the American Government, and that all the letters from the capital agree that when Gen. Scott reaches the city he can take it without difficulty.

It is further stated that the foreign merchants in the Capital are anxious that Gen. Scott should arrive in the city.

Lieut. Whipple, who was taken prisoner by the guerrillas near Vera Cruz, is alive, a prisoner in the hands of Mexicans, but well treated, and expected soon to be exchanged.

Com. Perry had withdrawn his forces from Tabasco in consequence of the sickness prevailing among the crews of the vessels, and would not return until the sickly season had passed by. The Sun of Anahuac, on its Spanish side, attributes the withdrawal to the overwhelming force of the enemy concentrating there, and the fears of an attack.

Gen. Almonte was in confinement at Tulancingo.

Gen. Alvarez was at the capital about the middle of July, and had had several long interviews with Santa Anna.

Mr Trist had been indisposed, but was convalescent.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

Lieut. Taneyhill Safe—3000 *Mexicans under Gen. Garay in the vicinity of Tampico*—*New Expedition up the Panuca, under Lieut. Gen. Moore*—*Traitorous Plot Discovered.*

Advices from Tampico to the 30th ult., have been received at New Orleans. The Delta says:

An express had arrived on the 25th ult. from Lieut. Taneyhill, who was left wounded on the late expedition, at a town 120 miles from Tampico, stating that he was doing well, and requesting his clothing, &c., might be sent to him, and it was hoped that a Mexican lieutenant of artillery, who had been taken as a spy, would be exchanged as soon as practicable, for him. It had been ascertained that 14 prisoners were in the hands of the Mexican party, thereby reducing the actual number supposed to be killed on the expedition.

It is known to an actual certainty, that there is in the vicinity of Tampico, some ten miles distant, a force of not less than three thousand men, under Gen. Garay—The ordinary supplies for the Tampico market being almost entirely cut off, and consequently business very dull, the whole interior trade being stopped by these band of robbers.

On the 27th a plot was discovered, by which some of the privates of the Louisiana regiment were found to have been in the habit of stealing cartridges, and selling them to the Mexicans. In one Mexican house, over 60 lbs. were found concealed in a demijohn, and a propotionate quantity of balls, &c. Two men were already in confinement—one belonging to company D, and one to company H, and it was supposed more were implicated, and that it had been going on for some time. The price received, it is reported, was 75c. for six cartridges, or a bit a piece.

On the 29th ult., an expedition, consisting of the U. S. schooner Petrel, Lieut. Comd'g Moore, a detachment of marines, and an artillery 6-pounder in addition to her armament, was towed up the Panuco, by the steamer Undine. It is not publicly known what is to be the intention of the expedition, but supposed to be to awe and to intimidate the Mexicans, and prevent their cutting off Gen. Taylor's despatches, should he send any by Tampico after his movement. The Mexican despatches for the interior, have all been stopped, giving undeniable evidence of the determined hostility of a portion, if not the whole of the people.

FURTHER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New York Sun of Monday, has a letter purporting to have been written in the city of Mexico, on the 30th, which we think is one day later than the correspondence of New Orleans papers. It describes a terrible state of anarchy and confusion as prevailing in the ill-fated capital—the congregation of robbers and murderers, under the name of soldiers—the desertion of the city by all foreigners and men of wealth, with their property—and the perfect prostration of all business, with awful distress of the poor.

The writer goes on to say that Mr. Beach was fortunate in getting out of the city, as he did—that a reward of $500 was offered for his apprehension after he left, he being suspected of being a spy, and that the passes which it was supposed he would take to reach the gulf were guarded, &c.—that a notice had been posted up in the city by Santa Anna interdicting the Sun.

The letter also depicts the general disappointment at the non-arrival of Gen. Scott, as follows:

Gen. Scott has been expected every day for these two months, until the Mexicans began to think that he never will come. They report one day that he has no troops—another, that he is a coward, and again that he is spending the money of the United States in provisioning his army at the highest price for every thing, and that he shares the profits with the Mexican drovers and others, who have a good understanding with him. I know that he is subjected to enormous expenses, which would have been avoided had he reached this city six weeks ago. Cattle which sold readily when he first came to Puebla, for $4 a head, now bring $20, and every thing else is in proportion. The peace party here have lost all faith and patience; they begin to doubt the integrity and power of the American army, while every vagabond rejoices, because he imagines there will be no bar to lawlessness.

We expect though, that ere this, both peace men and vagabonds have realized to their heart's content, a touch of the Yankee sort. We close with a few items:

"There are about 10,000 soldiers in the city, mostly bandits and scurvey wretches drawn out from the prisons to do their work of plunder and death. But the whole 10,000 have got less than 3,000 guns and a good share of these are useless. They have barricaded all the streets with sand bags. Immense quantities of paving stones have been carried to the tops of the houses to hurl on the heads of the Yankees. Another trial has been made to cast some cannon, but if failed on account of the charcoal, such is the report, and all further attempts are abandoned.

"Alvarez has gone back with his troops reported 15,000, in consequence of the quarrel, which has made Santa Anna perfectly savage. The priest of whom I

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1146.jpg