election returns for these years, which he will find in Niles' Register, or Hughes' Maryland Pocket Annual. We think the result of the present campaign will add another to the list of Mr. Thomas' defeats.

Can it be possible that the people of Maryland will elect Mr. Thomas to the office he asks, when they become informed of the votes he has given, and the views he has entertained upon "a question so paramount in all respects to every other political consideration, being a question of public morals, upon the settlement of which may depend whatever confidence is justly due to republican institutions!"

How important an influence the Governor of the State can exercise upon her financial policy must clearly appear by contrasting the history of the present with that of the late executive of Maryland.—Read the messages of Gov. Thomas and Gov. Pratt. The former, apparently afraid to oppose the swelling waves of repudiation, sent to the Legislature annually a sad monody over the fallen honor of the State; —but, at the same time, carefully abstained from suggesting any measures of relief, throwing all the responsibility upon the House of Delegates and Senate. County after county neglected or refused to appoint collectors;—Their bad example disheartened the others, and crippled their efforts. It seemed that the banner of repudiation would soon wave triumphant over the State.—At this crisis, Thomas G. Pratt is called to the executive chair. By his independence in recommending laws necessary to increase revenue,—by his indomitable energy and unparalleled industry in enforcing obedience to the tax laws, —by his *genuine* State faith devotion, keeping constant watch over the collection of the revenues,—in two years, the demon of repudiation was forced to hide its head, and Maryland is enabled to say to the world that, she is as *longer a defaulting State!* Who that is worthy of the name of a Marylander that does not rejoice at our redemption from the foul stain of dishonor that late rested upon us!

The taxes now paid may be inconvenient to some, but they are necessary to sustain the honor and fair fame of our native State,—and he indeed must be a recreant son who would refuse to contribute to such a cause. The burden of the debt may be heavy,—but would not the burden of the *disgrace* incurred by its repudiation be more so? By the gradual increase of our State in wealth and population, and the increasing revenues from her public works, our citizens may expect, at no distant day, a partial release from existing taxes; —while the *sinking fund*, rapidly augmenting, will, before the expiration of many years, relieve them from the whole burden. Until then, we must all be ready to contribute what the *honor* of the State demands. It is with States, as with individuals,

"The purest treasure mortal times
Afford, is—spotless reputation!"

And in a republic like ours, the reputation of each citizen is *involved in that of the government.* Whatever dishonor attaches to the State, in like manner, falls upon all her citizens. The honor of the commonwealth should be regarded above all party considerations. Here is a question above all parties;—a common arena in which all can assemble on equal terms, not as whigs, or as democrats, but as Marylanders; as men all feeling the same patriotic love for the land of their birth, prepared to rejoice at her glory or blush at her disgrace!

VOTERS OF MARYLAND!

By the nomination of Philip Francis Thomas the issue has been made. Let not the syren cry of REFORM withdraw your attention from the more important question before you. If elected, Mr. Thomas will have no vote in enacting laws, and therefore will be powerless in promoting reform. But, as the executive officer of the government, he will have the *sole* power over the revenue laws; and can cause them to be enforced, or permit them to be nullified at pleasure. Will you elect him, and read in his inaugural the recommendation of his great financial project for repealing all tax laws and settling the public debt without money? Or will you go into the contest with the patriotic sentiment of Thomas Jefferson inscribed upon your banners: "*That one of the essential principles of our Government is, the honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith!*"—and vindicate, in the eyes of the world, the fair fame of old Maryland, by the election of one of her purest and worthiest sons, WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH!

PUBLICA FIDES.

CORRECTION.

In the estimate made in Chapter II, we find we have been rather too liberal to Mr. Thomas. The item of $180,797 08, the balance remaining after paying off the interest upon the debt up to January 1st, 1844, has been applied by us to the payment of the *then outstanding bonds of the State.* This was not intended by Mr. Thomas' bill. By section 10, it will be seen that the balance of the fund arising from the taxes then due, &c., (remaining after payment of the interest then due,) was to be applied to the payment, "*secondly, of the interest and principal when due of the bonds herein authorised to be issued.*" That is, to the payment of the $400,000 of *new bonds*, proposed to be issued to the assignees of the State's interest in the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. After making this correction, it will be found that the balance of the debt left unprovided for would have been $12,491,108 32—instead of $12,310,311 24—as stated in Chapter II.

☞ The Bill published in Chapter II. is a *correct* and *complete* copy of the bill offered by Mr. Thomas, as printed by the printer to the House and furnished to the members. Any one can satisfy himself of the fact, by stepping into the State Library at Annapolis, and asking for the Printed Bills for 1843.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Further Mexican News.

Exchange of Midshipman Rogers and other Prisoners—Mr. Trist's Negotiations Abandoned—Prospects of Peace and Probabilities of a Battle.

We learn from the Union that several letters from Vera Cruz and the army have been received at Washington, within a day or two, but their contents have generally been anticipated by the comprehensive extracts published in our columns from the N. Orleans journals. The Union says:

Among them is an interesting letter, (which we have seen,) from Pueable, of the 28th July. Gen. Scott had sent on a flag of truce on the subject of prisoners.—It went forward on the 13th, and with it Lieut. R. Semmes, of the navy, who had been sent on some time since to Gen. Scott's camp, for the purpose of effecting an exchange for Midshipman Rogers of the navy, and, if necessary, threatening retaliation in case the Mexicans should treat him as a spy. The flag, however, was stopped by the Mexican authorities a couple of miles beyond the Rio Frio, and some thirty-five miles from the city of Mexico. They refused the flag any admission into the city, and the despatches were necessarily sent on by the Mexicans themselves. A reply had been received from the Mexican government, agreeing to *exchange Mr. Rogers*, with the other prisoners; but the terms of exchange had not been settled, but probably would be in a few days. In consequence of this reply, Lieutenant Semmes had deemed it most prudent to withhold Com. Perry's peremptory letter.

This letter from Puebla further states that Mr. Trist, who had been endeavoring for a month previously to open a negotiation with the Mexican government, had abandoned all hope of success—at least for the present. Mr. Buchanan's letter had reached Santa Anna, through the courteous offices of Mr. Bankhead, and, as we have seen it repeatedly stated in the papers, was referred by Santa Anna to the Congress—a session of this body being called for that purpose.

[Our readers are already familiar with the action of congress in the premises.]

The letter states that Gen. Scott was only waiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce, who was expected in about ten days, to move forward. Many were expecting a battle on the plains of Mexico, as Santa Anna is said to have 25,000 troops, and has fortified the city and its approaches.

We have seen, also, other letters, but they are from Vera Cruz. One is dated on the 1st of August, and states that the British courier had arrived the day before from the city of Mexico, and that the writer had had the perusal of more than twenty letters, received from the city; that it would appear as if the peace party were augmenting, "although war had been breathed out in torrents by the government press;" but that on the 29th—the day on which the mail left—it seemed to change its tone, and expressed itself in favor of an immediate meeting of congress, to hear what were the the terms of the U. States; and if congress should approve them, to settle the matter. It further states, that old Valencia had reached the city with some 5,000 troops and some artillery, and that these, in conjunction with the troops already under Santa Anna, would amount to 20,000 or more; that some persons expected they would march out and offer Gen. Scott battle; and if they gained a victory, *then* they might negotiate for peace. But the writer shakes his head at this and expresses it his opinion, that they would not venture another battle with our troops. He states that the time has passed when they might have attempted to destroy Gen. Scott's army. Once the Commanding General had only 6,000 men with him at Puebla, and had the Mexicans possessed courage and patriotism enough, they might have mustered in a large force, and attacked him; but the opportunity has passed for making the assault, and the writer doubts whether they will ever attempt the experiment.

We have seen a letter from Vera Cruz—viz: on the 7th August. The writer then indulges more hope of peace—the dawning of which, as he states, the British minister speaks of in his letter to the British consul at Vera Cruz. And even some officers of distinction in Mexico had expressed to their Mexican friends in Vera Cruz the same opinion. This letter also states that Col. Wilson had just received a letter from General Soto, the Mexican governor of Orizaba, saying that he will exchange Lt Whipple, recently taken by the guerillas, for a lieutenant colonel who is now in Vera Cruz, and will also give four other American prisoners into the bargain; but the colonel is rather scrupulous in undertaking the responsibility of the change.

The New York Sun has received, via Havanna a letter from its correspondent at the capitol, dated the 30th ult., giving the following items of interest:

The last of the foreign residents not naturalized in Mexico, left on the 27th of July, by the Tampico road. Only twenty-four hours' notice was given them to prepare for their departure. Among them were several wealthy German and French families. Martial law was rigorously enforced, but murders and robberies were occuring hourly. The American prisoners were occasionally seen in public heavily chained. They are treated as felons.—Santa Anna exercised dictatorial powers, subject to the supervision of his general officers. He had levied heavy taxes for the support of the army. One or two foreign houses refused payment of the tax; which called forth threats of confiscation from the dictator. To the English he is more lenient. They are as allies and for the moment enjoy his special favor. He has pressed every male citizen over seventeen and under fifty five into the service. They drill in sections of the city every day. Of the regular army about twelve thousand are in the city, as a day and night patrole. They are poorly clad, and worse paid, and consequently disobedient. A citizen is not admitted into the streets, between sun set and sunrise.—There are, at least, fifty thousand able bodied men enrolled in the city. But the difficulty is to find fire arms. Cutlasses and swords are abundant, and they have thirty-two pieces of heavy cannon for the forts at Pinon. They are casting cannon daily. Pots and kettles, scraps of iron and copper, old bells, and even buttons, are eagerly seized by Santa Anna, for the supply of the foundry.—He has closed up the foundry, it is said, to conceal the nationality of the workmen, who are principally Americans and Englishmen.

The casting of cannon is managed wholly by foreigners. At Pinon, also, the managing workmen are foreigners. Two companies of U S. Deserters are employed there making that fort a perfect Gibraltar. It will mount sixty guns, and as many more can be planted efficiently on the surrounding hills, if Gen. Scott only delays long enough to enable Santa Anna to have them cast. But these extraordinary measures do not engross all Santa Anna's time. He is selling lands and estates, granting leases of mines and mints, and collecting millions of specie, a large portion of which he is sending to England *on his private account.* Every British seamer from Vera Cruz or Tampico conveys his specie to a place of safe keeping in England. Gen. Paredes, the Ex-President of Mexico took the British steamer at Havana for Vera Cruz. Information of the fact was sent on by the same vessel, to have him arrested by the U. S. authorities, should he attempt to land.

FROM PENSACOLA—*Naval Intelligence.*—By our private correspondence, says the New Orleans Picayune, we learn that the U. S steam frigate Mississippi, Sydney Smith Lee, lieutenant commanding, arrived at Pensacola on the 14th inst., in five days from Vera Cruz.

The Mississippi brought over for the naval hospital 114 officers, seamen and marines belonging to the home squadron. Of the number taken from the other vessels of the squadron, none had died on the passage, and none of the 144 were confined to their hammocks. Though invalids, they were able to be about, and the sicknees could not be considered dangerous. Among the sick are Surgeon, Lewis Minor and passed Assistant Surgeon John Thornley.

All communication between the Mississippi and the shore had been interdicted, so that little news transpired. Com. Perry had transferred his flag to the sloop of war Germantown.

The fever was prevailing to a considerable extent on board the sloop of war Decatur. Midshipman Carmichael had recently died of it.

It was supposed at Pensacola that the Mississippi would shortly return to Vera Cruz, as her crew is in tolerable health. Her arrival had led to some delay in despatching the schooner Flirt to Vera Cruz.

Surgeons George Terrill and W. A. W. Spotswood have been ordered to report to Com. Perry for duty in the home squadron.

It remains quite healthy in Pensacola.

THE LAST POLITICAL ATROCITY.

The Washington Union, lamenting over the results of the election in Tennessee, so disastrous and humiliating to the Administration and forced to concede that "the returns continue unfavorable to the re-election of Gov. Brown," takes its comfort in a long editorial, headed "*Coalition of the Whig Leaders and Mexican Chieftains*," the object of which is perfectly well defined in the name. It charges a coalition—a treasonable understanding and compact—between "the Whig leaders," and "the Mexican Chieftains"—the Whig leaders, be it observed—not one, or some, but all—*the* Whig leaders; of whom the father of Henry Clay, jr., who died at Buena Vista is one—and the father of Fletcher Webster, who is in Mexico fighting the Mexicans, is another—and at least one general officer, the hero of certain glorious victories achieved in Mexico, is a third. Such Whig leaders are, of course, included in the accusation, as partners to the coalition on the one side; the parties on the other side being "the Mexican chiefs,"—or rather, for there is but one, the Mexican chief, Santa Anna—whom Mr. Polk took from his exile among the cockpits of Havana, and sent back, with a pass, to Mexico, to command the Mexican armies, who shed, under his auspices, all the American blood that was poured at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, and who are to shed, under the same auspices, all the American blood which is yet to be poured at Rio Frio or in the valley of Mexico!—These are the parties to the coalition, which the Union, the accredited organ of the President of the United States, the very agent and mouthpiece of the government, charges to exist, and charges in terms of audacious boldness and furious denunciation, as if it actually believed what it charges, and invited the world also to believe it.

"We do not say (avers the Union) there is an express written compact between the Whig leaders and the Mexican chieftains, in which it is stipulated that they will make common cause against the democracy of the United States; but we do say there is *a palpable practical concert*, the effect of which is perfectly understood by both parties."

No; there is no "express written compact," but there is "a palpable practical concert," "perfectly understood by both parties!" This must not be doubted; the Washington Union declares it before all Christendom; & perfidious, degraded Mexico "finds nothing in the wide world *base* enough to sympathize with her, and become her *ally*, except the *Whig leaders in the United States!*"

"There is a fearful responsibility resting upon the Whig leaders." (We still quote the words of the Union.) "On their heads rests the blood not only of the Mexicans who are encouraged to persist and perish in a hopeless war, but of their own countrymen, of their own sons, brothers, and friends, whom they encourage those Mexicans to waylay and kill in their chaparals and among their mountains.—The guilt of a double crime—of two crimes the most atrocious known to human laws—rests upon their souls—*treason* and *murder;* treason to their country, and the murder not only of Mexicans, but of *their countrymen, kindred and friends.*"

The Whig leaders "encourage" the Mexicans to fight & assassinate Americans! the guilt of "*treason and murder*" "rests upon their souls!"

"Is it a wonder that Jarauts and his robber bands beset the roads for the purpose of shooting down not only our soldiers, but every American who may incautiously come in front of their coverts? Is it a wonder that Urrea's bandits murder our fellow citizens in the highways, tear out their hearts and thrust them into their mouths, mutilate and hang them by their heels in the trees?"

Let it be again remembered that this, charge enforced by all these savage pictures and ferocious expressions, is made by the Washington Union, the authorized, accredited, official paper of the Government and of the President of the Republic. It is the same President, indeed, who in a solemn State document, insinuated the guilt of treason against every free American who presumed to censure his acts in beginning and waging the Mexican war; and it is the same editor who was punished for a similar slander heaped upon the American Senate.

But at what pass of frenzy have we arrived, when such a method of political warfare (for it is nothing else) can be ventured on or permitted? when the very extremity of all that is criminal and all that is infamous can be charged against one-half of the public men of the Republic—a coalition with the public enemy—a coalition of "treason and murder" against their own country—for the sole purpose of crushing them, if possible, and the party which they lead, under a mountain of falsehood, the most incredibly absurd and wicked which any political paper in the United States ever attempted to heap upon an antagonist party?

Such an accusation is, in fact, both too foolish and too base to be worthy of any serious answer, or any notice beyond reprehension. Political disappointments are always a prevalent cause of insanity. We would rather believe that the Union raves, than it has been deliberately guilty of a slander, equalling in atrocity the crime which it charges against the most eminent and most deserving citizens of the Republic.—*North American.*

BROKEN DOSES FOR THE "DEMOCRACY."

We commend the following testimony to our "*Retrenchment and Reform*" locofoco friends, and would remind them that the people of Maryland will expect them to show their sincerity for reform by beginning at Washington, before they entrust them with such a duty in our own State. —Read it.

Samuel Smallwood, a distinguished 'Democrat' of Washington, N. C., having proclaimed his purpose to vote for Mr. R S Donnell, the Whig candidate for Congress in that district, has been warmly assailed by the Locofoco paper published in Newbern. From Mr. Smallwood's reply to one of these assaults, we make this extract:

"I did say that I would vote for Mr. Donnell, I say so now, and I shall not fail my word. My reasons are briefly these: I know Mr. D. to be honest, capable, and faithful; and I believe that the administration of the country, in the hands of Mr. Polk, has become so CORRUPT, THAT UNLESS MEN ARE ELECTED TO CONGRESS WHO WILL ENDEAVOR TO BRING THE GOVERNMENT BACK TO ITS ANCIENT PURITY, THERE WILL SPEEDILY BE AN END TO OUR BOASTED LIBERTY; and I am pleased that in this view I am sustained by such Democrats as Calhoun and Butler, of South Carolina, Yulee and Westcott, of Florida, and the Hon. W. H. Haywood, late Senator from North Carolina, and by a host of honest Democrats thro'out the country, as the late elections show most conclusively. * * * *

"Would to God there were more such statesmen and patriots in the Democratic party as Mr. Calhoun, and a less number of small men like Mr. Polk, elevated to high stations. Then the country would not now be suffering under this terrible scourge of war, and Democracy would be disgraced with no such motto on its banner as '*to the victors belong the spoils.*' I voted, it is true, for Mr. Polk, but I deeply regret it: and I SOLEMNLY BELIEVE THAT NINE-TENTHS OF THOSE WHO VOTED AS I DID, REGRET IT TOO."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. THOMAS AND MR. GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Argus publishes a correspondence between the two Gubernatorial candidates, by which it appears that Mr. Thomas notifies Mr. Goldsborough that he intends taking a tour through the State, and discussing such political topics as may arise in the progress of the Gubernatorial campaign, and invites Mr. G. to accompany him. Mr. G. in reply says.

"The Whigs of Maryland, believing that the principles which govern them as a party are well known and understood by the people of the State, in presenting me as their candidate, deemed it unnecessary for me to make a "tour through the State" in the manner you indicate. A large portion of our citizens, too, disapprove of the course you propose, thinking it productive only of virulent feelings and partisan rancor. I shall act in accordance with these views."

Mr. Thomas well knew that Mr. Goldsborough was not accustomed to public speaking, and we differ from Mr. G, in acknowledging that it was an act of courtesy on the part of Mr. Thomas to make such a request, though he may have done it in the politest language. Gov. Pratt we know, considered it an act of great in delicacy, when he was nominated and determined to go through the State, to propose to Mr. Carroll, his competitor to accompany him, knowing, as he did, that that gentleman, like Mr. Goldsborough, having devoted his life to other pursuits, was not accumstomed to harranguing multitudes—and the remarks which the *Argus* applies to Mr. G. for not accepting Mr. Thomas' invitation, would have been equally applicable to Mr. Carroll. The lack of this talent has never been considered as a bar to the selection of men for high executive stations. Washington, the immortal father of his country, it is well known, was not a public speaker, and read his inaugural speeches to Congress; John Adams, who succeeded him, being an orator, departed from the precedent thus set. Mr. Jefferson, being also deficient in oratorical powers, followed the example of Washington, and read his addresses, which practice has since been adhered to. Moreover, Mr. Jefferson, it is well known, when he presented the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress, had not the power orally to support it, but relied on Mr. Adams to do the speaking. Franklin whose practical good sense and learning has made his name familiar among all nations had not this gift bestowed upon him. And we might go back to higher examples! We learn in the good Book, that Moses, that meekest of men, was directed to go to Pharaoh and speak to him to let the children of Isreal depart from Egypt, although he was to be the ruler and leader of the mighty host, yet we find he excused himself by declaring that he "*was slow of speech and of slow tongue.*" To remedy this deficiency, or rather to insure the timid and humble minded Moses, it was declared to him, that, as his brother Aaron could "*speak well,*" he should be a mouth to him, and should be the "*spokesman unto the people.*" Now we have no objection to Mr. Goldsborough's being placed in such good company as is indicated in these examples—they fulfilled none the less the duty which devolved upon them in a proper manner by lacking this power, and no one, we think, has any fears that Mr. Goldsborough can administer the government of the State without possessing the same gift, in a degree to enable him to compete with one on the stump, the business of whose life, it has been to "make the worse appear the better cause." But if Mr. Thomas is really anxious to discuss the affairs of the State before the people, we have no doubt an Adams or an Aaron will be found in any quarter to meet him;—if on his own Shore he is sincerely desirous of enlightening the people by a fair and full discussion, he will find a *Crisfield*, or an *Evans*, prepared to break a lance with him, and most heartily will they rejoice in the opportunity;—one encounter with either of them, who have been brought up to his own profession, we have no doubt will give him a dose which will make him glad to hide his head in his own nest once more. If he comes to our city, we have a Pitts, a Walsh, a Yellott, a Kennedy, or a Harris, ready to meet him,—if to the Southern district, a Chapman, a Causin, or a Bowie;—if to the West, a Roman is already putting on his armor; —and in the Carroll District, a host of worthies prepared to measure lances with him.

The locofoco papers, some of them, are declaring that the Whigs, in the last contest, upbraided Mr. Carroll because he did not take the stump in opposition to Mr. Pratt. We have but little hesitation in declaring that no proof can be adduced in support of this charge. The Whigs knew it was not a gift in Mr. C.'s possession, and thus knowing, it would have been unmanly so to have taunted him—and the delicacy evinced by Gov. Pratt under similar circumstances, shows the difference between his enlarged mind and the littleness of Mr. Thomas.'—*Rough and Ready.*

ALLEGANEY COUNTY.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH.—The Whig candidate for Governor, Hon. W. T. Goldsborough, arrived in Cumberland on Tuesday evening. He came among us unexpected, for his coming was neither heralded by himself nor by others, still we doubt not his visit will be none the less satisfactory. He certainly has good reason to be gratified so far with his reception, which has been as warm and as cordial as any could wish. The Whigs of Cumberland, generally, called to pay him their respects on Wednesday. On yesterday he went as far as Frostburg, with a view of visiting the coal mines in that vicinity, whence he returned in the evening, highly pleased with this, his first visit to the mineral region. We learn from the gentlemen who accompained him, that the Whigs met him at all points, as we confidently expected, with the finest spirit and in the best of feeling. Indeed, we know not how it could be otherwise; frank, unpretending, there are few men possessing so many excellencies as William T. Goldsborough. In every respect, he is an equal of his competitor, and as a man of clear head, and above all of sound heart, we consider him superior. One thing we are certain of,—he is in all things reliable, and the honor and character of the State may be safely entrusted to his keeping. He will guard them as his own, and there he is above all censure or reproach.

It gives us pleasure to say too, that in what we have said, we speak the sentiment of all who have seem him here; and now we send assurance also to our political brethren of the other counties, that the Whigs of Allegany, no matter what their failings heretofore, will rally as one man to his support. And without boasting of their prowess, or venturing too self-confident a calculation of the future, we believe they will do well enough to atone for the past, with all its failures.

Mr. Goldsborough, it is proper to remark, did not come here as a mere electioneerer for votes, but unobtrusively and with no desire for ostentation or parade; still he was pleased to see such of his fellow-citizens, of both parties, as chose to call upon him during his brief stay,—he left this morning in the cars.—*Cumberland Civilian, Aug. 20.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Of Dorchester.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN W. CRISFIELD,
Of Somerset.

For Delegates,
THOS. C. NICOLS,
CHAS. H. BOWDLE,
ROBERT L. SETH.

For Commissioner.
NICHOLAS RICE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We learn that a very valuable negro man, belonging to Mr. Tomlinson of this county, had his left hand so dreadfully lacerated by a wheat machine, on Monday morning last, that amputation at the wrist was found necessary. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. S. M. Jenkins, and the patient is now doing very well. We have never seen a more mutilated object, and it should serve as a caution to all persons engaged in machinery.

DORCHESTER COUNTY. The Whigs of this county met in county Convention, on Monday last, and nominated the following gentlemen for the House of Delegates, viz: Col. John H. Hodson, Reuben Tall, Benjamin G. Keene, and James Bond Chaplain. For county commissioners—John Muier, James Hammersby and William K. Traverse, Esq's.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Truth and justice, no less than regard for my own character call for a short notice of a communication from Dr. C. C. Cox in the last "Star." I am reluctant to appear in print and regret being compelled to do so. I shall simply make a statement of facts and then withdraw to that retirement more grateful to my feelings.

I state then, I *did* see the Card published by the Talbot Delegates to the Barren Creek Convention, and read it and signed my name to it, and was aware of what I was doing at the time.

I *did* go to the Barren Creek Convention unpledged to any man, and no one sought a pledge from me but Dr. Cox.—My own decided preference was for T. R. Loockerman, Esq., and I believe that he was decidedly preferred by the county. In my particular district to my knowledge there was but one man in favor of Dr. Cox, and he only a short time a resident of the State and more recently a resident of the district.

As I state above, I went to the Convention unpledged, and would go on no other terms. Mr. Loockerman never approached me directly or indirectly on the subject. At the earnest request of Dr. Cox, I did promise to present his name to the Convention but did not promise to vote for him.

At the Convention I was informed by Mr. ——— that Dr. Cox wished his name withdrawn from the Convention and I then did not present it, but had before determined not to do so, as stated in my second answer to Dr. Cox's interrogatories as given below. No member of the Convention made such request or advised such a course. I learned from no member that he desired to vote for Dr. C I never contemplated the presentation of Dr. C.'s name as his supporter from the county or with a view of giving him my vote, and never did withdraw him from nomination. As far as I could learn there was no division of sentiment in reality among the Whigs of Talbot. Trusting that this statement is sufficient for my character and to preserve my consistency and having no desire for further controversy, I hope my agency in this matter is at an end.

RICH'D FEDDEMAN.

August 27, 1847.

Interrogatories and Answers, as published by Dr. Cox, and the Letter, &c.

"1. Did you or did you not go to the late Barren Creek Convention pledged to support Mr. Loockerman?

2. Did you or did you not intend, in accordance with a previous understanding between us to put me in nomination before the convention as a candidate for the Congress of the U. S.

3. Were you or not prevented from so doing only by the intervention and at the request of a personal friend of my own, who announced to you my determination previously expressed, to have my name withdrawn?

To these queries the replies returned were:

1. I went down *unpledged* to the late convention, &c.

2. There *was* an understanding between us, that I was to nominate you for Congress.

3. I was called on by Mr.——— at Barren Creek, after the Convention had organized, saying you did not wish your name placed before the convention, &c."

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