EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 9.

☞ With profound mortification, sorrow and regret, do we announce the election of Philip F. Thomas, Esq., of this county, to the Gubernatorial chair of the State. These feelings are engendered and created solely by the detestation which we entertain of the means by which this result has been effected—and by no unkind, personal feeling for Mr. Thomas himself. So far from entertaining aught of unkindness or personal hostility towards him, we candidly avow the opposite feeling. Although an ultra, embittered, radical partisan, yet in private life, the character of Mr. Thomas is unexceptionable, and his deportment as a citizen and member of society generally commendable. It is the means by which his election has been secured to which we object. A native of the Eastern Shore—of one of the small counties—owing all he is or can ever expect to be, to that Shore and especially to that County, to advocate doctrines utterly destructive of the interest and welfare of the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland, for a miserable party triumph, is to us truly astonishing. And that the fury and madness of partisan zeal should cause the people of his native Shore to uphold him in such doctrines, is still more astonishing. That the blind, furious mad spirit of reckless demagogues and partisans who only desire office at the hands of an Executive of the State, and believe that the election of such Executive is only to be obtained by pandering to the prejudices and interests of the larger counties, and thus their own hope of lucre be gratified, should sustain Mr. Thomas in the advocacy of the doctrines he has avowed, we wonder not.—But that men who love their native State—who are guided by principle and reason, who know the rights they now have and the danger to which they must be subjected by a Convention, should rush forward to the Polls as they have done and support him, is an enigma we cannot solve. We suppose his celebrated Carroll speech, in which he said, "If you elect me, so help me God, I will never recommend additional taxation," etc.—must in that infected region have given him his large majority. This sentiment was disgraceful to a statesman. We are then to presume that if present taxes are insufficient, Mr. Thomas would recommend none other, though the interest of the public debt remain unpaid. Is this the honest sentiment of Maryland? We learn he avowed hostility to the stamp tax in Baltimore, to obtain the vote of the rich merchants, who are there made to bear a small proportion of the public taxes, and no doubt thus caught some of their votes. Well if this tax be abolished how will he advise the vacuum to be filled? Every dollar is now necessary and he wishes this tax uprooted and says, "so help me God &c. I will advise no additional taxation." Are we to repudiate and sponge the difference in this event, or to increase the rate of taxation? We suppose this opposition to the Stamp Tax, and the doctrine of representation according to *population* and *taxation*, procured his large vote in the city of Baltimore. The Counties generally with the exception of *Worcester* and *Carroll*, have increased their vote of 1844 in opposition to Mr. Thomas. Those two Counties and Baltimore city give him his entire majority. Comment is unnecessary. We opine the gratification of Mr. Thomas's triumph, when he considers the resorts he has been driven to, to obtain it will be considerably diminished. Sycophants and parasites may hang around him, and drown for a time in the intoxication of success, the whisperings of conscience, but the sober second thought, must come—some of Woolsey's ruminations must haunt him at no distant day.—We shall look with some interest to the recommendations of the coming Executive message. Mr. T. was never a bold leader in politics. The front of pioneer never suited him. *He dislikes breaking the first furrow*: though when that is once broken, he will do as thorough work as the next partisan ploughman that can be found. Caution, to timidity even is his general course. We predict some of these Western counties will not find in that message all they expect. Nor will Baltimore city. We have thus given vent to some of our first impressions on receiving the news of the result of this election. We have done so far more in sorrow than in

CANDIDATES.

For Governor,
W. T. Goldsbo,
For Congress.
J. W. Crisfield,
For Assembly.
T. C. Nicols,
R. L. Seth,
Chas. H. Bowdle
Commissioner.
N. Rice,

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For Governor.
P. F. Thomas,
For Congress,
S. D. Lecompt,
For Assembly.
Edw. Lloyd, Jr.
D. Leonard,
Benj. M. Bowdle,
Commissioner.
R. A. Stevens,

CAROL

For
W. T. Goldsbo
Fo
Alex. Evans,
Fo
Downs,
Melvin,
McKnett

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Fo
Philip F. Thom
Fo
R. B. Carmicha
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Liden,
Sherwood,
Dawson,

QU

F
Goldsborough,
F
Alexander Eva
F
J. W. Downes,
P. B. Hopper,
S. T. Harrison,

T. H. Kemp,
L
P. F. Thomas,
F
R. B. Carmicha
F
G. N. Newnan
Dan Newnan,
John C. Bryan

Wm. Tanner,

DORC

W. T. Goldsb
J. W. Crisfield
Keene,
Chaplain,
Hodson,
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Robertson,
Turpin,
Thompson,
Cornwell,
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Washington,
Caroline,
Queen Anne
Talbot,
Dorchester,
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FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Advance in Flour—Increased Demand for Breadstuffs for the continent—Corn Advancing—Provisions firm—Decline in Cotton—Commercial Failures—the Harvest, &c., &c.

The steamer Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., arrived at Boston yesterday. She brings two weeks later advices from all parts of Europe—We received last night the following despatch from correspondent at Boston, giving in brief, the substance of her commercial intelligence:

[Correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper.]

NEW YORK, October 3d.

The Hibernia's news was received in this city this afternoon, and I am indebted to the Herald for a slip containing it. The following is a hasty condensation of her advices.

Flour in Liverpool, at the departure of the steamer, had an upward tendency, and best Western Canal was selling at 28 to 30 shillings per bbl.

In London at the last dates, flour was selling at 29 shillings per bbl.

The highest quotation for white wheat of Liverpool, was 62 shillings per quarter of 480 lbs.

There was a better demand for Indian Corn, and prices had slightly improved, the market closing with an upward tendency.

There was an extensive demand for breadstuffs for the Continent and a large business has been and is still doing for that trade.

The cotton market has been much depressed, and prices declined an average of 3-8 pence per lb. Sales of fair New Orleans at 7½; and Mobile do. 6 7-8d per lb.

The market generally was quiet, and a comparatively small business doing.

The money market remains in about the same condition as at the sailing of the last steamer.

Provisions are firm and prices slightly improved.

There have been a large number of additional mercantile failures, embracing several of the most eminent houses in London and Liverpool. The number of failures have in fact increased since the sailing of the last steamer.

The harvests have turned out abundantly, fully equaling previous anticipations.

The general and political news by this arrival is not important.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—GEN. SCOTT AND ... that no accounts, official or otherwise, have been received in Washington from Gen. Scott, since last Tuesday week. It expects news, however, by every mail.

The New Orleans papers of the 17th, received last night, contain nothing later, but the National has a long article on the subject of Gen. Scott, Mr. Trist and Santa Anna. In the course of this article, the National says:

"What will the country and the world say, if it should eventually come out that Mr. Trist and Santa Anna have had an amicable understanding, the whole time the two have been in Mexico, and what will Gen. Scott think, if he should find out that he has innocently been the dupe of both. Stranger things than this are to be developed in the secret history of this singular war. The inklings we have, leave, the impression on our mind that Mr. Trist, at this moment, is treated in Mexico, as one having *high authority*. He moves about in a carriage of state and is as much independent of Gen. Scott, as the master is of the man. Santa Anna is anxious for peace, and would long since have proposed for the decree of his Congress, that would make him a traitor to his country by so doing.

"It is believed by many that Santa Anna has had already a share of the "three millions," and is willing to take the remainder; it is thought possible that peace may be declared without another battle; but if not, Gen. Scott is to whip himself into the capital, erect a government with Santa Anna at its head, and Mr. Trist at its tail, to guarantee the Southern Napoleon a standing military force enough from the United States to put down all insurrectionary movements, and keep him secure in his seat."

The Union says there is no truth in these reports. It adds—"Not a cent of the three millions has been, or could be, touched. And as to Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist, the last letters received represent them, we understand, to be on confidential terms."

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER GEN. TAYLOR.—Messrs. John Campbell and J. Hoffnagle, two most excellent young machinists of this city, have just returned from Pensacola, Florida, where they have been for the purpose of placing in the U. States steamer General Taylor an engine, &c., built at Mr. Reader's establishment, in Baltimore. The steamer was built at the Navy Yard, in Florida, and after the machinery being placed on board, the vessel was tried, and made a most admirable trip.—The officers of government expressed themselves highly pleased with the vessel, more especially with the machinery, and paid Mr. Reader, and our young friends who went out with the engine, many high compliments. The Gen. Taylor is to carry the U. S. mail between Pensacola and Vera Cruz.—*Sun.*

An Eagle caught.—A very large Eagle was caught at Hadley, Mass., on the 1st instant, in a bear trap.—The powerful bird was taken alive without the fracture of a bone. His wings distended measure 7 feet. Mr. Nash had lost a sheep the day previous, and supposing that some dog was the murderer, set his trap for him.

MEXICAN NEWS!

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

THE CITY OF MEXICO IN POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

Another Great American Victory.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th of September, received last night, contains the following very important intelligence from Gen. Scott's Army:

ANOTHER BATTLE AND VICTORY.

The Armistice Terminated—Battle of the Mill Del Rey—Reported Repulse of our army with a heavy loss—Rumors of the Deaths of Generals Smith, Worth and Pillow—Battle of Chapultepec—Great American Victory—our Troops take possession of the Capital—Gens. Bravo and Leon killed and Santa Anna wounded.

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. O'Grady, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 21st inst., bringing intelligence of the greatest importance.

As we anticipated in our paper of yesterday the negotiations resulted in nothing. The last letter from Mr. Kendall is dated the 5th instant our file of the Diaro del Gobierno does not come down later than the 4th, but the Arco Iris of Vera Cruz has a letter from the city of Mexico dated the 10th inst., together with the extracts from the Diario del Gobierno and Boletin of Atlisco, to the 12th which together with the letter we published. The manner in which the armistice was terminated will be learned from the extract we copy. Mr. Kendall's letters show that a feeling of hostility was growing with the people of the capital as early as the 30th of last mouth, and the Congress, of the State of Mexico in session at Toluco had declared against peace. Notwithstanding repeated belligerent demonstrations by the enemy, and a positive violation of the armistice in our wagons not being permitted by the mob to enter the city for provisions, negotiations were still pending to as late a date as the 7th. The Arco Iris received letters from Mexico under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna convoked a council of generals, who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the commencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Anna:

Headquarters Army of United States,
Sept. mber 6, 1847.

To His Excellency the President and General in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico—

The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 25th ult., stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reasons for believing that within the last 24 hours, if not before, the 3d article of same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breeches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for an explanation, satisfaction or reparation. If these are not given I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following reply:

Headquarters Army of Mexican Republic,
MEXICO, Sept 6, 1847.

To his Excellency General Winfield Scott Commander of the Army of the U. S.

SIR—By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3 of the armistice which concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before, the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were detained only because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which, it is probable, is owning to some typographical errors.—*Eds. Pic.*]

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God, to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been afflicted by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural.—But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewed hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the Republic, and not only the territory of the Republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons, but if, by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's humble servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

On the 7th, Gen. Herrera as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves and prepare to resist the American army.

Following up the events as closely as the somewhat disconnected accounts will permit, in the order in which they occurred, we find that on the 8th, Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the *Diario del Gobierno* and *Boletin*, published at Atlisco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict in which we lost about 400 in killed, and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. We give below a translation of the *Boletin's* description of the engagement, premising, that the reader will bear in mind it is, in all probability, a great exaggeration, if not an entire misrepresentation. It is from an extra of the *Boletin* issued on the 9th inst.:

At half past 5 this morning, (the 8th) the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec. The left was resting on the mill of El Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec. This point was commanded by Gen. Leon, and under his order were the battalion of Mina, whose colonel was the patriotic and valiant Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, of Oaxaca, in one of which were included the companies of Puebla, also a body from Queretaro and some others—all composing the National Guard. The right flank rested on the house of Mata, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Chapultepec, and occupied by 1500 of the regular army, commanded by Gen. Perez. The enemy, in two columns; with his usual daring, attacked these points—first with artillery, and at a quarter to 6 with a rapid fire of musketry.

Gen. Perez sustained the fire very well for about half an hour, when, for causes at present unknown, he retired with his forces, although he had not lost ten men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico if, fortunately, Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown prodigies of valor.—Twice he repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he sallied from his position to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost; but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was also wounded, and died on the field.

The enemy with additional forces again charged and took possession of the mill.—Twice he was disloged, but on his retaking it the third time, it was found impossible to bring our toops to the charge.

In spite of these two advantages which they had gained in their endeavors to attack Chapultepec, they could not effect a farther advance, which may be owing to their being intimidated by the resistance of our forces and the considerable loss they had suffered. The result was, that at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire of small arms had nearly ceased, and they were seen employed in collecting their killed and wounded. At 11 o'clock the enemy announced a retrogade movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoning the two points he had occupied, and blowing up the house of Malta, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb fired from Chapultepec.—It is believed that Generals Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8,000 men.

It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and 250 wounded. There are few missing—nearly all not killed or wounded retiring to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded.

We have to lament the loss of General Leon, since dead; that of Col Balderas, of the valiant Cols. Huerta and Gelati, and of the determined Capt. Mateos, of Puebla, who conducted himself like a hero telling his soldiers, on the point of death, that they must never forget they were Poblanos, and to fight valiantly to the death.

If the cavalry had taken the position assigned to them at 4 o'clock in the morning, by order of General Santa Anna, and if, above all, they had made the charge which was ordered at the moment that the enemy attacked the mill of El Rey, instead of flying precipitately, the action would have terminated early and the triumph would have been complete. But they did not take the position to which they were ordered, much less make the charge, as commanded; Gen. Alvarez being obliged to state officially or through his adjutant that he did not make the charge, because his subordinate officers refused on account of the ground being too uneven and broken for cavalry, as if it were not the same for the cavalry of the enemy.

It is believed that the enemy will renew the attack to-morrow by another route—either by that of La Piedad, or by that of San Antonio. May God protect our cause on this occasion.

One of the enemy's guerillas, who came with Scott, was made a prisoner and shot on the spot.

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iris, without vouching for its correctness:

When Gen. Perez abandoned the Mill del Rey a bomb discharged from Chapultepec fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up, (*valaron,*) including Gen. Worth, who, according to the account, had not been seen or heard of the next day at Tacubaya.

This brings us to the 12th, but at what hour of the day the letter was closed we are not informed. Of the *denouement* we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our army is "revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the Capital is in a letter addressed to Mr. Dimond, our collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, which will be found below. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz vouches for its accuracy, and we have reason to believe it is from the same source as was the letter giving the first and a correct account of the battles at Contreras and Churubusco.

ORIZABA, Sept. 16, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here this evening, from Mexico, which brings intelligence that Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm and had retired with the remainder of his troops, which had suffered much, [illegible]

To F. M. Dimond, Esq.,
Collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a credible source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it in stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th. The Sun of Anahuac has it that on the 13th the heights and works of Chapultepec were carried; that on the 14th and 15th the city was bombarded, and that a part of our army entered it on the morning of the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec.—As we have already stated, however, we place no reliance on any of these reports except that of the correspondent of Mr. Dimond.

As to our loss before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We feat this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that active hostilities commenced on the 7th, and were continued with more or less activity until our army took possession of the city. A passenger by the James L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz that we lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but we could trace it to no authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army in killed and wounded, but upon what data he bases this opinion we cannot learn, and are inclined to think it is purely conjecture.

We now come to what our readers have looked for with great anxiety—the basis upon which Mr. Trist and the Mexicans proposed to negotiate. It will be seen that from the commencement there was no real intention on the part of the Mexicans to conclude a peace. In fact it is not saying too much to assert that their propositions were farcical in the extreme, and originated in fraud and deception, the only motive which evidently actuated them being a desire to obtain time to strengthen themselves for a renewed conflict.

The National Intelligencer of this morning publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer of rank at Puebla to his wife in Washington, dated the 10th of September, and received by last evening's mail. It seems to open a new source of anxiety respecting the issues of this ill-starred invasion of Mexico, although we entertain a strong hope that the reinforcement of General Lane, which marched from Vera Cruz on the 19th, reached both Jalapa and Puebla in time to arrest any disaster from the commands of Major Lally and Col. Childs, which according to this letter, appeared to be in great jeopardy:

PUEBLA, Sept. 10.

"All the expresses set by Gen. Scott to Puebla have been cut off; but one has escaped, being, the only official intelligence I have received since Gen. Scott left here. An express came to me yesterday and reported that he left Mexico on the 8th, and was robbed of his despatches I am, and have been, hemmed in by 4,000 Mexicans for the last three weeks. The Mexicans represent Major Lally, with 1,000 men, as surrounded and hemmed in at Jalapa, and cannot venture out. Major Lally ought to have been here fifteen days since. The whole country swarms with guerillas."

RUMORED RE-CAPTURE OF PUEBLA.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4, 1847.

The Southern mail arrived this morning, bringing dates from New Orleans to the 27th ult.

The New Orleans La Patria publishes a letter from its Mexican correspondent, of the latest possible date, which states that Paredes had been nominated inspector General of the Puebla Guards, who were awaiting the arrival of Gen. Rea with six thousand troops, for the purpose of attacking Gen. Lane's train. The letter, however, further states that Paredes had refused the command.

This correspondent gives also, as a rumor, which was pretty generally credited, that Urrea had captured Puebla, the American garrison there being compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers. This if true, is certainly unwelcome news, but considerable doubt is expressed by the papers in regard to its reliability.

The number of Mexicans reported to be slain at the capture of the Mexican capital, or rather at the great battle of General Scott, (for it is not positively known yet that the American forces have entire possession of the capital,) is reported at four thousand men, women and children. The Americans loss is not even guessed at, but supposed to be very great.

GENERAL TAYLOR—*Important Letter.* The following interesting and important letter from General Taylor to Dr. Bronson, of Charleston, we copy from the National Intelligencer:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, Aug. 10th.

Sir:—Your letter of the 17th ult., requesting of me, an exposition of my views on the question of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the U. States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say, that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen in the United States, in answer to similar inquiries, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons interested, had, by this time, obtained from them, a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in reply to your letter, *distinctly to repeat, that I am not before the People of United States as a candidate for the next Presidency.*—It is my great desire to return at the close of *this war* to the discharge of those professional duties, and to the enjoyment of those domestic pursuits, from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it due to candor, to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair, by *the general voice of the People, without regard to their political differences,* I should deem it my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our *early Presidents,* I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue, than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the *constitution.*

I have thus given you the circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of the President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with you in your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of head and heart, of the distinguished citizens [Messrs. Clay, Webster, Adams, McDuffie, and Calhoun] mentioned in your letter. *I have never yet exercised the privilege of voting; but had I been called upon at the last Presidential election to do so, I should most certainly have cast my vote for Mr. Clay.*

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

A MISSING SHIP TURNED SLAVER.—The New London (Mass.) News says—

Captain Hamley, late of ship Stonington, of New London, arrived home on Saturday morning last, While landing some passengers from his ship, at San Blas, in March last, he was detained on shore by the authorities, and his vessel sailed without him. He afterwards proceeded to Guayaquil, whence he took ship direct for Baltimore. The vessel in which he was a passenger spoke a ship off the Coast of Brazil which had been into the port of Macahe to stop a leak, where she saw the bark Fame, of this port (before reported missing) It has been ascertained that she had made one voyage after slaves, and was supposed to be fitting for a second voyage at the above port. The vessel which saw her there also reports the United States brig Bainbridge going into Macahe as she came out.

SINGULAR FATILITY.—Two married women of Nauvoo have recently been shot dead by their husbands, under singular and melancholy circumstances. A few weeks ago an old revolutionary pensioner named Hatch, who is nearly 90 years of age, but a Mormon killed his wife by mistake in an endeavor to shoot those who were molesting his house. A few days afterwards, a Mr. Telly killed his wife by shooting her as she entered a rear door of the house at a late hour of the night, supposed her to be a man attached to a body of anti Mormons from whom he was expecting an attack.

UNPARLLELED IMPUDENCE.—The instructions given by Santa Anna to his commissioners was to treat with us as if they were *the victorious party.* We trust that our government will hereafter treat them as their faithlessness deserves, so that they will have no doubt who the victorious party is.

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