

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

Interesting Intelligence—Europe in commotion.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The steamer Cambria, Capt. Harrison, arrived at a late hour last night, and I have had time to prepare the following summary of interesting European intelligence, which I send you through the telegraph:

The French elections passed off quietly, the moderate party having been every where triumphant.

The English Money Market, although fluctuating, was generally firm.

A letter from Lord Shrewsbury state that the Pope, on receiving the Envoy from the United States accredited to Rome, said: —"I shall be extremely happy to enter into a treaty with so great a nation, especially with one in which the Church has nothing to fear from the government, nor the government from the church."

Political affairs on the Continent continue in about the same disordered state.

Commercial matters appear to be generally the same, although there seems to be a gradual improvement, notwithstanding the feverish state of affairs throughout Europe, and the political agitation in Great Britain and Ireland.

Nolli prosiquis have been entered upon the bills of indictment against Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and others, on account of informalities, but new indictments are to be made out against them.

An address has been issued to the friends of Ireland in America, calling for contributions to aid Ireland in achieving her independence.

At Altona, on the 24th of April, intelligence was received of the taking of the town of Schlesswig by the troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Easter Sunday until 11 o'clock the next morning.

The Danes had from ten to twelve thousand men in the engagement. The force of the Confederation was still greater, but they were not all engaged. The loss of the Prussians, as far as can be gathered from authentic accounts, was about 3000 men killed and wounded. The loss of the Danes is not known, but, from the fact of their having fought comparatively under cover, it is supposed to be small.

The Schlesswig territory has been the scene of another conflict. The bands of Prussian and other volunteers which crossed the river, came into collision with the Danes between Kiel and Ekenfardo, in the woods of Schuellmarker, on the morning of the 21st, and after a battle which lasted five hours, the Prussians were driven back with a loss of 20 killed and 50 wounded. The extent of the Danish loss was not correctly ascertained.

In Lombardy, the scene of war is not materially changed. The army of Charles Albert, after having been repulsed before Peschieria, which up to the last accounts had not been taken, continues to maintain its position on the banks of the Mansio, the King's head quarters having been at Volta. There is evidently a pause in the courage of Charles Albert.

The official account of Gen. Radetzky, received at Vienna on the 15th, states that his position was unaltered, and he seemed little to apprehend any success of the Piedmontese against the Peschieria. On the 18th some skirmishes took place, in which the Austrians were victorious, and they had taken possessession of Trevano, Valvasane, and Codroips. Reinforcements were coming from the pass towards Udina, and the war steamers of the Austrian allies were put in fighting order, and placed at the disposal of Count Nugent. Thus it appears that the fortunes of Charles Albert have received a check, which only a tremendous effort and great courage can repair. Inactivity will now be almost as fatal to his army as defeat, at this critical moment, would be to his family.

The House of Commons of Sicily met on the 13th, and after a preliminary discussion, whether it was expedient to call to the throne an Italian Prince of the family of Tuscany or Saxony, they at length decided, amidst the most enthusiastic applause, that Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty, had forever fallen from the throne of Sicily, and that hereafter Sicily shall govern herself.

In Spain, matters were fast progressing towards an outbreak The utter absence of all constitutional government must soon provoke the people to rebellion, however much they may be attached to their present form of government.

Advices from Madrid indicate that a month will not expire before a serious outbreak will take place. Business was completely at a stand.

Portugal seems to be on the eve of some serious movement. Publications are extensively circulated, in which are canvassed the abdication of the Queen in favor of her son, the creation of a new dynasty, and even the erection of a Republic. The latter form of government, after discussing the question in very inflammatory language, is declared the best that can be adopted, and, it is added, the nation desires it.

The accounts from Baden are of the most deplorable character. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate to the force sent against them, but would treat with none but the general in command, unless Gen. Gandern advanced from Schleingen, which the insurgents had evacuated, and which Gandern had taken possession of. The General stepped from the ranks to parley with the rebels, and the chivalrous warrior exhorted the rebels to obey the voice of the law, but they refused to listen to his counsels. As the General retired to his own forces he was treacherously shot at, and mortally wounded by three balls. The troops were exasperated to see their chief basely slaughtered, and fell upon the insurgents, who they completely routed, leaving a great number of their men dead upon the field. The troops kept up the pursuit, and encountered another party of insurgents, headed by Struve, which was also attacked and routed, when night coming on, a stop was put to the engagement. The rebels are reported to have suffered greatly.

In Prussia public attention is absorbed in the Schlesswig-Holstein war, and the approaching elections were not expected to pass of peaceably.

Every thing at Vienna appears tranquil.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, April 29.—At Mark Lane on Monday; Wheat rose one shilling, and American sold at 49s. to 51s. Flour remains unchanged. Corn is not in much demand, and limited sales were making at 25s. to 30s. Subsequently, the market became steady, with an improved demand and upward tendency.

Important from Mexico.

Peace prospects improving—The Court of Inquiry adjourned to Frederick, Md.—General Scott sailed for New York—Late from Queretaro, &c.

The U. S. steamship New Orleans, Captain Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 3d. From the Picayune of the 5th, we gather the following intelligence:

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The court of inquiry met at the St. Charles Hotel in this city this morning with closed doors and adjourned until to-morrow morning, when various witnesses now in this city will be examined. We understand that the members of the court will leave the city on the 10th or 11th, by the way of the river, to hold a session in Frederick, Md., where they will adjourn about the 29th inst., unless something unexpected should turn up in the meantime.

General Scott and suite left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., and arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 30th. He immediately embarked on the brig St. Petersburg, for New York, under a salute from fort Concepcion. He was waited upon by the commander of the fleet and received a salute from the flag ship Cumberland.—On Monday, the 1st inst., the St. Petersburg was towed to sea by the propellor Thompson. In passing the store ship Relief and frigate Cumberland their rigging was manned and three cheers given the old hero. On the 3d inst. the general exchanged visits with Commodore Perry and was saluted by the flag ship Cumberland.

Among the passengers on the New Orleans were Gen. Pillow and staff, General Towson, Gen. Cushing and staff, Col. Belknap, Col. Childs, Col. Duncan, Colonel Withers, and a large number of officers.

So desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing together a quorum of Congress, that the President had determined to exclude the States of New Mexico, Chihuahua and Yucatan in estimating the representation, so that a smaller number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President reconsidered his determination.

QUERETARO, April 23, 1848.

The Secretary of the Treasury expresses himself as follows in relation to the meeting of Congress:

"His Excellency the President thinks that the salvation of the Republic imperatively demands the prompt meeting of Congress, and in order not to incur the terrible responsibility of losing the nationality of the country, the Executive will dictate extraordinary measures, which he never would have adopted if circumstances were not so very difficult and dangerous. God and Liberty! ROSA."

The priest Sanchez the clergy's organ, in one of his sermons, preached on Friday night last, the 21st inst., (Good Friday,) in the Church of Santa Clara, at which the greater part of the members of the administration, and of the members of Congress that is about to meet, were present, said: "Gentlemen—The only way to save the Republic, and—in pardoning the injuries you have received—to prove yourselves Christians, is to make peace."

Yesterday, an American officer, a deserter of the 3d Infantry of the line, was baptised in this city with great pomp. He had for his godfather the President of the Republic, Pena y Pena.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27, 1848.

Our commissioners have not yet received an answer to their communication to the Government at Queretaro relative to the escort. Gen. Butler, a day or two since, was requested by the Mexican Government to allow some Mexican troops to enter this city to take possession of a quantity of army clothing left in one of the convents when the Mexican army evacuated the city. Gen. Butler, instead of granting the request, seized the clothing.

[From the American Star, April 25.]

The editor of El Eco del Comercio, one of the deputies who left the city yesterday for Queretaro, says there are sixty-four members in attendance, and that by the last of the week there will be seventy-six. If so, we see not why Congress may not organize by Monday or Tuesday. The same paper says Messrs. Sevier and Clifford will leave to morrow or the next day, escorted by a small cavalry force, instead of by a division. It pronounces the story that they were going to threaten the Government as false—their only object being to present the treaty to the Mexican Government.

SECRET DETERMINATION OF CHARTISTS.—The English Chartists "acknowledge that they were 'caught in a trap,' by meeting on the Surrey side of the Thames, at London, for the bridges were all fortified against them; and they were unarmed, as they said they would be." A London correspondent of the New York Tribune, says, in relation thereto:

"But there is a day coming when they will meet where they can march to the House of Commons, and march *well armed!* This I know is their secret determination."

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1848.

SENATE.

Formal action was had upon sundry unimportant matters.

The special order of the day, being the bill for the armed protection of the Yucatanese, was taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He denied that there existed any general disaffection in that region; and contended that the disorders there were but the result of injustice on the part of the white population towards the Indians. He believed the whole affair now to be a mere party contest among the Spanish inhabitants, and not a war between the races; and that, therefore, neither humanity or expediency authorised our interference, but the contrary.

Mr. Davis having concluded, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This morning the House passed the bill for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions; and without coming to any conclusion thereon, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1848.

SENATE.

The bill admitting Wisconsin among the States of the Union, as passed by the House, was received and referred to the committee on Territories.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Johnson of Md., introduced a bill relative to the settlement of land claims.

The bill providing for the payment of interest on money advanced by the State of Alabama, during the Indian war, was taken up.

Mr. Pearce's amendment, including Maryland, was adopted; and the bill was passed.

A bill extending the provisions of the bounty land laws, as passed by the House, was amended, and passed.

The resolution calling upon the President for a list of those officers serving in the army whose appointments have not been submitted to the action of the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., as the author of the resolution, continued his argument in favor of it. He reviewed the conduct of our President's, from Washington down to Polk, in reference to all the prominent national topics of their times.

He went on to show the usurpations of power by the President; and declared that while the "one man power" was being denounced by the people of Europe, here it was protected and defended. In reference to certain officers now in Mexico, whose commissions have not been submitted to the Senate, he was particularly pointed in his concluding remarks.

Mr. Johnson having concluded, the resolution was laid aside.

Mr. Johnson, of La., moved to proceed with the private calendar.

Mr. Hannegan moved to take up the Yucatan bill; and Mr. Douglass desired to consider the Oregon bill; but, finally, on motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate went into Executive session.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1848.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented to-day, was one by Col. Jefferson Davis, from citizens of New York, offering their services for the protection of Yucatan.

A bill from the House, regulating the salaries of Post Masters, was amended, and passed.

The bill providing armed protection for Yucatan, as the special order, was taken up.

Mr. Miller spoke at length in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring whether any portion of the navy has been sent to the protection of Yucatan.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Mr. Benj. Hodges, deceased, was taken up in committee of the whole—Mr. Sims, of S. C., in the chair.

The committe rose, without taking a question,

And the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1848.

SENATE.

After the transaction of some formal business, a resolution relative to the Consulate of Muscat, was adopted.

A bill relating to school lands in Florida, was passed.

The consideration of the bill providing for the armed protection of Yucatan, was resumed.

Mr. Calhoun rose and reviewed the recommendation of the President, and the report of the committee of the Senate, to assist Yucatan, and opposed any interference on the part of this government.

A bill from the House, for ventilating passenger vessels, was taken up, amended, and passed.

A bill from the House in favor of Wm. P. Brady, of Pennsylvania, a revolutionary soldier, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. A Stewart, and after debate it was amended and passed, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with the aggregate amount of importation of specie, and the exports of breadstuffs, from 1824 to the present period. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1848.

SENATE.

Messrs. Dix and Sturgeon presented petitions; and a few reports from committees were made.

A bill allowing a pension to a man named Mitchell, who lost both arms in firing a national salute, was debated, and laid aside.

A bill extending the provisions of the naval pension laws, was amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the resolution calling for appointments, (not confirmed,) was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Yucatan Relief Bill was taken up.

Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, upon grounds of policy alone.

Upon his concluding, the vote was taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Lewis, which was lost—ayes 5 nays 26.

After some further discussion, the Senate went into executive session with the understanding that a vote is to be taken on the bill to-morrow, and upon re-opening adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hunt, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of Marine Hospitals at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Paduca, Natchez and Chicago, and appropriating ten thousand dollars for each; also ten thousand to purchase sites at Buffalo and Apalachacola.—The bill was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions. [The bill was subsequently passed.]

The bill for the payment of naval pensions was taken up when

Mr. Bayly made a speech on the subject on the legislation of Congress in Territories, contending that the Constitution does not authorize it except with regard to the property of the United States.

Mr. Wiley made a maiden speech in justification of the war with Mexico, and in favor of indemnity.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

BALTIMORE, May 17, 1848.

SENATE.

A bill was passed allowing $700 to Robert Purkis, an aged citizen of Rhode Island, for certain services rendered the United States, in his youth.

Several bills from the House were read twice and referred.

The bill to amend the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes, [continuing their bounty lands to officers promoted from the ranks,] was taken up, and the amendments of the House concurred in. So the bill stands passed.

The consideration of the Yucatan bill was then resumed, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Dix at the close of yesterday's session, authorising the President to use the army and navy of the United States for the protection of Yucatan, with the consent and approbation of her authorities.

Mr. Hannegan, at the close of Mr. Dix's speech, rose and said that since the commencement of the Senator's remarks, he had received information, in addition to that which appeared in the Balt[illegible] of this morning, which, tho[illegible] private source, satisfied him that a treaty had been entered into between the white and Indian population of Yucatan, which might render any interference on our part unnecessary. For this reason he felt it to be his duty to press the vote on the bill today, and he would therefore move that it be passed by informally. This treaty, the heads of which were given in the Baltimore Sun, was apparently a very fair one, and he hoped would restore peace and harmony to that distracted country.

After some further remarks by Messrs Underwood, Foote, Hannegan, Niles and Houston, the bill was informally passed over, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kaufman introduced a joint resolution, which was twice read and referred, giving to Texas authority to extend her eastern boundary, so as to include Sabine Pass, Sabine Lake, and Sabine River, as far north as the 32d degree.

After some further business, not important, the House adjourned.

TROUBLE IN HAYTI—*Another Revolution.* The city of Aux Cayes was in arms on the 14th ult. and the people resolved to overthrow the President, and elect another. A letter dated the 14th ult. says:

The alarm gun has been fired in Cavaillon, St. Louis, Aquin and Aux Cayes, and business generally is suspended. Col. Touis Jacques, who is the chief of this insurrection yesterday took forcible possession of Cavaillon twenty miles from Aux Cayes, and is reported to be marching on our city! All stores are closed. Every citizen is enrolled in the military ranks, and perform duty day and night. The Ministers have resigned by the desire of the populace, and the newly elected ones are afraid to accept office. All is disorder and confusion, and we have fears that the present state of things may last for some time.

ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA. By the arrival of the Schr. Lee, Capt. Hilton, at New York, from Cardenas, we are informed that on the 14th, the whole inhabitants were hourly in anticipation of a general insurrection among the negroes. The Governor was using great efforts to suppress any attempt, and had already imprisoned a number of blacks whom he supposed to be leaders in the disaffection. He also stationed troops upon many of the plantations in the neighborhood of the town.

Mr. Blake, believed to be of New York, an engineer, was horribly murdered near Pigawan, about fifteen miles from Cardenas, on the 7th of April; he had gone to accompany a friend to the depot, and on his return was knocked from his horse, having his pockets rifled of their contents. He has left a wife and child in that city.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Boston papers are Warmly urging the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency by the Whig Convention.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20.

☞ Departed this life at his residence in Easton, very suddenly on Monday last, at at 1-4 past 3 o'clock, P. M., in the forty-second year of his age, SOLOMON M. JENKINS, M. D. Rarely has an event in a community produced a more profound or wide-spread feeling of gloom and sorrow than the decease of this truly estimable and useful citizen. The present is not the time or the occasion for either a eulogy of the deceased, or even a simple recital of his many virtues and excellencies of character. The friendly hand that traces these few and simple lines of commemoration, of all others, is perhaps most unfitted at this moment for such an effort. It is right, however, that the departure from among us of such a man should not be wholly unnoticed.

Dr. JENKINS was a man of great natural strength and sagacity of mind, cultivated and highly improved by the best scholastic education. A graduate of Harvard University, immediately upon the close of his collegiate course he assiduously devoted himself to the study of medicine. In a short time he entered upon the practice of his profession, and very soon his talents, skill, untiring energy and devotion to his patients, attracted a large and constantly increasing circle of employment in that profession. No man ever residing in this community perhaps, possessed more fully its confidence as a professional man. The influence of the deceased was by no means confined to his professional routine and circle. His open, frank, manly virtues and qualities—his chivalry of character and devotion to his own friends produced reciprocal and warm attachments upon their part; and rarely had a man warmer or more cherished friends than the deceased. As a father, he was devoted and affectionate—as a master, kind and indulgent—as a citizen, public spirited and charitable. The deceased had just returned from attendance upon the Medical Convention in Baltimore, and again with high hopes and with his accustomed energy, entered upon the field of his professional labor, when suddenly, in a moment almost, in the midst of his friends at his own hospitable home, by the inscrutable decree of an all-wise Providence, he was launched into Eternity. Sincerely does the community sympathize with his bereaved little family. Awful is the chasm there made—But may He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," guide and protect them.

MARYLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

We are happy to learn that this valuable Institution, which was established in November last at Oxford, in this county, by Professor J. H. ALLEN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, is succeeding remarkably well. It has already obtained pupils from the adjoining counties and the Western Shore, as well as from this county, and will receive a considerable accession to its number at the commencement of the fall term, on the 1st October. It is proposed to erect new buildings for the accommodation of the Institution, the plans for which are very handsome, and may be seen during court at the office of the Mutual Insurance Company. The buildings are to be erected by a stock company, to be composed of all who may feel an interest in the establishment of such an institution. We have been requested to state that the shares are fifty dollars each, and that a subscription paper containing the terms may be seen by calling at the Insurance office. We hope our citizens will give a liberal support to an undertaking which bids fair to prove one of great value and extensive usefulness. A prospectus of the Institution may be seen at this office.

☞ The Hons. Reverdy Johnson and J. A. Pearce, U. S. Senators, will accept our thanks for interesting public documents.

DELAWARE.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the Delaware Whig State Convention met on Tuesday last, at Dover, and, having duly organised in the presence of a very large attendance, proceeded to select delegates representing the State in the National Convention. The votes having been taken, it was announced that John Wales, N. H. Smithers and R. McFee had been elected. They go under instructions to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of John M. Clayton for President.

☞ TALBOT COUNTY COURT met on Monday, 15th inst. Present, Chambers, Hopper and Eccleston, Judges.

On motion of James Ll. Martin, Esq., Isaac C. W. Powell and Ansalom M. Neal, Esqs., were admitted as attornies of the court and qualified as such, by taking the several oaths required by the Constitution.

TUESDAY, May 16th—Court met. The case of the State vs. Warner, was argued by Jno. Bozman Kerr, Esq. for the State, and J. Ll. Martin, Esq. for traverser—verdict, not guilty The case of State vs. Strandberg, was argued by Kerr for the State, and Martin for traverser—verdict, not guilty. The case of State vs. Skinner was argued by Kerr for the State, and Saml. Hambleton Jr., Esq, for traverser—verdict, not guilty.

WEDNESDAY, May 17th—Court met.—The case of Valliant vs. Tenant, was argued by T. R. Loockerman, Esq., for pltf., and Martin for deft.—verdict for plaintiff. The case of State use of Rathell admr. Sheban vs. Kirby and others, was argued by Martin for pltf., and Loockerman for deft. The court then adjourned, and on Thursday, the 18th, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

The case of Meginney vs. Harrison was argued by Martin and H. H. Goldsborough, for pltf, and Hambleton and R. B. Carmichael for deft. The court then adjourned, and on Friday, the 19th, the jury rendered a verdict for pltf.

The case of State vs. Robinson was argued by Kerr for the State, and Martin for traverser—verdict, not guilty. The case of Harrison vs. Meginney was argued by Hambleton and Carmichael for pltf., and Martin for deft.—verdict not rendered.

The Court is still in session.

A BALTIMORE COUNTERFEIT.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier states that a $3 counterfeit note of the Western Bank of Baltimore, was passed in that town last week, by a stranger. It should be borne in mind that the Bank has never issued a note of that denomination.

MIDSHIPMAN DISMISSED.—Three Midshipmen—John McLeod Murphy, Edward H. Scoval and John Gale—have recently been tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy and dismissed from the Annapolis Naval School—not from the service, however. This sentence has been carried into effect.

We regret to learn from the Richmond papers of Tuesday, that RICHARD H. TOLER, Esq., senior editor of the Richmond Whig, died in that city on Monday morning. Mr. T. was distinguished not less for his ability as a writer than for his courtesy and moderation. The deceased was formerly editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, and has been connected with the press for nearly twenty-five years.

Mr. Toler was one of the delegates from Virginia to the Whig National Convention. CARTER BRAXTON, Esq., of Henrico, is the alternate delegate.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Senate, it is said, confirmed the nominations of Generals Twiggs and Wool, as Major Generals; Col. Churchill, as Brigadier General; Captains Washington and Bragg, and Major Thomas, as Lieutenant Colonels.

DUEL AT ANNAPOLIS.—We learn that a duel took place at or near Annapolis, last week, between two of the midshipmen attached to the Naval School in that city, and that one of them, named Queen, was badly wounded, receiving a ball in the hip joint. The wound is not considered dangerous. Uncle Sam should make an example of these little heroes.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The following is the reply of Gen. Taylor to the letter transmitting to him a copy of the proceedings of the "Independent Meeting" that recently assembled at the Baltimore Exchange:

Baton Rouge, La. May 1, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I have by this day's mail received a copy (duplicate) of your letter of March 21, with an enclosed copy of the proceedings of a meeting held by the citizens of Baltimore who are friendly to my election to the Presidency.

The political sentiments embraced in the preamble and resolutions adopted at that meeting, I rejoice to say, meet with my cordial assent and approval. No movements in any part of the country, having the object to offer testimonials of honor and respect toward myself, or to advocate my election to the Presidency, have caused in me more lively pleasure, or demand more my gratitude.

You will please to do me the favor to make known my acknowledgements to the citizens of Baltimore for the unexpected and unmerited honors they have conferred upon me, in such manner and terms as you may deem most proper.

They are obligations which, should the votes of the country be cast in my favor, it will most surely be my endeavor to redeem to themselves and to all the people of our country.

I must be permitted to add, that, as they have with so much confidence placed my my name in nomination before the country on their own responsibility, free from party action and the exaction of pledges from myself, I shall serve them strictly as a constitutional and not as as a party President (in the event alluded to)—and as my ability will permit.

Please accept my thanks for the kind sentiments you have, in forwarding the proceedings of the meeting, been pleased to express to me.

With sentiments of cordial respect and regard, your most ob't. servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Brantz Mayer, Esq.,
Secretary Public Meeting in Baltimore.

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