

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

7 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The French Republic all Quiet—Inquiries into the late Revolt—10,000 *Insurgents in Paris—Lamartine going on a tour East—The Cholera raging in Russia—State of Affairs in Ireland.*

The steamer Hibernia, with advices from Liverpool to the 8th inst., arrived at New York on Friday night, in 13 days passage. The express of Messrs. Adams & Co. has furnished us with the European Times, Philadelphia Bulletin, and New York Herald and Sun, from which we make up the following summary.

The Liverpool market has assumed more firmness of late, and for some descriptions of American cotton a slight advance has been paid.

The whole of Europe still continues in a state of great excitement In spite of the reiterated statements, that Denmark and Germany had arrived at some pacific adjustment respecting the duchies, up to the last accounts no appearance of a settlement of the dispute were visible, but considerable forces were being marched to the seat of war.

Six hundred men fell during the late insurrection, which was the result of a vast Slave Polish conspiracy.

Letters say that the cholera has broken out in St. Petersburg in a violent form, invading alike the palaces of the rich and houses of the poor. If the fluvial theory is correct, and the fact of the disease remaining in Moscow during the winter months, and now appearing at St. Petersburg, is considered to be a confirmation of it, the scourge may be expected in England about next March.

In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days (the 11th and 12th of June,) of 222 patients, 122, or more than one half, succumbed.—It is affirmed, moveover, that the disease has declared itself in twenty other governments or districts in the southern parts of the empire.

A bloody engagement has taken place at Weisskirchen between the Germans and Illorians. Letters from Bucharest of the 15th announce that all political affairs are suspended on account of the cholera, which has raged there with violence for the last five days; since the 7th of the month about 160 persons had been attacked daily, of whom 50 had been carried off.

A very serious riot took place in Edinburg on the 3rd inst., in consequence of resistance being made to the Annuity tax—and impost legally required to be paid by the inhabitants to the city clergy in connexion with the Established Church.

M. Lamartine is about to quit France and travel in the East, accompanied by his lady. The Provisional Government refused to permit him to go to England.

It was agreed, without discussion, on the 3d inst., to allow 10,000 francs a month to the President of the Council, General Cavaignac.

M. de Chateaubriand died on the 4th instant.

The committee of inquiry into the insurrection having represented that they would not conclude the inquiry for a fortnight, the city is to remain in a state of siege till the 25th inst.

The funeral procession of the victims of the 23d of June has passed off without accident. It was attended by Gen. Cavaignac, the Ministers, and several members of the Assembly. The procession was not so gorgeous as at first contemplated, in consequence of information having been given that an attempt was intended to be made on the life of Cavaignac.

It is proposed to unpave Paris and macademise it, thus removing all material for future barricades; that the unemployed ouvriers shall be engaged to break the large paving stones, and in doing so, that they shall be placed under military discipline.

In Paris we find that it was considered necessary on the day of the funeral procession, [Thursday,] to disarm a large portion of the Faubourg St. Antoine; in consequence of a plot made to assassinate Gens. Cavaignac and Lamoriciere. Notwithstanding the contradiction given, such a plot seems to have been in existence.

M. de Lamartine has addressed a letter to the Constitutionel, giving an indignant denial to all the insinuations dealt out against him in complicity with the insurgents.

It was rumored yesterday morning in Paris that a collision took place on the night previous, in the Faubourg St. Martin, in which some of the rioters were wounded and taken prisoners.

Paris generally continued tranquil. Several arrests and seizures of arms were made on Thursday in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and it is said that it was circumstance that gave rise to the rumor of an infernal machine having been discovered.

An army of 30,000 men will be encamped near Paris, probably at St. Mayr, near Vincennes.

IRELAND.—There is a very manifest reaction amongst the Repealers, in consequence of the frightful events in France. The Cork Examiner, which has been one of the most energetic organs of the movement party, now indignantly repudiates any idea of the "physical force" exhibited during the Paris insurrection, and hold out the example of France as a warning to Ireland.

GERMANY.—The Frankfort Parliament, after much hesitation and long debate, has elected the Archduke John Provisional Emperor of Germany.

ITALY.—The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 30th ult. announces that a column of Austrian troops, 2,000 strong, with two pieces of artillery, had attacked the heights of Stelvio and been repulsed by the Italians after an engagement of eight hours.

Charles Albert has relapsed into a state of unaccountable inactivity. No movement of importance is announced from his head quarters as even being in contemplation.

The Calabrian insurrection has assumed a formidable character in Naples. A revolt had taken place on the 25th ult., among the galley slaves at the island of Procida. For a few hours they gained the upper hand of the military, but had eventually to succumb, with the loss of 500 men in killed and wounded.

RUSSIA.—Fresh statements are published of the assembling of troops by the Emperor on the German frontiers, but it is denied that he contemplates any violation of German territory.

There are reports of a revolution having broken out in St. Petersburg, but that it was quelled after 300 lives had been lost. It does not rest, however, on good foundation.

GREECE.—The news from Athens states that the rebels have been completely subdued and driven bevond the frontier.

A large portion of Pera was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. Upwards of 3000 houses were burned. The fire lasted ten hours.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Indian corn now ranges from 30 to 32s 6d. per quarter.—The demand is moderate. The value of Indian meal is now quoted at 13s 3d to 13s 9d per bbl. In flour the transaction have been to some extent. at 27s 6d to 28s per bbl. (duty paid.) American wheat seils at 6s 6d to 8s per bushel of 70 lbs.

ARRIVAL of the AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER UNITED STATES.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

[*Transmitted for the American.*]

NEW YORK, July 25, P. M.

The fine American steamer United States, Captain Hackstaff, has arrived at this city from Havre, with dates from that city to the 12th inst. She has made a very fine passage, having been at sea less than 13 days. The following are the most important items of news she brings:

FRANCE.

The city of Paris has become perfectly tranquil. The arrest of individuals implicated in the late Bloody insurrection was still progressing, as was also the seizure of arms in the various districts of the city.—The number of prisoners confined on the 12th amounted to 12,000.

Gen. Duvivier, who was boldly conspicuous at the baricades among the combatants, has died, thus making the sixth General officer slain.

ENGLAND.

At London, on the 10th inst., Wheat was languid, with large arrivals. Corn was quoted at 29a33s. Flour sold at 27s. Meal brought 13a14s.

Lord Brougham has called the attention of the English Government to the alarming increase of clubs and other associations in Ireland. He promised that the country would support any measures that might be adopted to suppress them.

IRELAND.

Mr. Duffy, a contributor to the columns of the "Irish Felon," has been arrested and committed for trial. Mr Martin the proprietor of the same paper, has also been arrested and committed to Newgate.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The French Assembly were still engaged in discussing their projected constitution.

M. Victor Causidiere, the distinguished writer and leader of the Associationists, delivered a great speech upon the rights of labor.

M. Cabet, the Communist leader, has applied to the government for means to transport himself and followers to Texas, in the United States, with the intention of forming a settlement there.

Paris is still in a state of seige, General Cavaignac, still maintaining all his measures with fearless energy.

In Germany there had occurred a fierce struggle, attended with much bloodshed, between the Imperial party, favoring the election of the Archduke John, and the Republicans.

Hostilities in Italy remain in *statu quo*, both armies holding the same positions in inaction.

In Madrid the insurgents were only kept down by force of arms.

The Emperor of Russia had concentrated a force of 60,000 men upon the Danube.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.—*Skirmish with Indians.* Later Advices from Santa Fe have been received at St. Louis.

Gen. Price was at Chihuahua on the 24th of May, awaiting notice of the ratification of the Treaty.

Col. Newby made a treaty with the Navajo Indians, compelling them to return captured horses and other property belonging to our Government.

Lieut Royal had a skirmish with the Indians at Core Creek, in which three Americans were wounded and twenty-three Indians were killed.

GEN. COOMBS AND MR. CLAY.—General Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, in a letter to the New York Express, says:

I have made more than twenty public speeches since the nomination, and held innumerable private conversations with citizens in ten different States, and never, in one instance, said that "*I was authorized by Mr. Clay to say that he would support the nomination of Gen. Taylor.*"—On the contrary, I have uniformly averred that I had no such authority, for that I had neither seen Mr. Clay nor received a line from him since the nomination. *But*, that from his public card of the 12th of April last, submitting himself to that Convention, and pledging himself cheerfully to submit to its decision—from the friendly correspondence which *I know* had been carried on between those two illustrious men, and from my perfect confidence in Mr. Clay's high, self-sacrificing patriotism, I had no doubt of his support. And *I yet have no doubt of it*, any mischevious or malignant rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.—The Charleston Mercury contains the proceedings of a democratic meeting, which it presents to have been the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration ever held in that city. A series of resolutions were adopted denouncing General Cass and the Democratic Convention, declaring their determination to support General Taylor for the Presidency, and General Wm. O. Butler for the Vice Presidency. They make no mention of Mr. Fillmore. Ward, Corresponding, and State Committees were appointed to carry out the views of the meeting.

The Democratic press of N. York.—About fifty democratic papers of the State of New York, more than half of the whole number, have warmly approved the proceedings of the Utica Convention and support the nomination of Martin Van Buren.

EX-GOV. GREENLY, of Michigan, is at the head of a call for a "Free Soil" meeting at Adrian, Michigan. Mr. G. is one of the most efficient loco focos of that State. There are hundreds of his party—prominent men, too—who sympathise in the Van Buren movement.

MR. WILMOT, of Proviso notoriety, has declared himself in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN for the Presidency. In a letter of his dated June 29, and published in the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, he announces his purposes, and adds:

"My motto is, fight to the last on this great question. I expect Polk will buy up enough in Congress to pass what they intend to call a "*Compromise*" to give slavery about half or two-thirds of the acquired territory. I intend to give them notice that I will introduce a bill to "*repeal*" any such act, and so far from producing quiet it will be but the commencement of agitation.

BARNBURNERS IN VERMONT.—The Democratic State Convention was held at Montpelier, Vt., on Tuesday of last week.

After passing a resolution in favor of extending the ordinance of 1787 over all the territories of the United States, the question on the ratification of the nominations of the Baltimore convention came up. The resolution was declared to be passed. The Barnburners immediately announced that they could no longer act with the party—left the Convention—and subsequently appointed a Committee to call another State Convention at Middlebury, about the first of August.

MR. VAN BUREN, it is stated, has written a letter in reply to the executive committee of the industrial congress, favorable to the views of the Land Reformers, who advocate the freedom of the public lands.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

Many have supposed that the letters and despatches of Gen. Taylor were not written by himself, but another (Major Bliss.) The doubt arises from their excellence of style and sentiment also.

Not forgetting that Gen. Gibson has said that on *seventeen* different Court Martials at which he and Gen. Taylor met, the latter was invariably selected by the other members to draw up their report, our object mainly is to relate what has been stated to have been the substance of a conversation on this subject between Major Bliss and another highly respectable gentleman in the western part of this State.—It was this:

"Well! Major Bliss, they say the General (Taylor,) don't write his own letters, but that you do it for him."

Major B.—"I suppose I know as much about that man as any other man; and all I can say is that every despatch during the campaign has been written by the General himself—the most I have ever ventured to do was to dot an *i* or cross a *t*, and I should like to see the man that would *dare* to do more.—*Salem Gazette.*

GEN. CASS CATECHISED—*The Questions and Replies.*—The Louisville Journal has brought Gen. Cass to the *form* and taken him through the political catechism. Here are the questions and here the replies. It must be admitted that the result makes Gen. Cass's principles "as clear as mud," whilst it leaves no doubt that he is in favor of all things and against all things—"all things to all men:"

"Are you in favor of protection, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to my letter to the Indiana convention in 1843, but, if, you are a southern man, you will find my opinions embodied in my recent votes and speeches in the Senate."

"Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to the edition of my life just published in the Globe office for the North; but if you are a Southern man, you will find some very good reading in the edition of my life published in the same office for the South."

"Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas, General?"

"If you are an anti-annexation man, I refer you to the Detroit Advertiser for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but, if you are an annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactorily set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of the measure."

"Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Phillippe, General?"

"If you are a Louis Philippe man, you will be so good as to read my book on the French King and court; but, if you are anti-Louis Philippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French revolution."

"Are you for or against the improvement of rivers and lake harbors, General?"

"The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard if I were to tell you."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. Millard Fillmore,

OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery.
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,
2d " J. P. ROMAN.
3d " ANDREW J. EGE.
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DERICKSON.

☞ Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are obliged to omit our usual editorial article.

☞A "Free Soil" Convention was held in Baltimore, on Monday evening last, J. Hampden Williams, President. A large number attended, and Joseph Breck, Wm. Gunnison, W. Prescott Smith, J. Hampden Williams, J. E. Snodgrass, F. B. Cunningham, Robert Gardner and Wm. Robinson, were appointed delegates to attend the Buffalo Convention. Resolutions were adopted approving of the course of Mr. Van Buren, opposing the compromise, &c., &c. Hon. David Wilmot addressed the meeting The following are their principles:

1. No interference by Congress with slavery within the existing States of the Confederacy.

2 No slavery to be permitted in any territory now free, or that may hereafter be annexed to the Union by the National Government.

3. No slave Territories to be organized.

☞In Congress the past week, the Senate has been engaged in discussing the compromise. In the House a resolution was adopted to adjourn on the 7th of August. The Senate will not probably pass it.

☞The Hons. A. Stewart and J. W. Crisfield, will accept our thanks for interesting public documents.

☞Holden's Dollar Magazine for August has been received. It is as usual replete with interesting and instructive miscellany, Among others, there is a portrait of John Michell, the Irish patirot.

For the Easton Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It seems that the communication in the Gazette of the 22d, has created quite a ferment, and has brought down upon its author a severe rebuke from the editor of the Star. The editor's fears seem to be aroused lest it should have the tendency of giving to strangers a bad opinion of our town. Now I would ask what is the best method of establishing for her a favorable opinion abroad. Is it to seem insensible to the evils existing among us, or by showing that we wish the corrective applied? Strangers visiting us cannot be insensible to the evils of which we complain, and so long as it is permitted to remain can but form, and carry away with them, an unfavorable opinion of our village and us, more especially if they find us content with such a state of things. If the senses of the editor are dull and his nasal organs cannot detect a bad odor, I assure him it is it not so with those of others, and if he is content that such nuisances should remain he certainly should not complain of those who are not—and instead of looking upon them as those disposed to injure the fair fame of our town, should look upon them as those most deeply concerned for her welfare. I am not disposed more than others to complain of the commissioners, nor to give them "more kicks than coppers," but am of opinion that their number should be limited to three, and that they should be remunerated for their services, then we might expect an efficient board. My desire is, in the language of the Gazette, to get the citizens and commissioners to act in concert, and we should then have the evils complained of removed, and I can assure the editor of the Star, that though my nasal organs are not so insensible to the odors as that they can come in contact with them pleasurably, much less root in them, (though his, in all probability from his language, are,) yet I can assure him that I am ready to go as far or farther, than he is, in the use of the spade for the removal of the evil, for I consider it no disparagement to say that I have been somewhat trained to the use of said implement That some of our commissioners are not insensible to the evils complained of, nor satisfied that they should thus remain, I am convinced from the general character they sustain in the community; and further from the fact that the clerk of the commissioners, since the article in the Gazette appeared, attributed said article to one of that body, saying the language was like his, thereby giving evidence that complaint of a similar character had been made in the board by some of its members.—Sir, I have not the honor of being a commissioner, nor am I so unfortunate as to be one of those who use a fine cambric handkerchief, for one of so delicate a fabric would not prevent the ingress of the bad odors complained of; but, sir, I am one interested for the good of our village, and who desires that she should possess and sustain the character of cleanliness and health. CITIZEN.

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We find in the National Intelligencer of Tuesday the following letter from Gov. Morehead:

TO THE EDITORS.

GREENSBORO' (N. C.) July 17, 1848.

On the next day after the adjournment of the Whig National Convention I addressed comunications to General Taylor and Hon. Millard Fillmore, apprizing them of the nomiuations made by the Convention.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen, on the last of June, I addressed them again, and enclosed to each a copy of my communication of the 10th of June, forwarded from Philadelphia.

On the 3d instant I received Mr. Fillmore's answer of the 17th of June; and, as I have been daily expecting a reply from General Taylor, I have withheld the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter until this time, with the hope that I might be able to lay the answers of both these gentlemen before the public at the same time.

I see, from a New Orleans paper, that up to the 1st instant, General Taylor had received no communication from me, and having received none from him up to this time, I do not feel myself at liberty longer to withhold the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter. I therefore enclose copies of our correspondence, with the request that you publish them in your paper.

I have honor to be, with very high regard, your obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

P. S. I this day addressed three other communications to General Taylor, containing copies of my letter of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one directed to himself and the other two through friends. Hoping that some one may reach him, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication I may receive from him.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

DEAR SIR:—At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th instant, and continued by adjournment until the 9th General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and you were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination

I have the honor to be dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of the Whig National Convention

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 10th instant, by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention, held at Philadelphia, Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President and myself for Vice president, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that, in Gen. Taylor, (whose name is presented for the first office,) I shall always find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distrusting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myslf your friend and fellow citizen,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

DWINDLING.—The Tribune, in its list of dissenting Whig papers, gave the names of the following in Pennsylvania:—Chronicle, Pittsburgh; Gazette, Newcastle; Alleghenian, Allegh'y City; Whig, Mercer co.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says the Chronicle has always professed neutrality, but is edited by two loco focos. The Alleghenian ceased to exist before Gen. Taylor was nominated, but its editors are zealous Taylor men. The Mercer Whig has Taylor and Fillmore at its mast head; and the Newcastle Gazette is and has been neutral. Thus does the Tribune's list fade away! So will sink every effort to prevent the election of the old Hero.—*Evening Journal.*

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.—The following is the substance of the bill passed by Congress in relation to the reduction of the Army:

1st. The provision of the law under which Major Gen. Taylor and Brig. Gens. Kearny and Twiggs received their present rank in the Army, requiring them to be dismissed at the end of the war, unless the President should, in his discretion, elect to dismiss instead of them Gens. Scott, Gaines and Wool, is repealed and all these officers will remain permanently in the army.

2d. A number of the additional paymasters, quarter masters, commissionaries and assistant adjutant generals, will be retained in service until 4th March, 1849,

3d. All those officers of the old army who have vacated their commission, to take appointments in the line or staff of the temporary levies, are to retain their present position as to rank until by deaths or other casualties they can enter their former regiment with the rank they now hold.—This is, they are to be supernumeraries.—The number of officers whose cases are covered by these two clauses is about seventy.

4th. The officers and men who have actually done service in Mexico, and been honorably discharged, will receive three months extra pay. Such recruits as were merely mustered into service and never left the country for the seat of war will not be entitled to extra pay.

HISTORY OF MARYLAND.—James McSherry, Esq. of the Frederick Bar, proposes publishing a History of Maryland, in six parts, at 25 cents each, embracing a History of Maryland from its settlement in 1634, to the close of the year 1847, with an account of its first discovery, and the various explorations of the Chesapeake Bay, anterior to its settlement, to which will be added a copious index, containing the names of the officers of the Old Maryland Line, the Lord Proprietary of the Province, the Governors of Maryland, &c., &c.

GEN. SCOTT AT ROCKAWAY.—Maj. General Scott and his family are at Rockaway, where he was received with much enthusiam. One of the editors of the Courier and Enquirer writes:

"It will be grateful to all the friends of their country, and of their country's faithful soldiers and servants to know that already the repose and salubrious air of Rockaway have wrought a sensible improvement in the health and strength of the General, and if he can be left unharrassed for a few weeks, he will, it may confidently be hoped, be entirely reinstead."

MEXICAN CLAIMANTS.—Since the reception at Washington of the ratified treaty with Mexico, the claimants for indemnity under it, for old Mexican spoliations, have been very busy at Washington. A board of commissioners is to be appointed to investigate these claims. Report says the board will consist of Gen. Pillow, Mr. Forney, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and Mr. McClelland of Michigan.

DEATH OF GOV. SHUNK.

A telegraphic despatch announces the melancholy fact that Gov. SHUNK died on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Differing, as we have constantly done, from the late Governor in his views of public affairs generally, we have never hesitated to express our admiration of his purity of character—his amiable qualities—his kindly nature—his affable deportment and his faithful discharge of his social duties. We record his death with feelings of sincere regret—feelings in which we are sure men of all parties in the Commonwealth will earnestly sympathize.

Governor Shunk was a native of Montgomery county, in this State. He was originally a school teacher. He subsequently engaged in the practice of the law, and filled at different period various public stations. Though not very far advanced in life, and of great robustness of frame, he was stricken down by a wasting and hopeless disease, and his decease has for some time past been daily expected.—Peace to his ashes.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Arrest of Col. Hughes.—We learn from the Washington News that Col. George W. Hughes, of the Maryland and District regiment of volunteers, was arrested in that city on Friday, and gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to answer at the next Circut Court, to the charge of trespass, *vi et armis*, and false imprisonment of John T. Davis, a soldier lately serving in his regiment in Mexico. We hear many complaints from the men just returned home, of the severity of the discipline of Col. Hughes, but whether they are justified or not in their denunciations, we are unable to say.—*Clipper.*

GEN TAYLOR.—We notice that General Taylor was recently tendered a free passage from New Orleans to New York, in the new steamship Crescent City, which he declined to avail himself of, in consequence of being appointed to the command of the Western Division of the Army.

The commencement at Delaware College took place on Wednesday week last. The Honorary Degree of A. M. was conferred on Hon. ALEXANDER EVANS, M. C. of Maryland.

MURDER BY SLAVES.—We learn, says the Lynchburg Patriot, that Mr. Charles Scott, one of the most respectable citizens of Prince Edward county, Va., was a few days ago murdered in a most attrocious manner, by two of his own slaves. Coming upon them as they were lying in wait for him, he became engaged in a desperate struggle with one, using his knife against the club of the negro—whom he cut very severely—but the other attacking him from behind with a club, knocked him down, and together, after mangling and mutilating him, they dragged the body behind a log and covered it with leaves. The wounded negro, supposing he would die, went home, the other was pursued and arrested.

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