# THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1845


Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

## Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
BENJ. M. BOWDLE,
SPEDDEN OREM, Jr.

FOR SHERIFF,
N. E. NICOLS.

*County Commissioners for Dist. No. 1.*

Col. JAMES BARTLETT.

### NOTICE.

Mr. Joseph Marshall having informed me by letter of his resignation as a candidate for County Commissioner, owing to his private engagements, I hereby recommend that the Democratic party convene at the Court-House on Tuesday (to day the 26th inst.) at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of filling said vacancy. Punctual attendance is desired.

THEODORE DENNY,
Pres't of the late Democratic County Convention.

### REFORM MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a large number of the voters of Talbot, of both political parties, favorable to *reform* in the Constitution of Maryland, assembled at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 19th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Gov. Sam'l. Stevens to the chair and appointing Dr. James Dawson and Wm. H. Shepard, Esq., Vice Presidents—Thos. K. Robson, Secretary.

Col. P. F. Thomas moved that delegates be appointed to attend the Reform Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 27th inst., and accompanied the motion by a few appropriate remarks, clearly setting forth the absolute necessity of State reform. Jas. Ll. Martin, Esq. also addressed the meeting in a brief but pointed manner, urging with peculiar force the expediency of immediate action, that tax-ridden Maryland might be emancipated from the burdens of useless and extravagant expenditures.

The following delegates, from the several election districts, were then appointed as representatives from Talbot in the proposed Convention:—

| No. 1. | No. 2. |
|---|---|
| Joseph H. Tarr, | M. O. Colston, |
| Wm. H. Shepard, | John L. Sears, |
| Wm. H. Hayward. | Thos. K. Robson. |
| No. 3. | No. 4. |
| Samuel Dickinson, | Rich'd Arringdale, |
| Wm. B. Willis, | Thos. B. Yoe, |
| James W. Abbott. | Rich'd A. Stevens. |

The delegations were instructed to fill all vacancies that might occur.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers for the faithful manner in which they had discharged the duties assigned them. Mr. Tarr offered the following resolution, after which the meeting adjourned.—Resolved,

That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in both the Easton papers.

SAM'L. STEVENS, Pres't.
JAMES DAWSON, WM. H. SHEPARD, } Vice Pres'ts.
Thos. K. Robson, Sec'ry.

Conventional Reform.—The subject of *conventional* reform in contradistinction to *Legislative* reform is assuming a magnitude in Maryland that will overpower all opposition. When it prevails, as it ultimately will, we shall have in lieu of the present aristocratic form of government one that will better comport with the advancement of sound Republican principles, and secure to the State a more equal distribution of the advantages which she is capable of dispensing. The Reform Convention which assembles in Baltimore to-morrow will, we hope, give the subject such consideration as its importance requires, and be instrumental in placing it before the people on such a basis as will compel the most obdurate anti-reformer to withhold his open opposition if it does not secure his active acquiescence. The pecuniary embarrassment of the State imperatively demands action; the interests of the tax-payer requires it, and the progress of liberal principles are only to be kept pace with by it. It is idle to appeal to the Legislature for a thorough reformation of abuses; time after time have they spurned the petitions of the people, and turned a deaf ear to their demands, and mocked at their grievances. Then let the sovereign will of the people speak through a more available medium—let it be declared by delegates in Convention, and a new Constitution framed that will more effectually guard our rights, and place us above the reach of designing demagogues and speculating politicians. It cannot, nay it will not, be denied that taxation bears with a heavy hand upon the best interests of the State—sapping the foundation of our prosperity—and wringing an almost insupportable amount from the honest and hardy industry of our farmers and mechanics. Seeing these facts, and feeling these facts, why not at once determine to reform abuses and retrench expenses in your State government? There is no other hope left to save the credit of the commonwealth, unless increased taxation is resorted to. Are you prepared for that? Look at your public and private pecuniary engagements—the public debt of the State, with an interest upon it of more than *half a million of dollars annually*—the wages of labor, and the depression of the times—and then answer the question, are you prepared for increased Taxation? If you are not, strike at once for the remedy—meet the question like "men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." If from one to two hundred thousand dollars can annually be saved to the State and to the pockets of the people by retrenchment through the adoption of a new constitution, which will avoid the defects and extravagance of the old, and at the same time dispense the blessings of free government more equitably, in the name of justice and your personal rights why, we emphatically ask, should it not be done? Let the voters of Maryland pause and ponder on this subject. Discard the clamors of interested partizans, who feed and fatten upon your toilings and your earnings. Demand reform, Conventional reform, and thereby secure the reduction of exorbitant salaries—the abolishment of sinecures—the diminution of the number of public officers—the removal of political leeches that beset your treasury doors—and last, but not the least, the extension of free suffrage. It is with you to decide, and your decision will be the mandate which no power known to your organic law can dare resist. Now is the time Marylanders to strike the blow! Arouse—be active, firm, and vigilant, and the plighted faith of your State will be rescued from censure, and all will breathe more freely and happily than now.

We shall endeavor to resume this subject in our next, and by figures and facts show the public burdens under which the State is so unnecessarily laboring.

It will be seen by a notice in to-day's "Star" that Mr. Joseph Marshall has declined to accept the nomination of County Commissioner. Mr. M's business engagements are of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of his giving the required attention to the office, should he have been elected.

We hope the Democratic voters will be prompt in their attendance *to-day*, and select a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy on the ticket occasioned by Mr. Marshall's declination. The call for the meeting has been short it is true, but it is important that our friends proceed without delay to complete their ticket.

The Reform meeting held in this town on Tuesday last was well attended. There were members of both political parties present, but we must do justice to the Democrats by saying they far out-numbered the Whigs. Surely men can advocate reform without connecting with it political prejudices or party predilections. If the Whigs as a party will not unite with us on this great question, its friends must battle for its success without their aid. It will triumph in defiance of all opposition.

New paper.—We have received the first number of "The Iris, and Odd Fellows' Mirror," published in Baltimore and edited by Wm. M. Starr, Esq. It is a large and handsomely printed paper, and will no doubt receive the patronage of the public. To members of the "Order" it especially recommends itself, as it is dedicated to the interests of Odd Fellowship, and at the same time will contain the usual summary of a weekly publication.

The Whigs of this Congressional District nominate their candidate for Congress to-morrow. We have heard of numerous aspirants for the honor of serving the District in Congress—and we suppose all but one will be disappointed.

Our town.—The health of our town was never better than it now is at this season of the year. We have no cases of any serious malady among us, and with proper precaution our citizens may entirely escape the diseases incident to the season.

Whig Ticket for Talbot.—For House of Delegates, H. H. Goldsborough, Jno. Harrington, Chas. Bowdle. For Sheriff, Rich'd. Thomas. County Commissioners, Ed. M. Dawson and Wm. H. Shepard.

*Sickness on board the Frigate Constitution.* A letter received in Baltimore from on board the Constitution, dated off Singapore, Feby. 15th, states that there had been as high as one hundred and fifty on the Doctor's list, with disentery, of whom one officer and thirteen of the crew met with a watery grave before they reached Quallah Battoo.

Appointment.—Wm. B. Tillotson, Esq. has been appointed postmaster at Hillsborough, Caroline county.

The somewhat notorious Casius M. Clay has been checked in his mad career by the citizens of Lexington, Ky. See particulars in another column.

*Anne Arundel County.*—The vacancies on the democratic delegate ticket in Anne Arundel have been filled with the names of John S. Tyson and Jas. Morris, and now consists of the following names;—James Murray, W. B. Chairs, Alexander Franklin, James Morris, John S. Tyson.

Queen Anne's County.—The whigs of Q. Anne's county nominated on Tuesday last the following ticket for the legislature:—Thos. H. Kemp, of Kent Island; Clinton Cook, of Centreville; Lemuel Dunbracco, of Church Hill. For Sheriff, Joel Thomas.

*Appointment.*—Denwood H. Barrow has been appointed by the Governor of Florida Commissioner of the State of Florida, to take acknowledgments of deeds and other writings under seal in the State of Maryland.

*Gone to Europe.*—John B. Jones, Esq., of the Madisonian, left New York on Saturday, in the packet ship New York, for Liverpool, accompanied by his family

### THE ELECTIONS.

Tennessee.—Brown's (Dem.) majority for Governor, in 56 counties heard from, is 1800. It will quite as likely be more than 2000 as less. The returns for the Legislature are in complete, although it is certain that the Democrats have both branches.

The "Nashville Whig" thus gives it up: "The western district mail has been received, and brings disastrous tidings for the whigs, Stanton, democrat, has been elected to Congress by upwards of 300 majority—a democratic gain. Williamson, democrat, is elected to the Senate from the Shelby district, and Pearce, democrat, as Floater from the same district, while Fisher, democrat, has been elected to the House of Representatives from the county of Fayette. This ensures a democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. *The democrats have carried the State—both Governor and Legislature!*"

Alabama.—The Congressional delegation stands 6 democrats and 1 coon!

Chancellor Martin (D.) is, in all probability, elected Governor over Terry (D.)

Kentucky.—The Congressional delegation will stand 3 democrats and 7 coons. At the last Congress 5 and 5.

*North Carolina.*—The democrats have gained a member of Congress—the delegation standing 6 democrats and 3 coons.

Iowa.—The St. Louis Reporter of the 11th inst. says:—We have received but few returns from the recent election in Iowa, and they indicate that Dodge (dem.) has been re-elected delegate to Congress by a reduced majority, and the Constitution rejected."

Indiana.—Congress complete:—

| Dist. | | Maj. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | R. Dale Owen, D., | 1000 |
| 2. | T. J. Henley, D., | 800 |
| 3. | Thomas Smith, | 591 |
| 4. | Caleb B. Smith, coon, | 1600 |
| 5. | Wm. W. Wick, D., | 1600 |
| 6. | John W. Davis, D., | 1500 |
| 7. | E. W. McCaughey, coon, | 178 |
| 8. | John E. Pettit, D., | 565 |
| 9. | Chas. W. Cathcart, D., | 200 |
| 10. | Andrew Kennedy, D., | 340 |

Legislature.—*Senate*, 26 democrats to 22 coons. Two districts to be heard from, both represented in the last Senate by coons. One of them will probably elect a democrat, having given a democratic majority of 136 at the Presidential election. The democratic majority in the House will be about 20."

Anti-Slavery Excitement in Kentucky.—At Lexington, Ky., on the 16th inst., a great excitement existed relative to an article which had appeared in Casius M. Clay's anti-slavery paper, the True American, which it was feared would result in riot and bloodshed. Immediately after the appearance of the offensive article, a meeting of a number of citizens was held to consider the subject, who appointed a committe who addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, enclosing the following resolution, passed by the meeting:—

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Casius M. Clay editor of the *True American*, and request him to discontinue the publication of the paper called the True American, as its further continuance, in our judgement, is dangerous to the peace of our community and to the safety of our homes and families."

Mr. Clay replies to this resolution and letter in the strongest terms, from which the following is an extract.—

"Your advice with regard to my personal safety is worthy of the source whence it emanated, and meets the same contempt from me which the purposes of your mission excite. Go tell your cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay knows his rights and how to defend them."

The original meeting received a copy of the correspondence, on re-assembling after a temporary adjournment, when an address and resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Waters, which wind up as follows.

We assume not to decide for a society who have with us a common interest; but, as a portion of that community, recommend a general meeting of the city of Lexington and county of Fayette to be held on Monday next, August 18th, to concert measures for the suppression of the farther publication of the "abolition paper" called the True American. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That a notice be published for a general meeting of the people of this city and county be held on Monday 11, A. M., at the court house, to take into consideration the most effectual steps to secure our interests from the efforts of abolition fanatics and incendiaries.

On Monday (last) this mass meeting of the city of Lexington and county of Fayette was to be held, and when the final action was to be taken. We trust the storm has been averted. But we have seen, says the Washington Union, other letters, speculating upon the consequences. One account says:—The people are much excited, and the next news you may expect to hear, will be the demolition of C. M. Clay's office. He will doubtless fight it out to the last."

Mr. Clay, at this stage of the affair, addressed a card to the people at large:

Later.—By last evening's mail we have the Louisville Journal of the 18th instant, which says: "Cassius M. Clay has issued another handbill calculated to allay excitement. A compromise has no doubt been made."

A letter in the Journal, dated on the 25th inst., says:—"During the whole forenoon of to-day the popular excitement was very high. Many anticipated that the meeting of 3, P. M., would tear down the office of the True American. Clay, in anticipation of such an attempt, made his will, armed himself, and sent to his office (being too sick to sit up for any great length of time) a bed to be occupied by him during the day."

*Still Later.*—We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening, from the West, that Casius M. Clay had been prevailed on by his friends to move with his office to Cincinnati, Ohio, and that a portion of his printing materials had already been despatched to that place. A large concourse of persons had assembled, and the destruction of the office would have been inevitable but for the adoption of this course.

Washington, Aug. 18, 1845.

*Dreadful Affair—A Son of Amos Kendall killed on Pennsylvania Avenue in broad daylight—Arrest and commitment of the prisoner.*

A most melancholy affair has occurred in our usually quiet and orderly city. The whole of our population are deeply affected. The fracas and its sad and bloody termination are the subject of general discussion. In the streets, in public and in private houses, the untimely end of young Kendall is the all absorbing topic. Grief for the dead—a mingled indignation and pity for the guilty—a strong and unaffected sympathy for the distressed family of Mr. Kendall, are prominent.

It appears that the parties in this case, William Kendall, (Son of Amos Kendall) Rufus Elliott, (a brother in law of Mr. Jno. C. Rives, late of the Globe firm,) and Josiah Bailey, (a printer of this city,) intimates and friends for some time past, met at a ten-pin alley yesterday, and after playing some time, young Elliott left, somewhat displeased at having been cavalierly superceded on the board. The three young men (for neither we believe is over 22 years of age) met again at the same alley this afternoon, prior to which, however, an altercation occurred between Elliott and Bailey, in an apothecary's store, opposite Fuller's Hotel, on the avenue, in which altercation Bailey struck Elliott and discolored his eye. At the ten pin alley, in the immediate neighborhood, the quarrel was re-agitated and further aggravated between Bailey and Kendall, on the one part, and Elliott on the other; but without coming to hostilities, Elliott retired, went to his lodgings, and procured a six-barreled revolving pistol, with which, fully charged, he came down upon the avenue, and, encountering Bailey and Kendall, near Fuller's Hotel, some angry words were interchanged, when Kendall, with a stick, advanced upon Elliott, who immediately drew forth his pistol, fired, and shot his antagonist thro' the breast, killing him almost immediately. Bailey then advanced upon Elliott, when the latter discharged two barrels at his second adversary, the second discharge shattering his right arm at the elbow to such a degree, as it is feared will render amputation unavoidable.—Elliott, with his pistol held *in terrorum* before him, then advanced to the hotel, clearing the hackmen and others in his way in his desperation. Entering the hotel, he passed through the back yard, making his way across into F. street, where, entering a hack, he temporarily made his escape. The police were immediately on the alert, but no trace of him, for a time, could be obtained. The body of young Kendall was taken to a neighboring house as its presence before the family was properly deemed injudicious, without preparing them in some degree for their sudden affliction.

At about ten o'clk. this evening, young Elliott was apprehended at the house of Mr. Parker, on D. street, a square distant from Coleman's hotel. A couple of Justices of the Peace were called in, and after an examination before them, the prisoner was committed till the morning, when he will be re-examined as to his admissibility to bail.

The family are in the deepest distress. Several friends, who were with them this evening, testify that their grief was such as to move the hardest heart to sympathy. The young man thus untimely slain, was esteemed as a young man of many good qualities—of a generally pacific disposition—and of much promise. He was a clerk in the City Post Office.

As to the origin of the fracas, there are so many conflicting reports, that we are left entirely in doubt. Young Kendall was, we believe, engaged in marriage to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of this city.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

Washington, August 22d, 1846.

*The Case of Elliott* was resumed this morning, and three more witnesses examined. The deposition of young Bailey was taken last night; it was very strong against the prisoner.

Mr. Hoban then opened for the U. S., and for several hours enchained the attention of the justices and the crowded auditory by his forcible and thrilling statement of the affair. He seemed very confident that this case was one of deliberate and wilful murder, that the plea of self-defence was a studied one; that the actions of the accused were such as convinced him fully that Elliott came armed to the corner of 14th street, with the intention to provoke Kendall and Bailey to attack him, and then to murder one or both.

He was followed by General Jones for the defence, who is still speaking; it is needless for me to state that he is making an able effort, both in reply to Mr. Hoban as well as in favor of the plea of self-defence.

Mr. Fendall will follow on the same side with General J., and the case will be closed by Mr. Hoban.

Mr. Dent, who has been acting with the District Attorney, stated that he did not intend speaking upon the case; he was present at the request of the family, to collect the evidence—the whole evidence—and until the return of Mr. Kendall from New York, to act, as far as in him lay, to have justice done. He also remarked that he had held a conversation with the Hon. Amos Kendall to-day, concerning the matter, in which Mr. K. stated that he wished no harm to Mr. Elliott, and asked that nothing be done against him more than the law provided, as he thought it likely that the lot of Mr. E. was a less happy one than that of his son.

The Court has just adjourned, (quarter past 5 o'clock.) Gen. J. has not concluded. The funeral of Mr. Kendall took place this morning at 10 o'clock. He was buried in the Congressional burial ground.

In the very hour that the coroner's inquest was held over the body of the lifeless youth, his devoted father, two hundred and fifty miles distant, was inditing a long, an affectionate, an eloquent letter, to his almost idolized boy.

The corpse was laid out in the back parlor—the watchers occupied the front. At 3 o'clock, the tall and sorrow-stricken form of the father was seen softly to enter. Without uttering a word, he hastens to the side of the coffin; his keen eye seems almost to penetrate the glass over the fair countenance of his lov'd one; and as he beheld the perfect features—unchanged even in death—he gazed, he gazed—an involuntary sigh stole from him, and he silently retired to the upper story, to mingle the effusions of his grief with those of his afflicted family.

Young Kendall is gone—his intrepidity, which knew no danger, forced him to the very muzzle of the pistol. He was a noble, a generous, an honorable youth, and long will he live in the affectionate remembrance of the hundreds who knew him. He was a native of Ireland, and has thus found a quiet grave in the green isle of his boyhood's home.

*Desperate Row and Mob at Camp Meeting.*—A most desperate and furious row and mob took place on Tuesday night last 12th inst., about 12 o'clock, at the colored Bethel camp meeting, held on the lands of Mr. Freeman, in Baltimore county, near Franklin, under the auspices of the Bethel Church in this city.

It appears that on Monday night, a colored man was arrested by the authorities of the camp for misconduct, and kept in confinement until a proper disposition could be made of him. On the night following, a large party, (all colored) numbering probably over 100, repaired to the camp ground, armed with clubs, pieces of fence rails, pistols, knives and other weapons of death. When the hour of midnight arrived, they entered the camp enclosure, making a desperate onslaught. They met with a strong resistance, and a general *melee* ensued. One man named Rogers received the ball discharged from a pistol, which penetrated his mouth that has since caused his death. Another, named Henry Hollyday, was severely and dangerously cut over the eye by a blow from a club. A third had his ear entirely cut off, and several others were more or less injured.

Since the occurrence several of the offenders have been committed to jail for trial, and others held to bail for further examination. In the mean time it is expected that others engaged in the same outrage will be overtaken and brought to justice. It is described as being a most furious and desperate scene.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Texas—*Important.*—The editor of the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer says in his paper of the 2d inst. that he has been placed in possession of certain items of Texan news through the politeness of Mr. Gregg, of Marshall, Harrison county, Texas. Among these items we find the following:—

The dragoons that were ordered into Texas were rendezvoused near Nacogdoches, waiting for the employment of wagons and the engagement of supplies necessary for their consumption, we understand have been ordered immediately to Austin, by forced marches, and much excitement was created in Harrison county by the movement; as the orders were not accompanied with any assigned cause for the movement, and many feared that the Camanches might have threatened a descent upon that city while the Convention was in session, to capture the members.—The orders for the engagement of wagons, &c. were countermanded and the troops at once put in motion for Austin.

### LATER FROM TEXAS.

The cutter Woodbury, Cap. Foster, which left Aransas on the 6th, and Galveston on the 10th, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th. The Tropic extra says:—

Major Donelson came passenger in the Woodbury.

The ships Victoria and Suviah were to leave Aransas on the 8th.

The United States steamer Monmouth had arrived at Aransas in a leaking condition, so bad that the pumps were going continually to keep her afloat.

We have received the Galveston News of the evening of the 9th. The sloop-of-war St. Mary arrived at Galveston on the 8th from Corpus Christi. There are 100 troops at Joseph's island, where they are comfortably situated. Their ulterior destination seems not to have been fully determined upon. The Falmouth was daily expected in the Gulf.

*Departure of the Light Artillery.*—The ship Hermann, Capt. Welsh, was on Tuesday towed down the river by the steamer Relief, Captain Sanner, having on board the Light Artillery, from Fort McHenry, bound for Aransas Bay, Texas. The following officers accompany the troops:—Major Ringgold, commanding; 1st Lieutenants R. Ridgley, Wm. H. Shober; 2d Lieutenants S. L. Fremont, S. G. French; Assistant Surgeon Mills. The company consists of 54 men, with 69 horses, three six-pounders, one howitzer, four caisons, one baggage wagon, one smith's forge, and ammunition complete. When the vessel left she was repeatedly cheered by citizens on the wharves and by the seamen on the U. S. Ship Ontario.—*Sun.*

*Death of Colonel Samuel Moore.*—We learn, says the Patriot, that letters were received yesterday morning; per steamer Hibernia, announcing the death of Col. Saml. Moore, of Baltimore. He died at his brother's residence near Londonderry, Ireland, on the 24th ultimo, from the effects of gout, to which had been subjected for a long time. Col. Moore sailed for Europe about a year ago, on a visit to his friends, with whom he had been sojourning ever since; he intended, we believe, to return home in the coming fall or winter. He had been a citizen of Baltimore nearly 45 years, and took an active part in the defence of Baltimore at the Battle of North Point of 1814.

### VERY LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

*Arrival of the Water Witch—No Declaration of War—10,000 Mexican Troops on their march to Texas—Important Correspondence.*

We hasten to lay before our readers, says the New Orleans Tropic extra of the 14th inst., the latest news from Mexico. The Water Witch, Capt Trennis, left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., and arrived here between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. It seems that after all the gasconnading despatches of the Mexican Minister, a declaration of war is now very doubtful.

Our prompt and intelligent correspondent tells the whole story.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 4, 1845.

Dear Sirs:—I last had this pleasure, per Relampago, which left here on the 23d ult. no arrivals have since taken place from your port.

The election of a new President commenced on the 1st inst., for which there are four candidates—say, Gen. Herrara, President *ad interim;* Gen. Almonte, Mexican ex-Minister at Washington; Gomez Farias, and one other whose name has escaped my memory. The Presidency, however, seems to lay between the two former one of whom, it is supposed, will be the successful candidate.

Almonte has offered his services to government in the approaching campaign against Texas; but I rather think it is more a *ruse de guerre* to help him to the Presidency, than any great desire he has got to have a brush with the Texans—or, as I ought rather to say now the United States

H. B. M. brig of war Persian arrived here on the 27th ult., in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by President Jones—and also that a body of U. S. troops say about 4,000 men, were expected at Galveston in the course of a few days.

It appears now that our Government is in no hurry to declare war against the U. States, or at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to conquer Texas, without making any declaration of war. Of course the news by the Persian caused a great excitement throughout the country. The Ministry has presented an act to the two Chambers for their deliberation.

1st. To declare war against the U. States.

2d. Authorising them to raise a foreign or national loan to the amount of 15 millions of dollars, which they consider to be requisite to carry on a war and re-conquer Texas.

The proposals are now under discussion in the Chambers, and if they get the "Pargent" there is no doubt that they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubtful whether they will declare war against the United States or not.

Of course you have heard ere this, of the revolution at Tobasco, in favor of Federalism, which has induced government to declare said port closed to foreign as well as native shipping, but is rather puzzled to find out how they will keep out the somrer, as they have not got a single steamer that they can get ready in less than 18 or 20 days, all the engineers being still, as I may say, loafing on shore and waiting for their pay, of which for some months past, they have received but a mere trifle.

The Tariff question is still under discussion, or rather has been referred to a committee, but if they procrastinate as they generally do, God knows when we shall get sight of the long expected document—and in the meantime the country will lose a great deal, as merchants do not like to ship with so much uncertainty.

I have nothing further of interest to inform you of at present, and beg to subscribe myself, gentlemen, very respectfully yours.

August 5th.—The Water Witch not sailing yesterday, I open to say that we have no news from the American squadron, but it is thought here that it will soon appear. It is said the troops on the road to Texas amount to 10,000 men. Yours, &c.

[From the Washington Union.]

### PREPARATIONS.

The following letter has appeared in one of the public prints from a midshipman on board the Potomac frigate, witten at Pensacola on the 5th instant:

Pensacola, Aug. 6.

"We arrived here last night, and are now lying outside the harbor. We left Pensacola on the 25th ult., for Vera Cruz, but the commodore found the leak to increase so much, that he got a little anxious about it, and gave the order to 'bout ship' at which we were very glad I assure you. When we parted in company with the squadron, the commodore sent the Saratoga towards Vera Cruz, and the Lawrence towards Galveston. The impression is, that we shall discharge most of our provisions at Pensacola, and then proceed immediately to Norfolk. We shall not stay here more than a week. Officers and crew all well."

We understand, by subsequent information, that the Potomac needs no repairs which cannot be made at Pensacola. She is probably already nearly in order for going to sea; and, within a week, will doubtless be so.

The Marion, at Boston, is nearly ready. The Congress, at Norfolk, will be ready in two weeks, and will sail for the Pacific, under Captain Stockton. Commander Dupont goes out in her on special duty.

The Columbia, at Norfolk, and the U. States, at Boston, (both frigates,) will as a reserve force, be ready for sea, the one in thirty, the other in forty days, if needed.

The brig Dolphin, at Norfolk, is ready for sea; as also the sloop Dale.

It is to be hoped, there will be no occasion for employing any part of this additional force; but is due to our commerce to be prepared to protect it. The necessary orders for the Pacific station were forwarded long ago. The Cyane will be a valuable aid to our squadron in that ocean; and with the returning East India squadron, and the Constitution, our commerce in that quarter seems, for the present safe enough.

There is no doubt that the administration is taking every preautionary measure to meet any contingency which may occur. It is throwing troops into Texas, and providing arms and rations for an additional force which the Texians may bring to our aid. We are collecting strong squadrons in the Gulf and in the Pacific. If Mexico should be mad enough to declare war, and attack us, we shall be prepared to meet her at once. The promptitude and energy of our government will be felt at every point. Whilst they are conducting our foreign relations with a circumspection which would avoid all unnecessary collisions, they are firmly preparing to meet every danger with the energy which becomes a free people. By these prompt and various preparations, they are showing to our own people, as well as to foreign nations, that we are wide awake—increasing the confidence which the people ought to have in the government, and arresting the attacks which threaten us. If she be not entirely infatuated by misguided counsels, she will refrain from making a blow at us, which must fearfully recoil upon her own head.

We continue to hear of the military arrangements which are made in various quarters to meet any crisis which may occur. Troops are hastening towards Texas. Thus, the N. O. Courier of the 8th inst., states that "yesterday afternoon the steamboat "Luda," which arrived from Vicksburg, brought down two companies of United States troops, destined for Fort Jackson, under the command of Lieutenant Britton. They belong to the 7th regiment United States infantry, stationed at the town of Baton Rouge.

The Picayune of this morning states that 75 men under Lieut. Britton of the 7th infantry are about to occupy Fort Jackson without delay.

"Lieut. Col. Whistler promoted to the command of the 4th infantry in place of Col. Vose, deceased, is ordered to take command of that Regiment in Texas.

"Capt. Bonneville, promoted to be major in the 6th infantry, will leave Baton Rogue in a few days for Fort Smith, Arkansas."

The question of peace or war still hangs in doubtful scales. No politician can comprehend the councils of Mexico. A circular appears from Garcia Conde, from the office of War and Marine, declaring that the government "will to morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war." It is strange that any prudent government should publicly avow their determination to declare war. But, again, this circular is dated on the 16th July; and yet we have received accounts from Mexico down to the 19th, and no declaration of war, or a non-intercourse, had *at that time* been effected.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie arrived at Boston on Sunday, at half past 12 o'clock, noon.

The fears in relation to a bad harvest have rather increased—so it is said.

Mr. McLane, the newly appointed minister from the United States of America, had arrived at Thomas' Hotel, Berkley Square.

The annexation of Texas to the United States has excited no surprise.

Constantinople, July 17.

*Collision of the Steamers—Loss of one hundred and thirty-five lives.*—On the night of the 11th inst., on the Black Sea, about 40 miles east of the Bosphorus, a most dreadful catastrophe took place. Two Turkish steamers, the one coming from, and the other going to Trebizond, came into a sudden collision, and one of them went down with the greater part of the crew and passengers.

The vessels were the Scutari, commanded by Mr. Dubbins, and the Medjehrai Tidjahret, commanded by Mr. Lambert.

The vessels parted; the Medjehrai Tidjahret dropped about a mile astern, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour it was found she was sinking rapidly. The Scutaria which had got but slight damage, then went to her help, but it was too late. Very few comparatively could be saved.

About 70, however, by swimming and clinging to spars, reached the Scutari, where they clustered round the paddle boxes until they were taken in. Capt. Lambert and an engineer were picked up by a boat of the Scutari. All the rest, 135 souls, perished. Their agony was a short one, but it was terrific.

As the Scutari approached the wreck she keeled over, (the people on the deck were like wild maniacs, were visible in moonlight) as the sea sucked her down—as then arose a scream of utter horror—a last scream!—which those who heard will never forget.

But more impressive still was the passive resignation of the Turks; they sat motionless, muttering their prayers; neither by cry nor gesture did they manifest any consternation. In passive silence—amid the shrieks of despair of Christians—the fatalists met their frightful doom. From the first shock to the sinking of the vessel not more than half an hour elapsed.

The following exposition of the views of the President of the U. States in relation to our Consular agents is copied from the official paper at Washington:

A mistaken impression seems to exist in regard to the principle on which the President has acted in reference to those consulates of the U. States which have been filled by foreigners. We stated, (certainly it was our intention to state it,) that, in all cases where a consulate was held by a foreigner, and one of our own citizens, with suitable qualifications, would accept it, the President would prefer the latter. Some have affected to believe that this preference would be confined to native citizens, and the exclusion extended to naturalized citizens. This is a mistake; and if any phrase which we may have hastily employed has conveyed a different impression, we are most happy to correct it. The President
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