

for the benefit of the Administration. Now the Country's shins are chancing pretty bad with the war, we can get up a good smooth peace right off, and not let Scott nor Taylor have any hand in it...

Right off to night, says the President, or rather in the morning before daylight, before any body in Washington finds out that he has got back from Downingville...

The President shot me into his room, and charged me not to leave the house, while he sent for Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Marcy, to fix up my private instructions...

To day I met a man going on to carry letters to the Government from General Scott's side of the war, and I made him stop a little while to take this letter to you...

I don't know yet whether I shall take Scott's Road or Taylor's road to go to the city of Mexico; it will depend a little upon the news I get on the way...

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

LATER FROM TAMPICO. By the arrival of schooner William & Elizabeth at New Orleans which left Tampico on the 30th ult., we have later news.

Lieut. Tannehill was not mortally wounded but is better, and to be exchanged.

It has been ascertained that General Garay had fourteen prisoners in his hands who had been taken from Colonel DeRossey's party...

Gen. Garay has, it is said, a force not less than three thousand men within ten miles of Tampico. He cuts almost entirely the supplies from the country for the Tampico market...

On the 29th ult. an expedition consisting of the U. S. schooner Petrel, Lieut. Com'r Moore, with a detachment of Marines and an artillery 6 pounder in addition to her armament, was towed up the Pantica by the steamer Undine...

MORAL TREASON. In reflecting upon the wide scope of this newly invented offence, to which it is impossible to apply any other definition than that of thinking in the heart, and saying openly, that the Administration is wrong in the whole affair of the present war, it is impossible not to take into review the immense number, not of nameless individuals merely but of persons who have been distinguished by their patriotism...

To begin with England; the great Lord Chatham is still fondly remembered by all who read with interest the stirring events of that remarkable period. His name, at one time, was venerated in his country with an enthusiasm amounting almost to idolatry.

try. Panegyric exhausted itself in his praise; eulogy seemed to flag when it had not him for its subject. volumes were written in his praise, and statues erected to his memory. He had, before he stepped forth as the friend and peculiar champion of this country, raised his own to a pitch of glory to which England had been a stranger since the days of Godolphin and Marlborough...

Edmund Burke, the profound scholar, the wise statesman, the true patriot, distinguished himself from the very beginning of the contest by the most unflinching opposition to the American war. The whole store of his inexhaustible memory, teeming with the lore of every age and every tongue, was ransacked for images and examples to supply the torrent of bitter invective, which rolled like a flood of lava from the beginning to the end of the contest...

Henry Seymour Conway, the gallant soldier, the tried patriot, the unwavering opponent of the extension of the prerogative, was the consistent friend of the Colonies throughout the struggle.

Lord Cornwallis himself before he was ordered to America, had often spoken in the severest terms, in the House of Lords, against the war, and the cruel, unjust and unconstitutional measures which led to it. Does he come under the genus 'Moral Traitor'?

No man reproached the continuance of the war more severely than Gen. Burgoyne habitually did in the House of Commons, on his return after his capture.

Last of this famous throng, and in some respects, most illustrious of them all, was Charles James Fox, the champion of the English Constitution, the defender of English rights, the friend of man, the staunch advocate of human freedom, with whom hatred of tyranny in all shapes was a passion, and whose selfish and uncalculating philanthropy, embraced in its wide scope, every created being that was fashioned after the Creator.

afterwards became of a character far less admirable, but even more famous in his day. The deep impression made upon his mind by the great qualities and lofty soul of our mighty countrymen, was developed twenty years in an eulogy delivered by him in the House of Commons upon his character, which takes the highest rank among all that have appeared upon this inexhaustible topic.

But let us leave the shores of England, and come to our own country. We have been accustomed to regard (and we see nothing to alter our opinion) the last war with England, as the most just, the most holy, the most necessary war ever entered into by any free nation, for purpose less than the security of her independence. It may indeed be said to have had that object in view, for unless it had been declared, we should to this hour, been regarded by all the world as little less than the vessel and the slave of the British Empire.

The present Secretary of State, the Hon. James Buchanan himself, denounced the war as a miserable abortion, and stigmatized Mr. Madison as the degenerate successor of Washington.

But why multiply examples? If the doctrine be true, that, in time of war, the conduct of the Executive is not even to be questioned, then is our Government not only a monarchy, but its main features are far more absolute, than are those of France and England.

Rich. Whig. Thirty days later from Puebla and Mexico. GENERAL SCOTT STILL AT PUEBLA. The rumour of Gen. Scott's capture of the city of Mexico turns out to be unfounded; the United States Steamer Fashion, Capt. Icy, having arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst bringing the intelligence that the movement had not yet been made.

The courier of the British legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult., with correspondence from Mexico to the 29th of July and from Puebla to the 20th. We quote the following items of intelligence from the Picayune.

In Mexico every thing was at sixes and sevens. Congress has referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive and throw upon him all the responsibilities of the war. About 20,000 men are collected for the defence of the city but the peace party in the town is yet strong and they have no faith in their Generals.

It will be seen despatched Gen Smith's brigade from Puebla to meet him. Mr. Kendall believes Gen. Scott would advance the first week in August upon Mexico, and that there would be the severest battle of the war.

The Sun of Anahac gives the following account of an encounter between General Pierce's train and the Guerrillas. It must be regarded as a rumor says our correspondent, and so too says the Sun. A respectable person of the city has informed us that a letter has been received yesterday morning by a citizen of this place from guerrilla chief stating that the guerrilleros, about 6000 in number, attacked the train commanded by Gen. Pierce near the National Bridge.

A gentleman who conversed with Santa Anna since the middle of July—we are told this on the best authority in Vera Cruz—found him in favor of negotiating, but dreading to assume the responsibility. Gen. Valencia arrived with 4,000 men from San Luis Potosi—all full of fight. This embarrassed Santa Anna. He felt himself too strong to give up without a fight.

From the N. O. National, Aug. 11. IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR. Below we give the most important letter we have yet seen from the clear-headed and hard-to-be-headed General Z. Taylor. It is published in the Clinton Floridian.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, MEXICO. June 9th, 1847. Dear Sir—Your letter of the 15th ult. from Clinton, Louisiana, has just reached me, in which you are pleased to say, that the signs of the times in relation to the next Presidency and the prominent position of your name in connection with it, is a sufficient excuse of this letter.

As regards the first interrogatory, my duties and the position I occupy, I do not consider it would be proper in me to give any opinion in regard to the same; as a citizen and particularly as a soldier, it is sufficient for me to know that our country is at war with a foreign nation, to do all in my power to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

As regards the second and third inquiries, I am not prepared to answer them; I could not only do so after investigating those subjects, which I cannot now do; my whole time being fully occupied in attending to my official duties, which must not be neglected under any circumstances; and I must say to you in substance, which have said to others in regard to similar matters, that I am no politician.

As regards being a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election, I have no aspirations in that way, and regret the subject has been agitated at this early day, and that it had not been deferred until the close of this war, or until the end of the next session of Congress especially, if I am to be mixed up with it, as it is possible it may lead to the injury of the public service in this quarter, by my operations being embarrassed, as well as to produce much excitement in the country growing out of the discussion of the merits, &c., of the different aspirants to that high office, which might have been very much allayed, if not prevented, had the subject been deferred as suggested; besides very many changes may take place between now and 1848, so much so, as to make it desirable for the interest of the country, that some other individual than myself, better qualified for the situation, should be selected; and could he be elected, I would not only acquiesce in such an arrangement, but would rejoice that the republic had one citizen, and no doubt there are thousands more deserving than I am, and better qualified to discharge the duties of said office.

If I have been named by others and considered a cand date for the Presidency, it has been by no agency of mine in the matter—and if the good people think my services important in that station, and elect me, I will feel bound to serve them, and all pledges and explanations I can enter into and make, as regards this or that policy, is, that I will do so honestly and faithfully to the best of my abilities, strictly in compliance with the constitution. Should I ever occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous move of the people, and by the no act of mine, so that I could go into the office untrammelled, and be the chief magistrate of the nation and not of a party. But should they, the people, change their views and opinions between this and the time of the election, and cast their votes for the Presidency for some one else, I will not complain. With considerations of respect, I remain, Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR. Mr. EDWARD DELONY, P. S.—I write in great haste, and under constant interruption.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. The Cambria has arrived at Boston, bringing London dates to the 4th of August. Flour has declined in England. There is also a decline in Wheat. Corn has likewise submitted to a decline, from the same depressing causes which have influenced the prices of Flour and Wheat. Wheat, 67a58s. per quarter; U. S. white wheat 58 to 63s. U. S. Flour, 30s. a 31s.; Superfine 24 a 26. Corn, 36s. a 40s per quarter, Barley, 23 a 30s; Oats, 23 a 24; Rice, 35 a 36s. Cotton firm; sales to a fair extent at full prices.

Patliament has been dissolved, and the new elections are proceeding vigorously. So far as the returns have been made, they show a complete triumph for the free trade principle. Lord John Russell, who will form the new cabinet, has been re-elected for the city of London. The prospects of the harvest continue unexceptionably encouraging, and every where promises a most abundant yield. It has already commenced in several of the Southern countries. The crops of wheat, oats and barley, are unusually healthy, and the potato crop, notwithstanding all that has been said about the re-appearance of the rot, is affected to a very insignificant extent.

Reports from Ireland are equally glowing, and famine and disease are rapidly vanishing. Several sanguinary battles have been fought between the Russians and Circassians. The former having been defeated with considerable loss. A formidable conspiracy of the most diabolical character has been discovered at Rome. The object of the conspirators, who amounted to several hundred in numbers, was to massacre the citizens and remove the Pope to Naples by force. Five Cardinals of exalted civil and military offices, have been discovered to have been abettors.

Philadelphia, August 17, P. M. Dreadful Shipwreck—one hundred and seventy-two Lives Lost. Our city has been thrown into a gloom to-day, in consequence of intelligence having been received from New York, by the Magnetic Telegraph, of a dreadful shipwreck and loss of life. The ship Iduna, Captain Mobery, from Hamburg for New York, having on board two hundred and six passengers, founded at sea, and one hundred and seventy-two of the passengers were drowned. The Captain of the ship was also lost. Those who escaped a watery grave were taken off the wreck by a vessel which fortunately came to their rescue. When taken off they were in a most pitiable condition, clinging to pieces of the wreck.

We are still without any tidings of either of the steamers, and the utmost anxiety is felt by our commercial community to have further advices from Europe. The probability now is that the Cunard steamer Hibernia will arrive first, and thus forestal the news by the French Royal Mail steamer Misericord.

CHARLOTTE RAILROAD. From the Jeffersonian of the 14th inst., we gather the following interesting particulars. There was a meeting of the Stockholders at Chosterville, S. C. on the 10th inst. The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions also met on the same occasion to compare the Books and ascertain the amount subscribed, when it appeared that over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars was subscribed, the Charter thereby secured.

The Commissioners, in conformity with the Charter, have given notice that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders at Charlotte on the 9th September next for the purpose of organizing the Company to elect Engineers, Surveyors, &c., to survey the Route of the Road. Watch.

The Welsh have a saying that if a woman were as quick with her feet as her tongue, she would catch lightning enough to kindle a fire in the morning.



Libertas et nate solum.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

A careful perusal of the able and well timed article, in to-day's STAR, from the Richmond Whig, on "Moral Treason," will well repay the time and trouble it will require.

What has become of the "National Whig?" We have not received a number of it in several weeks!

LARGE IRISH POTATO. A friend in this city presented us last week with the largest and most singularly formed Irish Potato we have ever seen. It weighs 20 ounces, and is shaped, for all the world, like a frog! We think it outdoes the humanized sweet potato boasted of by our neighbor of the Standard last fall. Can any body beat it?

COUNTY SOLICITOR. JOHN H. MANLY, Esq. has been elected by the Justices, County Solicitor for Wake, in place of GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., who declined a re-election.

IOWA ELECTION. William Thompson and Shepherd Lester, both Locofocos, are elected to Congress from Iowa.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ. The steamship Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at New Orleans, left Vera Cruz on the 7th, and Tampico on the 10th. We have by her nothing later from the City of Mexico, nor from Gen. Scott's quarters, at Puebla.

EDITOR OF THE MILTON CHRONICLE. A writer in the Standard states the fact, that friend Evans of the Chronicle, at the late election, offered to vote twice for Mr. Kerr, at the same precinct, and makes the statement in such a way as to produce the impression that it was done with a design to commit a fraud upon the ballot box.

In the last number of the Chronicle, this writer is skinned alive. Mr. Evans confesses the fact of having offered the second vote, and says the same thing was done by a Democrat at another precinct; but shows that he offered his second vote under a mistaken belief that he had not previously voted; and tells such a plain and candid tale about it, that every one must be satisfied with its truth. He, indeed, "fesses the coar," and says, when he first voted he was, for the second time in his life, "a leetle over six sheets in the wind," in a high state of excitement, and that when his "second thoughts" came on in the evening, he could not believe his vote had been cast, until convinced by "the record." He triumphantly vindicates himself from the charge of fraud; and will, we think, keep out of all such scrapes hereafter.

CRAVEN. When we first saw the result of the vote in Craven county—giving Lane 25 majority over Donnell—we confess we felt a little afraid the Whigs in that county was growing Locofocoish; but the Newberian soon cleared up the matter and removed our fears. That highly respectable paper assures us that it was done by a sly and crafty movement of the enemy, by which the Whigs were deceived, surprised and beaten—not taken. Mr. Lane's circular was withheld until the last pinch, and then scattered broadcast over the District; the Locos made the Whigs believe there was no effort to be made among them; keep the Whigs quiet, they were still mice, until the day of election, when "they came up to the polls, and swept away our strong majority (in Craven) like an avalanche." The Newberian commends their skill and devotion to their principles, if as honestly attached to them as they are to their party; But it heartily eschews their "lying" and miserably bad choice of candidates.

SOMNAMBULISM. The Archbishop of Bordeaux gives a remarkable case of somnambulism, which we confess, staggers our belief. He says he was at the same seminary with a young ecclesiastic, who used to rise in his sleep, take paper, rule the lines, and write music and sermons with perfect accuracy. What was most remarkable, he seemed not to use his vision at all. Yet he would, in making corrections, erase words, and substitute others, and make interlineations, placing the words and sentences precisely in the right place. A paper was held between his eyes and his manuscript, and he wrote on just as correctly as when there was no obstruction. When his manuscript was slipped away, and a blank sheet of paper of different size put in its place, he was confused; but when one of the same size was substituted, he wrote on as if nothing had happened, making corrections on the very part of the sheet the words would have occupied on his own; and he would read out his sermon aloud from the blank paper as fluently or more so than he would from the manuscript. There is something in this as mysterious and unaccountable as the wonderful effects of the