WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1848.

the day of Contreras. He said he was on the patile-field,

waiting orders. "Gen. Pillow rode up and gave him two or

three little orders—to move a little to the right, then a little

to the lest, and, finally, to advance. Witness asked if this

last order was known to Gen. Twiggs, to whose division wit-

ness belonged, and was answered yes. Just at this time the

adjutant general of Gen. Twiggs rode up and repeated the

order, and witness put his command in motion. Saw ho

In answer to questions put by the defence, witness said he

and no particular instructions, and knew nothing of any plan-

He acted on his own discretion and responsibility. The only

lirections he had were contained in a general order from head.

quarters—from the Commander-in-chief-which was read to

Lieut. Col. Savage was sworn for the defence.

Q. Did witness hear the orders given by Maj. Gen. Fillow on the 19th of August to Gen. Cadwalader i and if so, state

what these orders were. A. My regiment had been halted on the side of the hill in

front of the enemy's works. I observed a group of officers on

the side of the hill nearest the enemy I left my regiment and

the enemy's left and gain his rear. I could not say whether

or that Col. Riley had been directed to do it. Gen. Pillow immediately gave orders for the marching of Gen. Cadwala-

der's brigade to the support of Col. Riley, and in a few minutes

Question by Prosecution. Did the witness chance usee or

now of any personal combat on the 19th or 20th of August

n or about any battle-fields of those days, between Maj. Gen.

A. I did not see or know of one on or about the battle-field

of the 19th and 20th of August last, and further, I never heard

Lieut. J. R. Bennett sworn for the defence.

From his evidence we take only the account of Gen. Pil-

I was in the storming of Chapultepec, in the 15th infantry.

The voltiquers, 9th, and 15th infantry were formed inside of

the walls of Molino del Rey, under the orders of Gen. Pillow

on Chapultepec, through the bottom, about half way of the

acruss a mud hole, and had just arrived on the opposite side,

and I myself jumped across immediately after him, and was

about to lose my baiance, and while in the act of recoverin

myself, with my right hand on his left shoulder, he was struck

by a canister shot, which shot struck a limb on a tree, broke

off, and glanced and struck him. I heard the ball hit him,

and discovered from the appearance of his complexion, and

face that he was about to fall; I slipped my hand from his shoulders to his back and prevented him from falling, and

ssisted him to near the root of a tree, and, while he was

moving toward the tree with my assistance and one other

man, he spoke out as leud as he could and ordered the charge;

cer or some men that I had called came to him, and he ordered

me to leave him and move on to my company as fast as pos-

TWENTY-THIRD DAY-APRIL 11.

gan's regiment on the 19th, and who gave the order?

Capt. Hooken was called for the defence, and asked to

A. I was the bearer of the order to Col. Morgan with his

regiment to move forward coon after having joined Gen. Pil-

low. Col. Morgan asked what route he chould take. I re-

plied, follow may and knith putting on a declared tends. I conducted his extrement through the confield, until we reached the pedregal, as for as I could go on horseback, when I re-

turned to Gen. Pillow. Soon after I was directed by General

Pillow to go to meet Gen. Scott, who was said to be close by,

coming up the road from San Augustin. I descended the hill, I turned the base or slope of the hill on which General

Pillow was standing, and a little boyond that I met General

Scott, and informed him that I had been sent by Gen. Pillow

to conduct him to where Gen. Pillow was standing, as that

was a commanding point overlooking the field.
Q. After the arrival of Gen. Scott upon the mound, did

Pillow and any Mexican officer or soldier?

ow's wound, the rest being merely cumulative :

of one until months afterward.

him in common with the regimental commanders.

more of Gen. Pillow that day.

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THRICE A WEEK -

SIX DOLLARS A TEAR—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1848.

We regret to learn that the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, Senator from South Carolina, has been called home by the illness of his Family, and will be absent from the Senate for some weeks.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Newport on Tuesday. SYLVESTER G. SHERMAN was chosen Speaker of the House unani-

The American Medical Association, at their late convention in Baltimore, appointed the following members as a delegation to visit the British Medical Associations: Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, Dr. BIGELOW, of Boston, and Dr. MAGUIRE, of Winchester. They were also authorized to increase the delegation to twelve.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

James Brooks, Esq. has become sole editor and proprietor of the New York Express, Mr. Townsend retiring to his villa on Staten Island. ... We are glad to find that the veteran has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable him to live in ease and independence the remainder of his days. Mr. Brooks is still in the prime of life, which, with his known energy and talents, is a sure guaranty of his publishing a first-rate newspaper.—Balt. Pat.

We were surprised to find, yesterday, how many little birds have fallen victims to Mr. Crutchett's large lantern on the dome of the Capitol, and to the wires that support it. We understand that near fifty beautiful birds, of different sorts and of various plumage, were found dead yesterday morning. Started up in the night from their resting places in the square, they are probably drawn to the light, and dash themselves to death against the lantern or the wires.—Union of Saturday.

MOBOCRATICAL DISPLAYS.

The Mobile papers, in discussing the probable cause of the melancholy suicide of Miss Morri-SETTE, dwelt too lightly upon the ill conduct and outrage perpetrated by some of the citizens of that town against a gentleman and stranger who happened to be sojourning there. Mr. MORRISETTE, it appears, had, in his capacity as legislator, advocated some bill which was offensive to certain individuals in Mobile, who, upon hearing of his arrival in town, proceeded to his boarding-house and serenaded him with the most discordant sounds and every expression of contempt. His Daughter, a delicate and sensitive young lady, was condemned to be a witness to this attempt to degrade and insult her venerable parent. Whether the chagrin and mortification produced by this disgraceful display was the cause of her suicide or not, is a question which we presume will never be satisfactorily determined. But upon one point there can be no doubt or mystery, and that is as to the deep and damning disgrace of those who could so outrage the laws of hospitality and decency as to subject gray-haired age and the tender sensibilities of woman to the insult and mortification of a public display of popular prejudice and contumely. There is nothing so unite steadily! Courage, gallant Whigs! We have thoroughly contemptible and disgusting as these seem darker days. Brighter ones may be in store for mobocratical demonstrations. In this country of law and order, where all public agents are made responsible to the people for their acts, these practices of manifesting by brutal indignities disapproval of the conduct of public officers ought to be regarded as the most criminal violations of law and order, and outrages against the public peace. Every man who participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions, which is a respect for law and a firm reliance upon its adequacy to satisfy all wrongs. If the people violate and disregard their own laws-if they resort to other means of accomplishing their purposes than those provided in the political systems framed by themselves-then has our Republican Government given way to the worst tyranny to which society can be subjected, that of lawless

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT .- The following fact speaks volumes as to the prospects of England and

mobs .- New Orleans Delta.

"At the dedication of the Hancock School, in Boston, Mr. Mann stated as an interesting fact, that for the last ten years the expenditures of the city of Boston for schools were equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England by the Govcrument for 17,000,000 of people. They had kept pace with each other from year to year.'

In the United States Court, Chief Justice TARET and Judge Hatrounton, sitting at Richmond, in the case of the United States vs. James H. Plunkett, a prisoner brought from Rio Janeiro, charged with piracy, (slave trading,) came up on the

GULF LETTERS.—It is officially announced from the Navy Department that the Postmaster General has by construction allowed the officers and crews of vessels belonging to the navy and co-operating with the army in the Gulf to receive their

During Sunday and Sunday night (of last week) accidents occuired on six of the seven railroads between Albany and Buffalo. We have already given the particulers of the fatal accident on the Utica and Schenectady road. The Syracuse and Utica road was flooded near Syracuse by a break in the canal. The train ransoff the track from one of the switches on the Syracuse and Auburn road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Rochester road. Between Rochester and Balavia the locomotive was thrown off by a snake-head; and on the Attica and Buffalo road two engines were thrown off the track by running over cattle.

A NEW WAY .- At the editorial head of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard, of the 11th instant, we find the following new way of telling a man's death:

Died, on Saturday evening last, within twenty millutes after the reception of the contents of a pistol fired by Thomas D. Hurray, Captain Henry B. Newman, citizen of this place, and in full vigor of manhood.

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) Times, of the 27th ulti-

"A parcel of young men in this city, no remarkable for the quantity of brains which they possess, are agitaling among a certain class of citizens for annexation to the United

Jour F. Warson, Esq. has resigned his situation as Cashier of the Germantown Bank, after an unintercupted service of nearly thirty-five years. Mr. Watson (says the North American) je a zentleman of intelligence and attainments, known not alone to his immediate fellow-citizens, but to the whole country, by his zenious antiquarian labors, and espe-cially esteemed in this quarter for his valuable "Annals of Philadelphia."

The boiler of Hill's machine shop, in Laurel street, Phila-At Philadelphia, on the 2d instant, at an advanced age, adelphia, exploded on Tuesday morning, throwing the whole reighborhood into consternation. The walls of the Sulfing were to happen him he south was second in command, and if Gen. Scott's plan of the furnace beneath scattered in every direction, setting fire of the furnace beneath scattered in every direction, setting fire the Third and the Command of the sum; but a suppose a strong personal agrandment. I second that the was second in command, and if Gen. Scott's plan of the furnace beneath scattered in every direction, setting fire the Supreme Court of the United States, of which high tributes the fact of the letter preto the adjoining house, which was burnt to the ground. By and he enjoyed the warmest esteem, as he did of a wide circle

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1848. The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, moved that the House

Mr. McCLERNAND moved that the House resolve itself the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the bounty land bill, which being a special order, he contended, took precedence of the motion made by the gentleman from Connect

cedence on Fridays and Saturdays, as well as other days.

The SPEAKER decided that, according to the practice of the House, the special order alluded to would not take precedence on private bill days. Mr. McCLERNAND appealed from the decision of the

The question was then put, Will the House sustain the decision of the Chair? which question was decided in the affirmative.

The motion of Mr. ROCKWELL was then agreed to, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the private calendar, (Mr. Cauerl in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of "A bill for settling the claim of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meader deceased."

Mr. BOWLIN AND MARYIN participated in the destate on this bill.

Mr. PUTNAM offered the following amendment, in lieu

of the first section, and spoke in its support:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is authorized to examine any staims arising on contracts which Richard W. Meade had on the 22d day of February, 1819, and us the same then existed against the Government of Spain, and determine by competent testimony, and as full as that required in support of claims before the board of commissioners under mitted to offer any counter-evidence tending to defeat the said

Mr WOODWARD next obtained the floor, but gave Mr. SAWYER, who moved that the committee

Agreed to, by a majority of 56 to 24. The committee accordingly rose and reported progress The House then adjourned

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

PROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Defeated as the Whigs have been in Virginia this spring, under most adverse circumstances, we have, nevertheless, never before been so fully satisfied of the firmness, consistency, devotion, and strength of the party in the Old Dominion. Practically, in the the Court under the cross-examination, alleging his inexperi-Legislature, they will be no worse off next winter than they were last. Last winter the Locofocos had a majority on joint ballot. At the next session that majority will be increased. But there is a gallant minority, who will ably contest every inch ground, where party politics are concerned. Throughout the State, however, we see the Whig people, in the face of a certain defeat, nobly maintaining their cause by their votes, and giving evidence that at the Presidential election they will exert themselves to range the State then on the White side, even though they have now failed to elect a almost in every county has been small. The Whig lose three or four delegates, by a majority against Whigs in Virginia, then, be of good heart, and cheer "Never say die." Close ranks, join hands,

us. Let us do our duty, and Victory is not beyond our reach. Perseverance and determination may accomplish more than many now suppose passible.

THE FARMERS' LIBRARY AND MONTHLY JOUR-NAL FOR MAY

Finis coronal opus. - The great work, "Stephens's Book of the Farm," comprehensive as its title imports, is brought to a close in this number. Its index, making seventeen pages, verifies the copiousness of the work, and explains, together with several hundred engravings, what is due to the publishers, who have thus placed within reach of the agricultural public the most extensive and costly work that has yet appeared in England, and at less than one-fifth of what it would cost to import it.

No American Farmer's library can make pretension to completeness without it, nor is any work written of late years at all comprehensive in its character that does not refer to it.

The few pages of the text that remained for this number refer to and illustrate by well-executed engravings the "Points of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hoge, and the Teeth of Do mestic Animals." The work winds up with a dissertation on "Carts and Carting," exemplifying by suitable drawings the proper form of farm carts and their economy, under general circumstances, as contrasted with wagons. The agriculturists of the United States may be now congratulated on having it in their power to place a real treasure of knowledge in the hands of their sons in Petzhold's Agricultural Chemistry, Thaër's Principles of Agriculture, and in these two volumes, comprising Stephens's Book of the Farm and Dumas on Manures, along with their three companion volumes of he Jour-4th instant. After a full examination of testimony, and ar- nal of Agriculture, making six volumes, of above 3,500 his opinion to be in favor of an attack on the garita of San gument by counsel, the jury brought in a verdict of "not pages, all for about one half of which one of these works Antonio. would cost. Such is the beneficent effect of steam and stereotype printing in the hands of American enterprise.

> During the recent trip of the "Northerner" steamer to New board!" and a boat was instantly lowered and manned for he purpose, if possible, of rescuing the sufferer. After pulling back in the wake of the steamer some three-quarters of a nile, the customer was found manfully pulling foot and hand

for New York, but exceedingly tired of his efforts to keep pace with the vessel. He was hauled over the side, and the steamer having laid to during the interim, he was soon placed in It seemed that, in a fit of night walking, he had arisen from his hed, and, in his pantaloons and slippers, gone forward as far as the windless, when, stepping upon the railing, he made the plunge, with the words, "I am going." The splash and exclamation were heard by the watch on deck, and the alarm given, which resulted in his rescue. He is a gentleman doing business in the lower part of New York. He knew nothing of the circumstance until he found himself in

the Atlantic, off Cape Hatteras. The last Rockingham (Va.) Register announces the death of Dr. Pracut Hanntson, a venerable and distinguished citizen and native of that county. He died on Tuesday aftermoon fast, in the 72d year of his age. He has represented Rockingham in the Legislature of Virginis, and was a mem-ber of the Convention that met in 1829 to revice the State

The Legislature of Michigan has passed an act prohibiting the circulation, within six months after the passage of the bill, of any bank note of other evidence of debt, issued by any banking institution in a foreign country of province. The act is intended to apply to Canada bank notes, which now circulate largely in Michigan,

The Mayor acknowledges the receipt of \$10 from some rson unknown, who states that it is due to the Corporation

The Mayor also has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of \$5 from 'a friend of Ireland" at Turnbull, Monroe county, Alabama, as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering parishioners of the Rev. T. E. Gill, in Ireland.

DEATH.

At Philadelphia, on the 2d instant, at an advanced age, of friends smoot distinguished of the land. sented by the witness, and also the postscript, are both case; then and on former securious, he was increasing an interest.

The Proceedings of this Court extend to so great a length that we are under the necessity of confining ourselves to an abridgement of the ample reports which have reached us in the New Orleans papers. The reader will have tess cause to regret this, because most of what is omitted relates to the mere details of the military operations near the city of Mexico, and much of it consists of repetition and corroboration, by different witnesses, of what has been or is now made known

EIGHTEENTH DAY-APRIL 5, 1848. Lieut, CLARKE was called to prove that Major Burns had seen a witness before a Court of Inquiry at Pueble, when the following proceedings took place:

Question by the Prosecution. Has the witness any recolection of being Judge Advocate or Recorder of some Court so, was not Major Burns a witness, and examined as such be-

A. I was a Recorder of a Court of Inquiry which commenced its session at Puebla on the 18th of July last, convened by General Orders 217 and 220, of the 17th of July, to inves-

Mujor General Scott said that Paymaster Burns, when beore the Court, had stated, in an appeal for protection made fore a civil court: that the present witness was called to show The Court was here cleared, and after some consultation

testimony to show the Paymaster Burns had been a witness before a court of inquiry is irrelevant.

Against this decision of the Court, Gen. Scorr placed upon

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court: I beg that the following statement and protest may be permitted to go upon your record : Major Gen. Scott, being before the Court s prosecutor in the case of Major Gen. Pillow, and intending further to impeach the testimony of Paymaster Burns, a in chief by the said Pillow, and particularly examined by the ing, with a paper carefully written, praying the protection of ence in military tribunals, and solemnly declared, in his capacity of witness, that it was the first time he had ever been before a military court as a witness.

And when the said Clarke, called as above, had proceeded to the extent of some sentences, in answer to a question propounded through the Judge Advocate by the said prosecutor.

Against that decision the said Scott protests rounds: 1. The said Burns offered his paper to the Court in Whig Legislature. The popular vote this spring his capacity of a sworn witness, which paper being read in killed next day, and, in manner corresponding to that expresus, all told, of some forty or lifty votes! Let the in the said paper, in common with any other assertion made lieves, legal resource, he is, to that extent, deprived of the is all that I recollect of that conversation.

> Capt. Tarion testified to Gen. Pillow's having disapproved the intended attack on Contrerns.

Question by the Prosecution. Did the witness chance to ce Maj. Gen. Pillow in the night of the 19th August last; if so, where, at about what hour, and what declaration or renark, if any, did the said Pillow then make respecting the contemplated attack that night or the next morning by the American forces on the entrenched camp of Contreras?

Answer by Capt. Taylor. On the night of the 19th August last, some time after dark. I think it was between 8 and 10 o'clock-I am not positive as to the hour, it was after darkwent to see him, and found him outside the guns of my battery, and, after exchanging salutations, I asked him, I think, how things looked. He replied, badly; and I remarked, I was afraid so. He said the position of the enemy was very strong, too strong to be attacked; and that he was going t report that fact to General Scott, advising him to leave it and get in the rear of San Antonio. I also asked him if artillery ould not get where he had been. He told me not, that i was impossible to get along on horseback. That was the substance, and I believe nearly the words of the conversation. Gen. Twiggs then called him and asked him if he was not

going on, and he went on, and we parted. Q. The witness has said the conversation he has given took place near witness's battery. Where was that battery at the

A. Just outside of the cornfield, on the edge, or perhaps in the pedregal, and within range of the heavy guns of Contreras, in front of the enemy's camp. Captain GRAYSON proved that Gen. Pillow was at San

Augustin at about 6 o'clock on the morning of August 20the morning of the battle at Contreras. Lieut. BEAUREGARD was present at a council of officers

held on the 11th of September. Gen. Scott explained his views as to an attack on Chapultepec. Gen. Pillow declared

Mr. FREANER (the correspondent of the New Orleans Delta who writes over the signature of "Mustang") was recalled, and testified to a conversation with Gen. Pillow, in York from Charleston, the watch on deck were alarmed at August, when Gen. P. declared his intention to be the making about daybreak, one morning, with the cry, "a man over- of the Delta. On the evening of the same day Gen. P. gave Mr. Freaner the letter for the Delta known as No. 1.

> NINETEENTH DAY-APRIL 6, 1848. Mr. John H. Propres, the publisher of the "America

Star," published at the city of Mexico, was called: Question by the Prosecution. Did the witness receive, some

time in October last, a note or letter from Major Gen, Pillow especting an article recently published, signed Leonidas; and had the witness, about the same time, any conversation with the said Pillow, respecting the course of a newspaper called the American Star, of which the witness was editor; it so, produce the letter, and state the particular conversation conversations, and when and where it took place?

A. I received a note from Gen. Pillow at his own house on the 22d October, I think. I had given notice on that day, or the day previous, that I would republish the Leonidas letter with such comments as I thought the production merited. During that day Gen. Pillow sent an orderly to my office and requested I would call on him at his quarters; I did so immediately; when I entered the room, he either showed or handed me this note, saying that it was his intention the day beore to publish it over his signal re, but that he had been adised not to do so, and that he had sent for me on the subject of this letter and of the Leonidae letter. The conversation afterwards turned to the Leonidae letter, and I think Gen. P. asked me if I had read it over or what I hought of it + I remarked that, in my opinion, it was a letter that would do the Q. Were the witness and said Scott together during the General a great deal of harm. He asked me, I believe, if month of September last? Had they at meals and other there were no truths in the statement. I do not know that He asked me what kind of a notice I intended to preace it with: I answered that I had written nothing yet. Well, said he, I have confidence enough in you to believe that will be justly dealt with, or that you will do met justice. You must recollect, as I said before, that I hover forget my

THE MILITARY COURT IN MEXICO. "I celled, but not the initials to the postscript; does the witness! hance to know who made these cancellation

A. I do not know; they were there when the letter was muded to me, and I suppose he scratched out the name when he declined publishing the letter.

Lieut. Titron deposed as follows!

Molino del Rey was an unfortunate affair ; that we had lost 360 men, which loss we (meaning the general officers) sedulously concealed from the army lest it might have a dispiriting effect on the men, and that Gen. Scott was stunned or paralyzed by this loss; and consequently upon himself, as second in that effect. I was also given to understand at the same time y Gen. Pillow that the conception as well as the execution f the assault upon Chanultepec originated with himself. With the exception of some personal compliments on ourselves and the voltigeur regiment that was, I believe, the sub-

principal and the names of the principal and services of rank who were present, and add any remarks the witness beard from the two Major Generals, in the hearing of such other and the witness, respecting the impending operations about and against the enemy's entrenched camp at Contreras. Also, please give any separate conversation after leaving said Scott's room between the said Pillow and witness, respecting the raid operations, either that night or early the following

A. I was in Gen. Scott's room on the night of the 19th August last, at the time when he returned and got back to San court. The Court is therefore of opinion that Licut. Clarke's and I think on but one occasion. Besides Gen. Scott, there incers, the officers of the General's staff, probably all of them. Clarke, of the 8th infantry, to contradict the said Burns in after those Generals had come in, Gen. Scott made that whole and had evidently shown that he was acquainted with the facts | ed that things had certainly not looked very bright at nightfall, sought for by the question on the record, the said Pillow, the but my own spirits had been very much raized by Capt. Lee's defendant, interposed an objection to the question or to the arrival and the information he brought with him. Gen. Pil have had nothing to do with it. At that time I looked upon these words as the dying charge of a man who expected to be open court, and with all the benefit to the said Burns sought sion, I made him a promise, as well as I recollect, "I will not by him, is, or ought to be, on the records of the Court. forget." He then began some further remarks in the same tradict, by competent evidence, any solemn declaration made marks made no sort of impression upon my memory : I attoched no sort of consequence to his views, and I interrupted them by the said Burns, as a witness before this or any other Court; by saying that he had better return into Gen. Scott's room; and, 3. That being cut off from that, as the said Scott be- that it was lete, and he would keep the General waiting. This

means of available the scale of gable justice people for in the court of his Court.

Of August 19th last to the said Capt. Lee respecting the intended attack next morning upon the entrenched camp at Contreras, and what remarks, if any, the said Gen. Pillow did there make on the subject of the orders given to the said

A. I recollect that Capt. Lee was dispatched with orders to Col. Ransom, who was the senior officer present of the troops quired that some troops, small bodies which had been reported as being in the neighborhood of Cul. Ransom, should be collected and united with him, and that by those troops an attempt or an attack, according to circumstances, should be made upon Valencia's front, agreeably to the request sent by Gen. Smith through Capt. Lee. I have no recollection whatever of any

remarks made by Gen. Pillow. Q. Was the witness present at a meeting of many General and other officers of the army at Piedad about the 11th September last , were Major Gens. Scott and Pillow present at that meeting, and if so, the witness will please state what were an attack the next morning upon the enemy's works at Chaness had any particular conversation, and to what effect, apart with the said Pillow, about the same time, on the subject of the best time for the next attack upon the enemy or his works? A. I was at the meeting. Gen. Scott took the chair, and said, at the time of taking it, or subsequently, that he would not rise from it until he had made up his mind as to which of the two points should be attacked the next morning. He went into a very detailed explanation of his views, showing his preference for taking Chapultepec as the point of attack, and concluded with a general request to all the officers present to give their views. If Gen. Pillow gave his, which I think he did to a very limited extent, they made no impression on my mind then, and have left none on my memory. I recollect that he said very little, but was quite reserved. About the same time commenced on Chapultepec-I had a visit from Gen. Pillow n my room at Gen. Scott's quarters. He had been with Gen. Scott, I believe, and seemed a little irritated when he came in. He began by assurances of his friendly regard for me personally, by way, as it seemed, in contradistinction to Gen. Scott, and went on with a remark, user alluding to the Molino del Rey disaster, that if he makes many or any more such experiments he will soon have no army left. I interrupted him there again by saying it was no experiment of Gen. Scott's; that I knew it was not, and that I was a living witness to it as long as I lived. I made some other remarks, somewhat at length, when Gen. Pillow resumed by expressing it as his very decided opinion that there should be no more active operations until he army was reinforced. He then entered ugain upon his views and plans, as before, which amounted to occupying p~ sitions, some new and some old; the only additional one that I recollect was Mexicalcingo. After listening for while with such patience as I could command, I observed that it was too late to talk about any plans now the ball had been opened and must be danced out; I think I made use of these words. One thing I forgot to state at the commencement of the conversation; it was before commencing to speak of his military plane; he remarked, I am going to speak to you now in the

trictest confidence. That is the only time I ever recollect his specially making such an injunction as these words implied. Q. The witness has spoken of the disaster, or disasters, of the 8th; what does the witness mean by the 8th, and is the word "disaster," or "disasters," the witness's own term, or hat of another?

A. It was, as far as my memory can be relied on, the word ised by Gen. Pillow. By "the 8th," I mean the attack on the Molino del Rey, and the operations of that day. I will add that I considered the word used by Gen. Pillow, whatever it was, as having reference to great losses suffered that day; it was "disaster," or some word equivalent to it ; I think disaster" was the word used.

times frequent conversations respecting military operations, there were no rituin in the statement recollect my reply, but I pending and intended, and what, according to the witness ended by saying that I thought still it would do him infinite, observations, were the state of the said Scott's spirits and re-

A. We were together throughout that month; I was a lise would allow me to take that letter which he had addressed valuable men to the country, and persons between whom and nt not sent to me, that could shape a contradiction, as he au- himself there existed a strong personal attachment. I theolthen would take command of the stray.

Q. The hame of Gen. Pillow at the feet of the letter pre- collected. If there was any difference between his condition. TWENTIETH DAY-APRIL 7, 1848.

of Mr. Trist by Gen. Pillow:

view, and was it entirely private?

Q. Did Gen. Pillow's report claim the whole credit of Con-A, I so understood it—the whole credit which

Q. You say Gen, Pillow told you this; that the attack t

Gen. Pillow. I never heard of any order of attack given by Gen Pillow: had I known it I should not have promised to

pear witness that he had nothing to do with it. Q. Did witness understand that, under the order of attack given by Gen. Scott on the evening of the 19th. General Smith was to make an attack at 3 o'clock next morning i A. Agreeably to the plans of Gen. Smith, as explained by

place at 3 o'clock, and, so far as I can recollect, the plan was cenerally approved by Gen. Scott Whatever orders has gave they were in conformity with them. I could not at this moment recall any precise recollection of those orders, except the

Gen Scott to remain at San Augustin that night, and, by answering it without pointing out this fact. I should make myself a witness to that order having been given. I knew of no such order, and I believe it was not given, unless the offer of nade to Gen. Twiggs also, who went off to the battle field. Here the President of the Court requested that the witness

rould give his evidence with less of a spirit and tone of hatred than he seemed to feel, &c.; and then the cross-examination yen continued at some length, without, so far as we (at, perceive, any advantage to Gen. Pillow. At its close some letters written by Mr. Trist to persons in the United States were read by the Judge Advocate, which Mr. Trist said were the only ones he had written on the subject.

Lieut. Beeman called and sworn.

A. Some few days after the American army entered the city state what he knew concerning the movements of Col. Mor-I met Moj. Burns at a public Fonda near the National Theatre; he, without having any particular acquaintance with me, showed me a paper, in which were some verses about Gen.
Pillow. Some time after this the Leonidas letter made its
appearance, and I then immediately reverted to this affair,
lay impressions very that Major Dures might six its attack. Some short time after the oppearance of the Leonides letter, I think about a month, I met Maj. Burns again; he asked me if he had not shown me before those verses; I remarked that he had made some change in them; he said he had, as they were going to the United States for publication, and that when they came back they would create a great excitement here. I toplied, as great an excitement as the Leonidas letter, I sup-He replied that he did not write the Leonidas letter,

that he had been accused of it before. He said this in a serious manner, as if it appeared I was taking a liberty with him in indirectly accusing him of the authorship. Q. Does the witness know that there were any officers other

witness hear Gen. Pillow explain to Gen Scott the disposi-tions and orders which he made, and what was Gen. Scott's than Gen. Pillow introduced into said verses? A. I do not know a single word of the verses; I only know that the tune was Jim Crow, and that Gen. Pillow's name was introduced into the chorus, and he remarked that he had

Lieut. McConnell called and sworn Q. Was the witness present at the taking of Chapultepec ?

so, when and where did he see Gen. Pillow during that A. I was along with the storming party at Chapultepec which was commanded by Col. —, 2d artillery. It was at least twenty minutes after the place had fallen that I saw Gen. Pillow when he came up. I ascertained the length of time by this circumstance: after every thing was comparatively quiet—that is, when there was no enemy to be seen, except such as were killed or made prisoners, and no firing to eard from Chapultepec, I collected some of my men togethe and went out to search for and collect the killed and wounder of my command; among the killed was Lieut. E. T. Rod-gers, of my regiment; I had his body taken up and accompanied it myself to the building of Chapultepec; when I was near the building I saw Gen. Pillow borne along on the backs of some soldiers. I remember it was at this time that they were carrying him along, for I stopped a moment to look at him, and, seeing that he did not appear to suffer much hurt, and, remembering a circumstance which happened some time provious, I passed on, thinking that he was but slightly hurt. O. At what point was Gen. Pillow when the witness first aw him, and how far was that point from the body of the cap-

tured work? A. I did not see Gen. Pillow until I saw him carried along nside the work.

A. I am not able to judge precisely as to the time, but I

think that all firing was over when it was hoisted; I did not see it when it was hoisted. Where were the soldiers taking Gen. Pillow when you A. They were taking him to a shed against the side of the

wall—the same place in which was Lieut. Tower, after he Q. How long had the national flag been hoisted before you aw Gen. Pillow go into the work? Was it before or after

vou saw Gen. Pillow? A. I do not remember whether it was before or after. think it was after; I am pretty positive, from the fact that I saw Lieut. Pickett and another in the yard. Lieut. Pickett. believe, was on the top of Chapultepec when the national

flag was raised. Lieut. Simpson called and sworn. Q. Wor the witness present at the appure of Chapulto If so, at what time and place did he see Gen. Pillow

pec, and at a certain time in the morning I saw Gen. Pillow bserve the hour of the day, but to the best of my knowledge judge of the time from the happening of certain events, and the

In answer to further questions the witness proceeded to state how he was occupied from the che of the capture of the castle till he saw Gen. Pillow.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY-APRIL 8, 1848. Lieut, Glappen, Capt. Canar, Major Woone, and Capt.

LEE were the witnesses exemined this day. Their evidence went insinity to show that Gen. Pillow's share in the Saitle of You must recoilect, as I said before, that I have integer of the start of his mind and spirits, he was very much chaptilepec was very small, and that the attack had been smith, 3d infantry, came in, and this conversation stopped grieved, and repeatedly expressed that grief, at the loss he had planned beforehand by Gen. Scorr. One of the witherseen After Capt. Smith had left the room, I asked Gen. Pillow if met with referring sometimes to particular individuals as Major Woods, repeated a conversation held with him by Gen. Chapultepec was very smell, and that the attack had been Major Woods, repeated a conversation held with him by Gen Pillow, long after the bettle, in which that efficer very broadly insingated that the whole mont of the affair was his own—that Gen. Scott's plan of attack had been essentially modified at

> TWENTY-SECOND DAY-APRIL 10, 1848. Col. River was sworn and taked to inform the Court

Question by Defence. In witness's examination by the proecution he stated that Gen. Pillow followed him into the oom on the night of the 19th of August, and there held a

It was entirely in private; he closed the door ... fter him. When did you disclose this conversation to Gen. Scott; it before his charges were preferred, and how long before? A. I disclosed it to Gen. Scott soon after his position with eference to Gen. Pillow had become decided, as arising out of the correspondence between them in regard to the state-ments contained in Gen. Pillow's report. It was in General Scott's parlor. Col. Hitchcock I know was present, and some ther officers whom I do not recollect. Mention was made o he underscored words in Gen. Pillow's report claiming credit for the whole of Contreres. I rose from my seat and said, Gentlemen, I will astound you, while stating a thing which I had determined to bear witness to to the country, but had not Pillow said to me at San Augustin that night.

opproached them; Gen. Pillow was among them, and I think Gen. Cadwalader. A conversation changed between General Pillow and the officers, near him; the Particular world of fficer should have had, such as plans, &c.

Conference was to be a fallure. Did not witness kerny that the order of attack by Gen. Scott that night was the same as that previously given by Gen. Pillow?

Capt. HUGER testified to a number of facts, all going to show that the attack on Chapultepec was planned and ordered still I laid him near the tree, and by this time some other offi-

Q. Did the witness chance to hear, previous to the order for this Court, Paymaster Burns say any thing on the subject

A. Immediately on Gen. Scott's arrival Gen. Pillow reported to him the dispositions he had made of his forces. My changed the tune.

impression is that Gen. Pillow at that time accounted for all is forces, upon which Gen. Scott said, Capital! capital! with gestures equally expressive of approbation of what had Q. Did witness deliver any orders to troops relative to rossing the pedregal ofter General Scott's arrival upon the Lieut. Justin Honde was examined, and jestified that Gen. Pillow had ordered Col. Morgan to hold his regiment in to-

> TWENTY-FOURTH DAY-APRIL 12. Capt. Hooken was requested to state whether he knew that Gen. Pillow intended to return to the battle-field on the night f the 19th August from San Augustin, after reporting to Gen-Scott? If so, what prevented his doing so?" A. I know that Gen. Pillow intended to return that night,

and was prevented, I suppose, by the orders he received from Maj. Gen. Scott to remain in San Augustin. Gen. Scott said to Gen. Pillow, "You will remain here to night," or words to that effect; which order was repeated.

Witness does not recollect whether Gen. Pillow expressed any determination to return to the field of operations that night. He expressed a wish to do so.

Q. Did witness hear a conversation between Gen. Pillow and Capt. Taylor on the night of the 19th August ? A. I was present at the conversation which took place between Gen. Pillow, Gen. Twiggs, and Captain Taylor. I thought that I heard all the conversation, but, as it was raining severely, and there were a number talking, I cannot wate positively that I heard the whole of it. Capt. Taylor saked Gen. Pillow how matters were looking, and my impression is that Gen. Pillow told Capt. Taylor that he found the enemy in a stronger position than he expected, and that the attack in ront would have to be abandoned. There was more conversation with regard to the enemy's position, &c. Gen. Twiggs had something to say, but I have forgotten what it was Q. Did Gen. Pillow at any time on the 19th, or during the

hight of the 19th, express to witness, or to any one known to him, any doubts of the success of the American arms that night or the following morning? A. I believe that I enjoyed the full confidence of General Pillow all the time that I was on duty with him... From about 4 o'clock on the 19th until I parled with him at Gen. Scott's. quarters-it was late at night-I was with him almost the anire time, and I am confident that Pherer heard him express

doubt on a word of despondency with renard to the ulifmate result of the attack upon Contrers; I romarked this at the time for almost every one with whom I had any conversation, myself included, did entertain serious apprehensions on the subject. TWENTY-FIFTH DAY-APRIL 13, 1848. Captain Hooker's examination was continued. He said

hat some conversation might have passed between Gen. Pillow and Captain Taylor which he did not hear. All that he did hear confirmed him in the impression that Gen. Pillow intended to be present at the attack on Contreras. He had no knowledge of any personal combat having taken place in and about the fields of Mexico between Gen. Pillowand any Mexican officer or soldier, or of Gen. Pillow having killed any Mexicano

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CONGRESSIONAL

PROPOSED OCCUPATION OF YUCATAN

IN SENATE-FRIDAY, MAY 5. The Senate having under consideration the bill to enable

the President of the United States to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan-

Mr. HANNEGAN said: When the message of the President was received, and before it was referred to the committee, I entertained the hope that action; and prompt and decided action, would be taken, in pursuance of the recommenda tion of the message, without debate, of at least without opposition. I am satisfied, however, from what has transpir that we have apposition to anticipate, and, in opening the matter at this time, I shall confine myself to a very few observations, and those mostly in reply to the suggestions which fell from the Senator from South Carolina on Saturday. Those suggestions—for they were suggestions rather than arguments comprise, I believe, the only objections that have been or can be offered upon the merits of the question, and, without further premise or preface, I shall at once proceed to consider them in the order in which they present themselves to me. The Senator expresses his surprise that the President should have tulten an occasion of this kind to recommend to Congress the armed occupation of Yucatan even for a temporary pen d. He pronounces it to be, in his opinion, most inop-portune, and points with alarm to the results which are to follow. But the distinguished Scoutor has failed to point out the results which he seems to consider so formidable. I myself, after the closest and most deliberate scrutiny which I have been able to give to the subject, have been unable to discover the alarming dangers which, like a hidden tedge of rocks beneath the smooth surface of the sea, in the Senator's appre-hension, are covered by the plain and explicit language of the message. The meaning of the message, it appears to me, is obvious; the case is there plainly and clearly stated, and it is also fully given in the documents which accompany it. Yucatan applies to the United States for assistance to protect her people against the barbarons savages who are pursuing them, their wives, and families to the ocean. They appeal to us by every obligation which men hold dear to come to their rescue, or else in a few short months from this period they must cease to exist. The President presents the case to Congress, and as strictly in accordance with the recommendation which the message contains as a bill can be drawn. We propose by the bill to leave it to the discretion of the President to furnish to Yucatan munitions of war and all necessary means of defence and protection. We propose, moreover, to allow him to ab stract from Mexico, or from any part of the United States, sufficient force to meet and drive back the savages, who perhaps before this day are in possession of the capital of Yucatan. We propose to go no further than this. The President does not ask for the permanent occupation of Yucatan. The bill expressly prohibits the thought; it declares by its title that it shall be but a temporary military occupation. No man has dreamed as yet, so far as I know, of the permanent occupation of the territory of Yucatan. There are motives, however, which may lead to such a result. As the Senator from South Carolina has remarked, we may be led we know not where. Considerations may arise which will lead us beyond our first intentions, and render it imperative that we should convert this temporary occupation into something more. I am thus frank in the outset, for I desire no disguise. Let it be remembered, however, that these are my own individual feelings and opinions, and that I speak only for myself. Bir, there is a most formidable power in Europe menacing

American interests in that country, and let me add American institutions too. That power is hastening with race-horse speed to solze upon the entire Isthmus. Heretofore, by slow degrees, according to her usual policy, England has got possession of various points along the Gulf coast of the Isthmus. Now, sir, we have authentic information that at this hour, despite the assertion of the Senator from South Carolinawhose information and whose opinions I always hold in the most profound respect and veneration-despite the statement of the Senator that England has enough to attend to do at home and will not attempt to Interfere with the affairs of Yucatan. we have authentic information that she has interfered in the affairs of Yucatan already. England has seized upon the territory of the Belize. She holds that absolutely. Farther south the whole Mosquito coast is in her possession; and if not openly, by her agents she has advanced her troops and actually seized upon the southern portion of Yucatan, under the pretence of taking core of British interests there. England enough to do to take care of her own affairs at home!" England never saw the day when " she had enough to do at home Since the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina were made on Saturday, the steamer has arrived with the intelligence, that while all the other powers of Europe are convulsed and distracted with internal dissensions, England has had the lity, without shedding a single drop of tempest that was threatening to disturb her domestic tranquillity, and to laugh at the threatenings of her disaffected subjects. England nover yet had "cnough to do at home" to prevent her from extending her feder all ever the habitable globe. England cherishes the design, at this moment, so secure the most practicable route for an artificial means of communication baween the two oceans, and to effect that object she is gradually and rapidly absorbing the entire Isthmas. Unless we act she will accomplish her purpose. Does any man suppose for a moment that the miserable traffic in dye-woods, which is the principal article of commerce there, is what is leading England so steadily and regularly to seize, foot by foot, all the territory of which she can obtain possession in that quarter of the globe No! It is the great and mighty object which I have just in dicated. In Yucatan she has another and a higher object. She has in fact a double purpose. The first relates to herself, but the second strikes directly at us. Look at the position of Yucatan. Look upon the map-see how she stands out in almost juxiaposition with Cuba. She shakes hands with Cuba. The pessession of Yucatan by England would soon be followed by the possession of Cuba. I entertain no doubt that if the secure Yucatan now, five years hence we shall see her in possession of Cuba. I doubt it no more than I do my own existence. I doubt it no more than I doubt that the trees will put forth their leaves, and that the grass will renew itself next spring. It is inevitable. Every indication points to it. The conduct of England tends directly to it. We have, may say, authentic information that at this very hour she is taking steps to accomplish that object. Give her Yucatan and Cuba, and what will be the result? That very instant the Gulf of Mexico will be under her control. It becomes mare clausum! The whole coast of the United States, from Cape Sable to the mouth of the Rio Bravo-a ceast, with all its sinuosities, nearly two thousand miles in extent-is as locked in as it possibly could be by fortified positions Cuba has been called the key of the Gulf. Yucatan and Cuba combined are the lock and key. Place them in the hands of England, and she controls the mouth of the Mississippi as absolutely as she controls the mouth of the Thomes! We shall not be able to go in or out without her permission. Is it not enough that she holds all the maritime power of the North Atlantic coast? Is it not sufficient that she holds Halifax, standing out as it does—that mighty observatory, the most prominent feature of the coast? Shall we stand still, quietly folding our arms while she is proceeding thus to hem us in and encircle us with her possessions? Shall we, by rejecting this bill, show that we are willing to acquiesce in her aggressions? Sir, will the American Government stand quietly by and

see England take possession of Yucatan-and if we refuse to act she will do so, for she is acting in advance—she has taken the first step; the Governor of Jamaica has been already appealed to, and he will probably respond to that appeal before we act? If we fold our arms and refuse to render assistance to drive back the savages and protect Yucatan, the probability is nay it is a certainty—that England will seize ppon Yuca'ın and afterwards upon Cuba. 'Chere is one feature in this correspondence to which I especially desire to call the attention of the Senate to show the design of England. The allusion in one of the letters of Mr. Sierra, the commissioner of Yucatan, is so broad as not to be misunderstood; that England is absolutely, through, her agents, furnishing these Indians with arms, and munitions of war to enable them to pursue this horrible massacre, Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, Doges the Senator say

that the British Government is doing this? Mr. HANNEGAN. Yes! I say that England, through her agence, is furnishing these Ladians with arms. The Indians who are driving the inhabitants to the seaconst are arms ed with British muskets, bearing the mark of the Tower of ed with British muskets, bearing the mark of the Power of Luddon. It is: more than suspected that they are supplied through the instrumentanty of Mr. Patrick Walker, the British agent at the Belize, where England has established a deposit of arms. Where else do they procure them I. In one of the communications to the Secretary of State the allusion to honorable Secretary of State the allusion to honorable Secretary of the meaning of the memorable declaration, the Sona tor from South Carolina should think proper to denounce it when he was certainly committed to it himself as a member of Mr. Monorable Schafor. If it be offensive to him now that the damthis fact is so broad that it almost amounts to a distinct charge. I put it then to the Sende, if we stand quietly by, if we are our regard for the common but hallowed ties of humarity which deaf to the appeal now made to us, if we refuse to respond to the whole human family, why was it; I ask, that at, the it, the inevitable result will be keat England will seize upon both Yucafan and Cuba. The honorable Senator from South Carolina has declared that this was a most hopportune and improper moment for the President to express opinions of this kind. "Why? What is there in the affair of the world to Why What is there in the affairs of the world to make it so ' If England, as the Senator enticipated, when he made the remark, was upon the verge of internal commotion, would she therefore be incapacitated from carrying out her designs , England, says the Senator, will no more think of taking possession of Yucatan, or throwing her troops into ing upon that province. Will be then be good enough to account to the Senate and the country for the steps which she has been taking, and in which she persists? She has selzed by violence of by fraud every foot of land which she holds south of Yuratan? Sir, I am satisfied hat under no eirumstances will England construe our language or our course is disrespectful to her. But even if she does, it will not matter

vancing front. I trust no Senator thinks that 1 am weak enough to believe that she is afraid of us. No! The English heart never knew fear. But it is not her interest to fight us. 'For no cause short of the sacrifice of her honor, of her character, of her reputation, would England fight us, simply because it is not her interest to fight us. If her interest led her to engage in conflict with us, if her honer was involved, if her character or reputation were at stake, though she had read in the book of doom that the result would be her national annihilation, I believe she would fight us or any other nation on the face of the earth. Such is the indomitable character which England has ever exhibited. But she has an eye ever open to her interests. The destruction of British interests would be the consequence of a war with the United

States. This she knows full well.

Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina, in the course of his remarks, brought before us once more the phantoms of debt and taxation, in order to deter us from taking a step in this matter—those frightful phantoms which are continually held up to our view in terrorem. No proposition tooking to an extension of our dominion, looking to our aggrandizement or to an increase of the national prosperity can be made, without being met by such opposition as this. Why, sir, to what must we come / If we are not to defend our honor because of the debt that must follow; if we are not to reach out our hands and secure a position vitally important to the interests of the country became a little debt must follow, what are we to do? Are we to fold our arms and stand there?" No alternative is left us. We will find ourselves in the position of the Portuguese Government some centuries back. When the question of constructing a canal was agitated, the resolution was taken that it would be impious to construct it, because, i the Almighty had designed there should be a communication he would have made it himself! Are we to be thrown back upon such a position as this? Our population has increased our prosperity has advanced, all the elements of nationa greatness have been multiplied, and yet, because our annual expenditure has proportionably increased, he regards it as proof of wasteful extravagance. The Senator points us to the present condition of Europe, and directs us to the example of England and France. He says that in the accumulation of a debt, necessarily leading to enormous taxation, one of them, an old long-existing Government, has at last found its grave; and the other, as he anticipated, was about to follow it. Sir, there must be a similarity in systems belore there can be any similarity traced in results. There can be no possibility of a true parallel being drawn between the Governments of France and England and that of the United States. The nature of our institutions, the extent of our territory, every thing in and around us, forbids the idea that we shall ever see the hour when our people, like the people of England and of France, will be compelled to pay a tax for the very light of heaven! It cannot be sir. The Senator from South Carolina, too, by way of censure of the existing state of things, jointed back to the administration of Mr. Monroe, during the whole eight years of which, I believe, the Senator was a member of his Cabinet.

Mr. CALHOUN, (in his seat.) Yes, sir; nearly the

Mr. HANNEGAN. The Senator stated that the average annual expenses during Mr. Monroe's administration was about ten millions of dollars.

Mr. CALHOUN, (in his seat.) The ordinary expenses of the Government. Mr. HANNEGAN. Now, does the Senator require his attention to be directed to the striking contrast between the circumstances of the country at that period and the presentime? We had not at any period of Mr. Monroe's administration ten millions of people. Where were then our boundaries. Since that period our population has increased threefold. I believe it is a moderate estimate to place it at twentyfour millions; and how vast has been the extension of our borders! It is only necessary to point to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans, as illustrative of our extraordinary increase and progress in al the most essential elements of national greatness. Look at New Orleans, already rivalling the mighty commercial emporium of the North on our Atlantic border; and look at St Louis with its one hundred thousand inhabitants; yet at the encement of Mr. Monroe's administration it was little more than a collection of huts of Indian traders. Then there is Pittsburg, with a population of a hundred thousand in habitants, which was then a mere point of embarkation for emigrants passing down the Ohio. My friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) knows how long it then took to perform the journey to Washington on horseback. Since that time we have shot to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, have passed beyond them, and are now resting on the shores of the Pacific. All the resources of vast territories, unrivalled for productiveness and fertility, have been brought to light. Our internal commerce has literally grown up since that hour; for before we had comparatively none. Yet the Senator from South Carolina complains that our expenses have increased from ten to thirty millions. Well, there is something to show retain it indefinitely. My honorable friend from Indiana says,

The Senator admitted the other day that it would be just fiable to act on one ground presented in the measure of the President. He remarked that we would be justified it acting on the ground of humanity; but he said at the same time that he did not knew how far or to what extent the President ought

for the sustenance of two?

Mr. CALHOUN (in his seat.) How far we ought to go. Mr. HANNEGAN. I thought that he included the t'resident. He was not prepared to say, then, how far we ought to go. I ask, if we move at all, can we stop short of what the bill proposes? Will you merely send them food and raiment? Of what avail would such a measure of relief be unless accompanied by arms and munitions of war? Would you send food and raiment to feed and clothe dead bodies? If you send them not troops and munitions of war, of what avail is you sympathy unless you mean to "bold the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope?" We confine ourselves within limits as close and strict as could presibly be imposed in the circumstances. I repeat that it is not the intention of the committee in draughting this bill to retain permanent possession of the territory of Yucatan, unless there should been absolute necessity for it; and of course the whole thing is within the control of Congress. It is the first time in my life in she has been occasionally in a state of revolution. But there which I have found a gentleman approving of a measure on can be no doubt that, if a treaty of peace should be finally made account of one good reason assigned for it, and in the same breath announcing his opposition to it because another reason, which in his judgment is a bad one, is urged in favor of its adoption. I have always understood that, according to all sound rules of argument, if nineteen bad reasons and one good reason were given for any measure, the good one was sufficient to outweigh all the bad ones. It seems that with the hon orable Senator from South Carolina the rule has been reversed, and that the bad reason overrules and vitiates the good. The Senator also alleges that the message of the President goes far beyond the doctrine announced by Mr. Monroe. Now, sir, the President quotes the language of Mr. Monroe, and it seems to me from an attentive examination of the subject that Mr. Mouroe goes beyond the President. In the first place I beg to remind the honorable Senator that Mr. Monroe embraced in his declaration both the North and South American continents, while Mr. Polk has uniformly restricted himself to the former. In the annual message of Mr. Monroe to Congress in December, 1823, he stated that in the discussion of the respective rights of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States on the northwestern coast of America, the occasion had . been judged proper for asserting as a principle, in which the rights of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent position they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers." In the same message it was declared that we should regard any attempt on the part of European Powers to extend their

political stayatem to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The message says:

"With existing colonies of dependencies of any European
Powers we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But
with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their deatiny, by any European Power in any other light than as the manifestation of an untriendly disposition towards the United States." To my poor judgment that is as strong language as Mr. Polk has ever used; and, if it is to be regarded as offensive to quote it or allude to it now, I desire to know why it was not lenounced when it was first uttered? I desire to know how ger is impending, and when we are invoked to maintain it by

Sir. I hold that it is a fundamental principle of our system that there shall be no intervention in the affairs of the North American people by any European Power. .. The Senator from South Carolina must certainly have given his assent to that doctrine at the time when it was embodied in the message of Mr. Monroe. I happen to know the history of this memorable sentiment. I obtained it some four or five weeks belore his deally from that illustridus man, who for more than half a Mr. HANNEGAN, (in his seat.). The country around contury adorned the political annals of this country, and whose Merids, the capital of Yucatan, is represented as being quite name will live while the sun shines, in brightness in the heavens. I speak of John Quincy Adams. This declaration was

ciation was raised against it, and that opposition to it has

been reserved, until the moment that it is about to be put into

Next day Mr. Adams returned to President Monroe that declaration, which, with possibly a few slight verbal alterations, vey all that if expresses ; and Mr. Adams added that neither the Senator from South Carolina nor any other member of the the reply; that, when an attempt of this hind was made, we should first resort to negotiation, and exhaust it; and negotiation having failed, it would then be time to consider the quesimportance of the o ject.

The declaration was officially communicated to the ambas-sadors of the various European Powers represented here. The

European ministers silently acquiesced, with the exception of my action. The principle of intervention in the affairs of the Russian ambassador, who took it with a quass protest, other nations, carried out in this bill, is inconsistent with announcing his intention of communicating it to the Emperor the farew I admonitions of the Father of his Country, and for instructions, but the opinion of the emperor was never rewith the whole policy of the Government under our earturned. Now, I have the authority of that venerable man in Her Presidents. If we adopt it now, it will react upon us at making this statement, which I committed to paper on the some future day. evening of the day on which I had the interview. It shows that Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams meant something of that the question of the war with Maxico. That subject has been character, whether others meant any thing or not. I think it already exhausted. I trust that no such issue as that of further presents a principle upon which alone I would be willing to oldce myself on the present occasion. I withdraw the appeal to humanity altogether, and I take higher ground. Let us say to the people of Yucatan that we will act-we will preserve you from destruction-we will prevent the seizure of self regard as having terminated gloriously, so far as the suc-

your territory by any foreign Power.

I have spoken at greater length, sir, than I designed that situated as I am in relation to the measure before the Senate. indness with which it has heard me, I conclude by imploring

you to act speedily if you act at all. Mr CLAYTON. I desire very briefly to state the reasons why I cannot vote for the bill. It goes beyond the recommendation of the President, as I understand it. He does not propose to take military possession of the province of Yucatan. He merely proposes to send our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to relieve the white inhabitants from it, if adopted, it will be most disastrour in its consequences. t is not my habit to interrupt a gentleman when he is adlressing the Senate, but I beg that Le will allow me to read

an extract from the President's message. shall be very happy to allow the Senator to read any extract up, and Mexico will charge us with having acted in bad faith. from it Mr. HANNEGAN. I am under obligations to the cour-

tesy of the honorable Sena'or. The President says: "Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, Mr. CLAYTON. The President adds:

can territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yuca- thin question. We are at war with Mexico. Yucatan is fo tan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the

I do not, then, understand the President as being at all responsible for this bill. He has not recommended it. He has said that during the continuance of the war with Mexico we cannot spare the troops, but if he could spare them, he would take military possession of this as of other Mexican provinces; and he would hold it how long? Why, during the continu-ance of the war with Mexico. The President has not proposed to retain possession of Yucatan an hour longer than the continuance of the contest between us and Mexico. But what does the bill propose? To take military possession and for all this augmented expenditure. Is it to be supposed that for his part, he would go still further; and he stys he is preared for the permanent annovation of Yucaten to the United States. I propose to restrict myself, however, to the bill itself; and I ask the Senate of the United States whether they are is the ground upon which I put this question. This measure propared to take military possession of this province; a part of is an incident of the Mexican war, which past legislation has realised. shall have ceased?

Mr. HANNEGAN. The message says "temporary occupation.' Mr. CLAYTON. That is true. What does it mean ! How

long is the occupation to last? Why, just as long as you please. The gentlemsh does not propose any limitation all, as to the time during which this occupation is to continue. The first question which meets me, and I think will meet others, is this: How does this bill consist with the treaty stipulations which we have recently offered to Mexico? sire to know from any of the gentlemen who support this bill, or who have intimated a desire to support it, how they can do so consistently with these treaty stipulations? I suppose I am at liberty to say that we have offered a boundary line to Mexico, and pledged ourselves by treaty that it should be for ever the boundary between Mexico and the United States. Now, Yucatan is, as the President says in his message, at this moment a part of Mexico. We have never recognised her independence. Like many of the other Mexican States between this country and Mexico, Mexico would resume he empire over that State. It is now claimed by her that she has never relinquished her title to Yucatan; and I presume she never will relinquish it. Again, we have stipulated, also, after declaring that this shall be the boundary line between us and Mexico, that after a certain period we shall withdraw our troops from every part of that republic. Yet this bill proposes, without reference to the continuance of the war, to take and hold military possession of one of the most important provinces of Mexico. It seems to me, with all deference to the honorable chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that this bill violates the treaty in both particulars; first, in reference to the line; and, secondly, in respect to our removal of the troops.

Again, it seems to me, that this is a most unfortunate time to make a proposition for the military occupation of any por-tion of Mexico. I fear the effect of it. It is said that the Mexican Congress is about to assemble at Queretaro, and we have strong hopes that that Congress will ratify the treaty be-tween us and Mexico. Now, if at the first moment after that Congress shall assemble they learn that there is a bill actually pending before the Congress of the United States, which has passed one branch of that Congress, whose provisions are directly in conflict with the solemn stipulations of the very treaty which they are asked to make with us, that it provides that we are to take and hold one of their most important provinces, I put it to honorable gentlemen what will be the opinion which that Congress will entertain of our good faith? Will they not believe, notwithstanding all your professions that you are acting from principles of humanity alone, that your real object in making this whole movement has been to violate the treaty, to disregard its provisions, and that you now stand ready on the slightest pretext to cost it to the winds to acquire more Mexican territory, Mr. JOHNSON, M. Maryland, (in his seat.). Then there

Mr. CLAYFON. Sir, as it is suggested, what are you to s the armistice. do with the armistice? That is now in force, and in direct violation of it you propose to send troops into Mexicol. Why this bill appears to me to be so plain a violation of the treaty. and the negotiations which have been entered into between us and Mexico, that I trust it never can obtain the assent of the

Benate of the United States. In regard to those principles of humanity on which we are called upon to act, I am very willing to adopt the suggestion made by the President of the United States. If he, who ought to understand the subject, and doubtless does much, better than I do, is of opinion that, by sending some portion of our naval force now in the Gulf for the relief of these suffering people, their lives may be saved without our being involved in a war to that extent I am willing to go with all my heart. What I object to is, entering into a war with either the Indians or Creoles of Yucatan, at this or any other time. If we are to owd gallant soldiers, who, after having fought through one of the most brilliant campaigns on record in Mexico, are now, by this bill, to be sent away to Yucatan? I apprehend that there is not a more destructive climate in the world then that of Yucatan for our soldiers. Our army is for the present in Mexico. Are we now, at the commencement of the summer months, to order the embarkation of any portion of that army st Vera Cruz, or any other point, for Yncatan?. Or are they to be marched thither? If you send, them there, how many of them are destined to return to their native country?

Mr. CLAYTON. There are various representations of

our tameness shall encourage her that she will present her ad- there can be no indelicacy in relating the substance of the con- lant countrymen perished on the banks of that pestilential versation; Le stated to me that Mr. Monroe was in the habit river ? I take it that the tropical climate of Yucatan is still when preparing his message of calling upon the different mem- more destructive. While fully disposed to carry out the prinbers of his Cabinet for suggestions in relation to the affairs of ciples of humanity, in reference to these Yucatecos, I desire was ending muskets there, however, she would send them their respective departments. About this period the Govern-the Senate of the United States to have some regard for the ment respective departments. About interpreted the Governments of Mexico; Central America, Colombia, and so on, had health and lives of our countrymen. I understand that Tower muskets were also found in the hands of the Mexicans, succeeded in establishing their independence; and these interpreted in the subject of conversation and that nine tenths of the population consist of Mexican inserting and important events were also found in the hands of the Mexicans, having been purchased by those who could obtain only cheap and important events were also found in the hands of the Mexicans, having been purchased by those who could obtain only cheap and important events were also found in the hands of the Mexicans, having been purchased by those who could obtain only cheap and important events were also found in the hands of the Mexicans, having been purchased by those who could obtain only cheap and that nine tenths of the population consist of Mexican inbetween Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, Mr. Adams, Mr. Monroe asked dians. How many lives have been reactificed in this conflict to important the property of the subject of conversation and that the property of the subject of conversation and that the property of the subject of conversation and that nine tenths of the population consist of Mexican inthe subject of the property of the subject of him what duty was indicated to the United States by the occure I know not, and I have no means of ascertaining. It has to jump to that conclusion. Like ourselves, she might only nim what duty was indicated to the United States by the occurrence of these gratifying changes in the aspect of affairs upon this continent. Mr. Adams replied that it would be a proper accasion on which to appropriate the proper than two thousands arming the indicate the one or the or the one or the or the or the one or the or as many assailants as these four hundred and fifty thousand Mexican Indians can muster. I do not know what may be was incorporated in the message: Was it meaningless? No; the result of that conflict, should we engage in it. I desire a he replied; it was fraught with meaning, and intended to conf. little more light before I engage in such a conflict. I know very well that we fought with our whole army a few thousand Indians in Florida for many years, at a cost of about forty Cabinet heard of it until he heard it read in the message. I millions of dollars; and Tknow, also, that we have another humanity and policy, assert our right to excite any other asked did it mess that we should appeal to arms, in No, was the message, it with forty thousand Camanche warriers on our hands, if the message is the message in the message is and Tknow, also, that we have another humanity and policy, assert our right to excite any other power from Mexico, or any portion of her territory, in the the reply; that, when an attempt of this kind was made, we have another humanity and policy, assert our right to excite any other present prostrate condition to which she has been reduced by many fights on our hands at one time. Aware of the dispo- us. In my judgment, therefore, the President has pleced the sition and determination of my countrymen, that if once they tion of peace and war, which would depend entirely upon the enter into a fight with these people, or any other, they never will cease until they have conquered, at whatever cost of blood and tre pure, as one of the Senators of the United States I desire to enter upon this business with great caution. English minister instantly protested against it. The other I deprecate precipitate action; I desire information to guide

> I do not think that this is an appropriate time for discussing annexation of territory will be brought into the coming Presidential election. I trust that no such issue as that shall ever again be presented to the American people. We have got into a war which my friends on the other side as well as mycess of our arms is concerned. How much it has cost us we do not know, and probably we shall not ascertain for a year I have spoken at greater length, sin, that the sending to come. We have acquired by that war that which many istuated as I am in relation to the measure before the Senate, to come. We have acquired by that war that which many I could not well have said less. Thanking the Senate for the regard as an absolute curse, and others as a blessing. Which kindness with which it has heard me, I conclude by imploring of these opinions is the true one remains to be decided. But think it is a most unfortunate thing to agitate the country about annexation at this moment, and I hope that my friends on the other side do not intend any thing of the kind. I content myself with adding to what I have already said, that I think this measure in direct conflict with the treaty between

this country and Mexico, and that, from all that I can see of the war which is waged against them on the coast.

If we do any thing for the relief of Yucatan it should be done
Mr. HANNEGAN. The Senator will acknowledge that with the consent of the Mexican Government. If we enter summer season, exposed to the incremencies of camp life, and upon a crusade against these Indians it ought to be with the put upon coldier's fare, they are liable to contract lisease, consent and co-operation of Mexico. If, without obtaining that consent and co-operation, we embark in this movement, Mr. CLAYTON. I have the message before me, but I in my judgment the negotiation of the treaty will be broken or these reasons, sir, I must vote against the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I have no disposition to follow the Senator from Delaware into any discussion of the treaty or the probabilities of future annexation. On the treaty if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitant against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in the merely points out the sole motive which has prompted him I consider my lips yet sealed. The subject of future annexa on this occasion to invoke the action of the legislative branch pelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality in the war."

on this occasion to invoke the action of the legislative branch of the Government. Nor do I conceive it necessary at premaintained their neutrality in the war." sent to assert that principle, which, when the time arrives, I like others, shall be ready to maintain-the non-intervention "But, unfortunately, se cannot at the present, without serious of European Powers in the affairs of the North American danger, withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexical continent. I do not think that that principle is involved in continent. I do not think that that principle is involved in cognised as a part of Mexico, standing neutral it is true through the greater part of the war, but on one occasio throwing off her neutrality and identifying hereelf with Mexico in her wat against the United States. Being thus a part of Mexico the Mexican war covers Yucatan. The President re quires no more than a sufficient force to enable him to prose cute his military operations in Yucatan or elsewhere to save an increase of the army has long been delayed. The measure has been long discussed in this body, and it remains to be seen how long action upon it may deferred in the other branch of Congress. In these circumstances an urgent demand for the presence of American troops in Yucatan arises, and the President calls upon Congress to give him the means to carry out what was his plain duty as the chief officer of the Breentive Government. A portion of that country ogninet which we dent is to rescue an unhappy people overwhelmed by a savege rice—a state of subjugation, [vasion, calls to us in a voice of deep suffering for aid. That

The President only asks for troops to enable him to carry out an object entirely consistent with the prosecution of the war against Mexico. It is true that he alludes to the present condition of Yucatan in connexion with Great Britain. This is no new announcement. We have seen Great Britain year after year extending her naval stations, until by a line of cir cumvallation she almost surrounds the Gulf of Mexico. We see her posts at telegraphic distances from the banks of the Bahamas to the Belize. And certainly we may be jealous of any attempt on her part to seize a cape which actually com-mands the entrance into the gulf of the Caribbean sea. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has approprintely connected with this the question of the possession o Cuba. Yucatan and Cuba are the salient points commanding the Gulf of Mexico, which I hold to be a basin of water be longing to the United States. Whenever the question arises whether the United States shall seize there gates of entrance from the South and East, or allow them to pass into the possession of any maritime Power, I am ready for one to declare that my ttep will be forward, and that the Cape of Yucatan and the Island of Coba must be ours

Mr. CLAYTON. Will the honorable gentleman allow me to ask him a question? Mr. DAVIS. Certainly.

Mr. CLAXTON. Suppose there should be a negro in-surrection in Cuba, and that from motives of humanity Great armistice lately made between the forces of the United States Mr. CLAXTON. Suppose there should be a negro in-Britain should interfere and take military possession of that and those of Mexico-on armistice extending to and teyond island, for which course we are about to make a precedent, would the honorable Senator hesitate to go to war Mr. DAVIS. Not a moment.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is the answer that I expected. Mr. DAVIS. I have no confidence in the humanity of Great Britain, the great slave-trader of the world. If she should interfere, on any pretext, in the affairs of Cuba, in order to obtain a footing there, I would regard it as a proper occasion to interfere. Great Britain has already attempted, under a pretext of establishing an hospital on the island of Cuba, in connexion with her slave ships, to build up a Gibral-tar to overlook the Spanish Moro Castle; and if the Government of Cuba had yielded to that demand, the weak Court of Spain not denying it, I would have considered it as demand ing the immediate interference of the United States. The very necessity of defending the United States requires that we should take whatever steps should be necessary always to secure the freedom of the great point of exit and entrance to a large portion of the American coast. But I understand the question of the Senator as making the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of Cuba as a parallel case with the

effect of his own declaration. ffect of his own declaration.

Mr. DAVIS. I saw the conclusion, and was prepared of it.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. DAVIS. If we were not at war with Mexico, and war of castes had spring up in Yucatan, in which we had no right as a belligerent Power to interfere, however I might have been pained in beholding the spectacle, I should have viewed it as I did the case of Guatemala, in which the Indian race triumphed, and established, as I would remind the Senator, a Jetter government than Guatemala ever had before. If such were the case at present, I would stand quietly by and let the people decide which race should rule them. But I place this case of Yucatan solely on the ground of the Mexican way. I have not yet seen any convincing proof that Great Britain has interfered. She has been asked to send some troops, and I believe has sent three companies of artillery.

Mr. OLAYTON Is there not an armistice now existing Mr. DAVIS. That prigipally constituted difficulty with me, which by one best calculated to construe it has been removed and does not now interpose any obstacle to my action, I am not apprized at what date that armistice expires, but I the great American heart, for I regard it as one of the cardinal act on the great principles of humanity, I desire to know if to Yucalan. Again, that armistice points directly to the fact doctines of the American political creed-the voice of denun- we are not to have some regard for the health and lives of our (hat no new posts, and to be taken in Mexico, except on account of movements of the part of Mexico. Here is a movethe war of factions all over. Mexico. It may be for the pure eign wars, and vast expenditures of the public honey. propaged to say it is not it.
Lido not rely upon the argument of the hon-yable. Senator,

the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, based upon the fact that these Indians have been furnished with: orms pearing the Tower mark. Il does not follow from that fact that these arms were furnished by Great Britain. Cosser, Frederick, and Napoleon, the three greatest generals, have demonstrated that celerity of movement is the great groundwork of principle. The consequences must be apparent. The violamiliary success. Great Britain, aware of the value of the union of the principle of non-intervention is calculated to fill the maxim, has been consequenced must reducing the weight of her arms.

The Tower muskes have been condemned and sold as unfat avery where at which humanity would knudder. The intervention the hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or have placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly. It is only when our hesitation or her hard placed outs firmly and the present outs firmly and long the placed outs firmly and the present outs firmly and the present

great depot of arms at the Belize? Mr. DAVIS. Certainly, I am aware of that fact. If she

in any part of Mexico, if it be necessary to the prosecution of that war; and, if Great Britain steps in when we have prostrated the Mexican Government to take advantage of the cendition of affairs and seize Yucatan, we have the right to interpose. We are the belligerent Power; we may take up posttions within that territory; and, with the highest motives, o question on the true ground.

I rise to offer an amendment to the bill, upon the ground simply of the urgent demand which exists for the immediate increase of the army, and to give power to the President to call out troops to supply the place of those withdrawn from the army for the purpose of holding posts in Yucatan, With these introductory remarks, I beg to offer my amendment. The amendment, which is as follows, and is a substitute for the whole bill, was then and:

Be it macted, &c. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to accept the services of an equal number of volunteer troops to supply the place of such as may be withdrawn from their present duty to answer to the exigent demand for the immediate preence of a portion of our army in Yucatan : Provided, The services shall be required; the same to be raised for service during the war with Mexico, agreeably to the provisions of the act of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven. Mr. UPHAM. I would ask if the President has not the ight now to increase the army to the extent of twelve thou-

sand volunteers?
Mr. DAVIS. The President was authorized to call out certain number of volunteers by regiments. These regiments were called out. They have wasted away in the service, and it would take perhaps the number named to fill up the ranks of regiments already existing in the volunteer service, but the only way in which that can be done is by recruiting, and recruiting for volunteer regiments has been found to be so diffi-

cult that no one looks to it as a means of increasing the army. The Senator from Delaware, I may remark before I resume my seat, represents Yucatan as a sickly country, and speaks of the sufferings of our troops in Mexico. Now, I do not believe that the interior either of Yucatan or of Mexico is sickly, but when new troops are sent to a tropical climate in the partly in consequence of their want of knowledge of the proper mode of encampment and of the best means of protecting hemselves. Hence the necessity for sending into a new country troops that have had some experience; and in sending out fresh volunteers they should be mingled for a time with troops that have been in service, from whom they can learn all th necessary means of taking care of themselves in a new climate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. It appears to me that the amend-

nent of the honorable Senator from Mississippi entirely changes the character of this bill, and that it is simply a proposition to ncrease the military force employed in the war with Mexico. In that point of view there is no occasion for this measure whatever. My honorable friend from Michigan (Mr. Cass) has been laboriously marching forward-slowly, I acknowl edge, but not the less diligently-for the last two months, at the head of his tweaty thousand militiamen! They are, indeed, now pretty well advanced, and every day the word has been, "forward, march!" Where is the necessity, then, for introducing this special bill for the purpose of making an uncertain and indennite augmentation of the army, instead of taking the bill which has already been proposed, providing for an army commensurate with all the exigencies of the war ? The amendment makes this bill nothing more than a provision for the general purposes and exigencies of the war, according to the discretion of the Executive, who has the management and control of it-nothing more. The twenty thousand volunteer bill has the same purpose for its object. Why, then, introduce another measure to effect the same object? If there be any new exigency demanding the augmentation of the twenty thousand volunteers, we have only to amend that bill and enlarge that measure. The bill now before the Senate has a peculiar and especial object and purpose, which have been explained to us by the honorable chairman of the committee and by the message of the President of the United States. My friend's amendment cuts loose the bill from the divil rights and such enjoyment of them as the laws of Spanish object of the President altogether. The object of the Presiincrease the army so as to give to the President a force afequate to effect the military occupation of the country, as a neasure in our war with Moxico. But, sir, we may have, What are they doing but what has been successfully done by and I trust that at this day we have, a treaty ratified which is the people of Guatemala about twenty years ago, when one of and I trust that at this day we have, a treaty ratified which is to give peace to this country and Mexico. What, then, becomes of the message of the President and the object of this bill, if you connect this warfare in Yucatan as merely inci dental with your war in Mexico? If the war with Mexico is terminated by a treaty of peace, the incident goes along with it; and you do not interfere at all. The amendment of the gentleman has for its object the following up of purposes of war, and the abandonment of the purposes of peace and pro-servation proposed by the message under consideration. If the exigencies of this war, or the interests of honor of this

country require it, I am prepared to vote for any additional number of men that may be necessary for the general purposes of the war. But as to this particular measure, and this parlicular object proposed by the President, it seems to me that it is This interposition in Yucatan is not proposed by the President he says, is a portion of Mexico, and therefore our enemy. So far from having any destructive purpose of war, the measure proposed has for its object purposes of preservation and charity. that it has not been thought necessary to accompany this cer-Yucatan. I hear differences of opinion expressed among gentlemen how for the measure proposed might be consistent lately seen a copy of that armistice, never having seen an offiwith it to give to either party the privilege of extending itself, or making additional preparations for war. That is not the bject of an armistice. Can it be possibly supposed that, under the terms of this armistice, we could extend our military occupation over all Mexico? No. And I can scarcely conceive of a construction of any armistice which could allow us to take military possession of a province of the enemy, not

in our possession when the armistice was made. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I beg to call the attention of the Schator to the fact that there was an express provision in the armistice that in the case of any military movements being made, we had the right to send our troops to counteract Mr. CRITTENDEN. I suppose it may be mirly inferred

that that provision had reference only to such military operations as were supposed to be hostile to us. Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (in his stat.) Yes r I have no doubt such was the understanding of the provision. Mr. CRITTENDEN. Let it be recollected that this civil war raged in Yucatan at the very time that the armistice was not included in the terms of the armistice, it would have been mentioned and so stipulated: But I may be mistaken about this armistice. I think, however, we should know precisely removed. Our humanity is invoked in hehalf of a suffering people; and the question is, whether it is sound policy on ur part, on such an occasion, to engage in a foreign war? I hope I am not destitute of the proper feelings that belong to us on such an occasion; but it seems to me that such a step would be an exceedingly perilous one, leading us into new and untried scenes of public policy. The proposition wants a definitiveness that would enable us to determine with wants a demnitiveness that would enable us to determine with any degree of certainty what would be the consequence of this step. The bill provides for a military occupation of Yucatan, as a thing distinct from, and independent of, our war with Mexico. I suppose it is so considered by the honorable chairman of the committee.

Mr. HANNEGAN signified his assent. Mc ORITTENDEN. Then how long is the occupation think if x'll come to an end before, we can possibly get troops to continue to what extent? Every thing, sir, is here bound. less, both as regards time and space. Is it not a perilous step. then, which we are called upon to take l. We are called upon from motives of humanity, to involve our country, to an ment the result of which we cannot determine. It is like, extent of which we know nothing, in foreign difficulties, for pose of interfering with the progress of the American army in lar ought we to go ? Are we not transgressing altogether that the conclusion of the treaty. Is the Senator from Delaware principle of non-intervention which lies at the foundation of the say it is not it is not increly a sound rule of do mestic policy, but it is a great principle which seems to me to be necessary to the preservation of nations in their distinct and independent character. If this doctrine of the right of interrention be generally admitted, the ambitious nation which seek aggra idizement and extension of power will employ every pretext and be satisfied with the alightest reasons to act upon the

Mr. HANNEGAN. Has not Great Britain established a | humanity which they would charge upon the former ; and thus wars originally made for peace and preservation will be multi olied one upon another We make war upon what we call the savages of Yuratan

to prevent them from 'murdering, or to punish them for mur-dering, the white inhabitants of Yucatan. England, or France,

or Spain makes war upon us, because she alleges we have in-

terfered needlessly, and are unnecessarily putting to death the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Thus, sir, war is got

up on all sides in the name of humanity, and in the name of umanity there is a confused slaughtering war spreading throughout the world. It may be so. Ought we not, then, to be a little careful—however laudable may be the motives which impel us, however active may be our feelings of benevolence—that we do not suffer correlves in this instance to violate one of those great principles upon which the security and peace of men and of bations repose, lest by our misguided humanity, and by the dangerous example which we set, we aid in the subversion of the peace and order of society, and add to those very evils which we deprecate, and in the vain hope of averting which we embark in this war? There will he wars; there will be rumors of wars. And when will they cease, or how are they to be made to cease? By our interposition, or the interposition of the army of any single nation? No tit is a higher and mightler Power alone that can stay the course of war, destructive war, unjust war, waged in various quarters of the globe. How many unjust wars are now going on in the world. How many wars comparatively are just? Very few. There are but few of which history gives any account. Mr. President, ere we to enter upon these new Ours has been the safe doctrine and policy of nonintervention. . . We meddle with none, and we allow none to neddle with us.!! We cannot take too much care to maintain that policy, now and forever. We shall acquire more honor, in that way than in any other. We shall contribute most to the great principle of peace among men by that course, rather than by adopting active intervention, upon whatever plausible pretext. It is the safest and best course for us; not that I would not, if it were in the way, save those who are assailed succor the distressed, rescue the feeble from the hands of the murderer; but we cannot upon general principles undertake the correction of these excesses, and the persecution of these savages, by any general system of national policy. We cannot as a nation adopt such a policy. If we do, we bring upon ourselves certain destruction, and do not accomplish the ob-

ject at which we dim. But, Mr. President, there is beyond all this an entire want of the necessary information upon this subject that will enable us to interpose with justice. We hear but one side upon this question. I am without information as to the other side of the question. I am entirely without information as to the merits of this warfore which is waged in Yucatan. Its mode is said to be an unlawful one—one of indiscriminate slaughter. That is wrong in itself, whatever may be the merits of the controversy. But, before we interpose, we ought to know something of the merits of the controversy itself. Who complains Are they the majority of the people of the country? Undoubt. edly they are the mere minority. They must be in a minority, or how could they come here as men and seck as suppliants for the assistance of a foreign nation? And are we, without e-amination, simply upon the cry of the minority, to interfere, and take up arms and unsheath our swords against the majority? Why, to do so would be in violation of the principle that we recognise as the foundation of government. We presume here that the majority is right, and it seems to me but fair that we should carry out the principle. The persons against whom this complaint is made of carrying on an inhuman warfare are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. What is their condition? I am, for one, but very imperfectly nformed respecting it.

Mr. HANNEGAN, (in his seat.) They are savages. Mr. CRITTENDEN. I do not understand it so. If so, what a mighty repreach it must be to the men who are calling to us for essistanc Mr. HANNEGAN. The whites muster but two thousand

Mr. CRITTENDEN. For three hundred years they have overned these people and been teaching them religion and iving them knowledge and education. And now they come and tell us that these people are still savages, when Church and State have had them under their direction for three hundred years! They must have been very badly governed, and the Government must have been a very unjust one, at least a very unparental one, if, after three hundred years of subjection, they are still in their savage state. Now, I apprehend my friend is a good deal mistaken. They may be savages in point of education and information in comparison with what we have called envages. The relation which they sustain in Yucatan is not the relation which the savages of our country have borne towards us. These people are citizens. There is no such thing as slavery there in the legal sense of the term.

Mr. CLAYTON, (in his seat.) They liave the right of

Mr. CRITTENDEN. They enjoy civil rights; but such

colonization have left to the conquered people of South Amo-

these people attempting to do in Yucatan more than her been

done by these people in Gnatemala, which we have considered

as a Government, and to which we send a diplomatic agent?

their chiefs, at the head of the Indian population—who would be better understood in this country if we were to call them native Mexicans, or the aboriginal inhabitants of the countrythrowing off the yoke of the Spaniard, established a government for themselves? They have risen up ogninet the descendants of the Spaniards, by whom they were first conquered, have overthrown them, and have governed that country vory well from that time to the present. I know of no difference between these Indians and those who are termed saveges in Yucatan; but I may be mistaken. I wish a greatdeal more information than I now have before L can renture to vote for this bill. If our humanity must interpose, I would rather send an umpire to examine into the justice of the case before we should take part with either side. Let us beut least subject to great objections—objections of the gravest character. | judges before we become executioners. It seems to me extremely unwise, and manifestly unjust, to enter into a conas a part and parcel of the Mexican war, for the Mexican war troversy in the character of arbiter and judge, without knows has for its object the prostration of our enemy; and Xucatan, ing any thing whatever of its merits. While I say all this there is nothing short of entangling ourselves with this princ ple of intervention, as now presented, nothing short of proposed has for its object purposes of preservation and charity. adopting it as a principle of policy, that I would not be willit is in that point of view that it seems to me to be subject to ging to do to rescue the descendants of these Spaniards, the very grave objections. It seems somewhat surprising to me white possessors of Yucatan, from the cruelties to which I have no doubt they are now exposed. No doubt it is a cruel warfore. We may infer that from the parties engaged in it.
Who are they? We all know. They are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, who for three hundred years have. been the victims of misgovernment and cruelty ; for three huntlemen how for the measure proposed might be consistent dred years they have suffered the oppression of the Spanish with the armistice. I cannot conceive—though I have not yoke. They have worn it upon their galled necks. That the warfare between these two races, after the accumulation of cial copy of it—that it would be by any possibility consistent ouch a debt of vengeance, should be exasperated and utterly opposed to all the dictates of justice and humanity, will not be regarded as surprising by any man who knows human nature. But I would not sland by, if I could prevent it, and behold the accomplishment of this work of vengeance. I would arrest it, if I could, I would negotiate between these parties. I would put them at peace one with the other; and if I could not succeed, and found that one party was, without cause, murdering their innocent neighbors, I would not hesitate for a moment to arrest the blow. But as for banishing an army of our own citizens to that territory, there to remain I know not how long, that is another question altogether. How long are they to remain there? Suppose the cavages recoll and flee to the fastnesses of which we are informed in these documents, there to nourish the vengeance which our: interposition has restricted, will it not be only to pounce upon their prey as soon as we withdraw? Does not my honorable friend from Indiana perceive that our occupation of the territory may be almost interminable? If our object be to protect the inhabitants, must we not remain there to protect them until the vengeance of the Indians be extinguished? And made, and if the understanding had been that Yucatan was how long will it be till these finy thousand of the white race shall become strong enough to protect themselves?. Are we to stay there till that time, shall arrive? "Po consummate our." this armistice. I think, however, we should know crecisely act of humanity, we are bound to do so. We see not to propose what it is before we enter upon a movement which may be in the them for a day and have them shoughtered on the morrow. To make our interposition effectual, the army must removed. Our humanity is invoked in health of a suffering remain there, and it is because I want information that I cannot now act upon this bill, assuring the gentleman at the same time that there is no duty of humanity, none of its lenderest-obligations which I do not stand ready to perform, so far as I can do so consistently with the great notional trust which is committed to me as one of the Senators of the United States, Our first duty is to ourselves and our own fellow-citizens. Our first duty is to our own country. That discharged, all that we can do the benefit of mankind, all that we can do to raise up the fallen and relieve the distressed, I am willing to do. But when you demand of me this particular act of in-

> guide me in forming a judgment of the probable extent of that service to which by my vote I have committed my country. How many men will we be bound to furnish by this bill? How much manay will we ha called mon to expend? bill 1 How much money will we be called upon to expend ? How long there you bound us to this service. All there questione we ought to be prepared to answer for ourselves, in order that we may answer them to our constituents. At present I can answer none. I much therefore, vote against

> terposition, I want to know all the lircumstances which can

[DEDATE TO BE DOSTISUED.] ... THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington sountry, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Flaher, late of Florida, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deseased are hereby warned to exhibit the saide, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Civen under our bands this 88th day of April, 1848.

SUSAN F. GORDON, Administratoria.

Chaj 9-88 D. GORDON, Administrator.

NEW NOVEL, by the author of Jane Byra.
Withering Heights, in S parts. F. TAYLOR.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

IN SENATE.

The Sengto proceedings of to-day are unavoidably deferred to our next paper. After the transaction of the ordinary

The bill to authorize the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan came up in its order, who Mr. HOUSTON addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill; after which a somewhat desultory debate ensued, in which Messis CALHOUN, HANNEGAN, NILES, JOHNSON, of Maryland, CRITTENDEN, DAVIS, of Mississippi, WESTCOTP, FOOTE, and others participated; when, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned, with the implied understanding that the vote on the Yucatan bill would be taken to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CABELL (objection being made) moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to move to make the joint resolution authorizing the settlement by the prope accounting officers of the Treasury and payment of the expenses of the United States ship Macedonian, on her recent voyage to Ireland and Scotland, the special order of the day for Tuesday of next week and until disposed of.

The question being taken, the House refused to suspend Mr. BRODHELD (objection being made) moved to sus

pend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution to rescind a resolution passed by the House on the 20th March last, providing for the distribution of documents to clerks of the coun-

The question being taken the rules were suspended; and, under the operation of the previous question, the resolution

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, moved to reconsider the resolution just passed, and briefly and warmly vindicated the jurtice and propriety of the original resolution. He referred to objections which had been made, and maintained that it would be equal in its operation, and that its effect would be to place in the hands of the clerks of the counties & copy of each of the documents printed by order of the House of Representatives, where they could be consulted by the whole people, and where in a few years would be collected a valuable amount of information accessible to the public, and constituting public property; whereas the documents, as soon as they now left the House under the franks of members, became private property. Of how much value would not be a collection of all the public documents printed by order of the House for the last twenty years? Such a collection, from this time forward, would be attained at a very trifling expense under the resolution, if it were allowed to stand.

Mr. BRODHEAD briefly con'ended that the resolution which it was proposed to rescind would be unequal in its operation, impracticable, and unnecessary. Each member, h argued, was best qualified to judge to what part of his own district the public documents should be sent; and, if the the clerks of the counties were the proper persons, they would receive them. As for the general reading of them at the clerks' offices, contended for by the gentleman from Mississippi, he thought a law office was the last place to which the rmers would be likely to resort for the purpose. Mr. DICKEY demanded the previous question.

Mr. PETIT moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to. So the matter was disposed of, and the original resolution

was rescinded Mr. KING, of Georgia, (objection being made,) moved suspend the rules in order to move to take up and make the special order, after the special orders already made shall have been disposed of, except for Fridays and Saturdays, the bill granting to the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia Railroad Company the alternate sections of the public lands along the route of

their contemplated road, on certain conditions. The question being taken, the rules were not suspended BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said there was a special or der on the calendar, the debate on which the House had decided should be terminated to day at two o'clock. He alluded to the bounty land bill, which was of some importance to many of them; on which, therefore, he moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the The yeas and mays were called for and ordered on that mo

tion; and, being taken, resulted thus: Yeas 117, nave 33. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whol on the state of the Union, (Mr. HILLIAND in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," approved February 11, 1847. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, as follows:

"And be it further enacted. That the benefits and rights conferred by the midh section of the above recited act upon the soldiers engaged in the present war with Mexico, be and the same are hereby so extended that each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the regular army, or of any company of volunteers, rangers, or militia who served in the Indian war in the Northwest Territory, prior to the treaty of Grehville, in 1795, or who served during the late war with Greet Britain for twelve months or more, and was honorably discharged, and who has not received a bounty of land by virtue of any law heretofore passed, chall be entitled to and receive a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and such non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of any company of volunteers or militia, who actually served for six months in the said Indian war, or in the said war with Great Britain, and was honorably discharged, shall be entitled to and receive a warrant for eighty acres of land; the bounties of land herein granted shall be subject to the same rules of descent, and be located in the same manner and with the same re-strictions as are now provided in the said above recited act."

Mr. VINTON, who was entitled to the floor from a preceding day, said the amendment to the bill now under consideration proposes in the first place to give land bounties to the officers and coldiers who served in the campaigns of '92 and 93, or in what were commonly called the Indian campaigns in the Western country, and also to give a bounty to all the militia called into the public service during the last war with Great Britain for periods of six and twelve months. This, aside from the establishment of a new principle, was as he thought a proposition of vastly more importance than at the

first view would seem to belong to it.

Permit him to remark in the outset that he regarded this proposition, together with one or two others which have been presented to this House during the last ten days or two weeks. as equivalent to a proposition to surrender up the whole of the public domain of this country to the hands of those who may think proper to speculate in the public lands. They will require to satisfy them a quantity of land as great, or nearly as great as all the land that has been sold by this Government in every part of the country from the foundation of the Government down to this day. He was inclined to think this House did not know what it was asked to do on this subject. When they remembered that the public domain of this country was worth at this moment at least one thousand millions of dollars, it was of some consequence at least that before they legislated upon a subject of this importance they should weigh well what they were about to do. There was no gentleman in this House more willing than he was to do whatever was proper to be done by way of compensating those who had exposed themselves in defence of their country; but still he thought to be done by way of compensating those who had exposed fought for the country, the proceeding, whatever might be themselves in defence of their country; but still be thought thought of its policy, would be less objectionable: but who that in such matters there should be some rule, some prin
did not know that in all these cases of donations of land it ciple, some time somewhere fixed, that the door at some time was not the soldier who got the benefit? Who was so ignomight be closed against such legislation. No gentlemen that rant of the past as to hope such a result? It was the specuhe had heard speak on the proposition before the committee had undertaken to say that this Government was under any obligation to grant these bounties. No gentleman had undertaken to say that they had been ever promised by the country. to those soldiers who enlisted, but it had been shown by the gentleman from Mississippi who addressed the House the other day that it was proposed to give bounties to the soldiers in the lands for our soldiers serving in this Mexican war, it was delate war; the subject was considered at the time the bill was clared in debate, and none disputed it, that unless some

men came up as a matter of pourse for consideration, when six per cent.; and should then grant the returning soldier they were called into the public service. The Government his option to take his reward either in land or in stock : this they were caucu into the public service. The Government had the land at that time, which could have been given to them if it had been thought proper; and yet, with a full view of and on a proper consideration of the subject at that lime, the Government thought proper to withhold it. And when laws that proper to resideration for the applicant of the subject at that prince how Mr. V. had recently seen a totice in a New York paper of variants to be had at \$95. were passed on full consideration, for the employment of men in the public service in any form or shape, unless there was some great and important reason to the contrary-unless it could be shown that some mistake had been made by those who had gone before us, public policy seemed to require that they should pause before they at this late day engaged in such legislation as was now proposed to them. We have now the Mexican war on our hands, and we have made some provision, after full dehate of the consequences to grow out of it, for the soldiers serving in Mexico. Well, now suppose that some sixty years hence some gentleman should get up and say to the Congress their sitting in this hall, "the Congress sitting here sixty years ago did not do its duty to those Mexican soldiers, and therefore it is our duty to order that money and lands or something sales didn't the congress of the congress of the congress sitting here sixty years ago did not do its duty to those Mexican soldiers, and therefore it is our duty to order that money and lands or something sales didn't have the consequences. lands or something else shall be given to them that survive, and not to them only but to their children and descendants." How would such a proposition differ from the present? This Congress doubless thought it was competent, when it had all the facts before it and possessed a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, to decide correctly what ought to be done, as well certainly as any zentleman sixty or even forty or thirty years hence. He held that the business of legislation as well as of adjudication, and every thing else for one gener-

generation has passed away, and one or two succeeding gen- certain prescribed mates and bounds; the revolutionary land rations, from some notion of benevolence, thus to give away the public treasure—for property is money. He desired to of Ohio, while those of the last war lay in the States of Miscall the particular attention of the committee to the fact that, souri, Mississippi and Arkansas, within certain limits in each during the war of the American Revolution, which was fought of those States laid down and spraffed in the law. But in chiefly by the militin that was then called into the service, nor this case there was no such specification; the warrants were to during the last war, nor at any time prior to this present Moxi. | be receivable in 'all the land offices of the Union; and it recan war, bad there ever been a land bounty granted to those "quired no prophet to perceive that if each of the confices was who buve served their country as militia. If Congress should not converted into a broker shop, there would speedily be jass this bill, and thereby should say that they would grant found such a shop not for from the door where these warrants bounties to those who served during the Indian wars of 1792 would be bought up. The purchaser was required by law to and 1793, and those who served during the last war for twelve pay for his lands in gold and silver. He came with \$200 in dr six months, was there any gentleman there who could tell hard cash to enter a farm for himself and his sons, but he him why they should not go back to the war of the American Revolution, when the militia served as long or longer than either of these periods, when their services were as valuable, and when every body knew they were not paid, for the country was not then able to pay ? Yea, that was the distinguishing feature of those who served during the war of the revolu-tion, whereas all those embraced in the proposition before the Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, interposed to explain.

The reason why he had not gone back to the period of the revolution was, that all the revolutionary soldiers had been provided for by pensions, and he lied no desire to interfere with

Mr. VINTON. Did the gentleman from Mississippi mean to say at all the soldiers of the revolution had received pen-sions? The gentleman could not mean that. Those only had received pensions who had been spared and continued alive down to 1832. All those who died during the first quarcel or half century after the revolution had had no nensi they had received neither bounty lands nor money, nor had their heirs received any for their services. And were there any services rendered that were more valuable than those of the American revolution? And yet those soldiers were the only troops that had died without receiving any pay, and whose children and grandchildren were now spread over this wide land, each of whom had as good a claim as many for whom gentlemen desired to make provision by this bill; not that he vished any legislation for them when two generations had passed away. But he asked again, if they adopted this proposition, could any gentleman rise up and say he would refuse to give the same bounties to those who served during the war of the American revolution?

Mr. McCLERNAND. Does the gentleman affirm that none of the States granted bounties of land to their militin who served in the revolutionary war? If so, he is mistaken. Virginia and North Carolina more particularly provided for their militia in a most liberal and munificent manner. These States granted bounties of land to their revolutionary soldiers. Connecticut reserved a large quantity of land, which she preferred to apply for the support of schools. So the gentleman is mis aken

Mr. VINTON. Some of those States might have given bounties to their troops, but that did not affect the argument he was making. Where did the larger proportion of troops come from during the war of the revolution! From New England, New York, and Pennsylvania's and he undertook to say that north of the Potomac no reservations were made when the public lands were relinquished for the soldiers of the American revolution. North Carolina and Virginia made such reservations, he admitted, but New York, and Massachusetts, and other States which had claims equally as valid, elinquished their lands without reservation. But he would not dwell on this point. He intended merely to state the question; and he asserted that they could not give bounty lands to the militia that were embraced in the amendment, and equita bly withhold boanties from the militia who served during the merican revolution But why, he would ask the gentlen an from Mississippi

top at six menths? Mr. THOMPSON was understood to say that he had folowed the precedents which had been set by the friends of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mt. VINTON. Why, a succeeding Congress might com and say that they had not done half enough, and that, instead of stopping at six months, they should have stopped at three months. But to proceed. Why should they not include the militia employed in the Black Hawk war? Why not include those who served in the Florida war? Why not include those who sustained the honor and glory of the country on the lakes and the ocean ! Why should our sailors and marines be shut out? If this proposition were agreed to, every other person who had rendered service in defence of the country should also be provided for by bounty lands, even down to service for a single month. The man who served for one month suffered as much, and perhaps more, than some others. His loss of crops would perhaps be as great by one month's service on six months.

Now, then, the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Thompson,) and the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. McClenann,) had stated to the committee that the proposition in this bill would be satisfied, probably, by some six or seven millions of acres of the public domain. Only from six to seven millions! an amount equal toull the bounties ever granted by this Govduring the war of the revolution and the last war with Great Britain. But, instead of being confined to that, the bill es-tablished a principle which, ones adopted, would admit of no stopping-place until a bounty should have been provided for every man who at any time, or for any period, had done milltary service. Instead of seven millions of acres, it involved an appropriation which forty millions of acres would not

Mr. V. said he understood from the intelligent chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands (and Mr. V. stated the fact here lest that gentleman, as was too probable, might fail to obtain the floor) that he had found, on examination, that three hundred and eighty thousand men had served, for a longer or shorter period, during the last war alone. How many had done service during the revolution none could even conjecture. From this one fact the committee would be able to see something of the consequences of adopting measures like that proposed.

Again: Mr. V. objected to the amendment in consequence of the principle it went to establish. It was proposed to throw open the land offices of the country to every soldier who obtained a warrant, just as if his certificate was so much money in hand. Once adopt an arrangement like this and there was an end at once to the landed branch of the public revenue. The revenue was derived from two sources, the customs and the public domain. From the sales of the public lands this Government had already derived one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

[The House being here in some confusion. Mr. V. observed that, as he perceived the committee were not disposed to listen to him, he did not desire longer to intrude himself upon their attention. And he took his seat. Cries of "Go on;" "go on!" from all quarters. The order of the committee being in some measure restored, Mr. V. was prevailed on to proceed.] He had been observing that the measure proposed, if it should be adopted, must inevitably put an end to that branch

of the public revenue which was derived from the public lands. If this amendment should pass into a law, what would happen ' Immediately men who had money in all parts of the country, and who understood the process of land jobbing, would hire agents just as a man who had capital in Connec ticut hired men to go about the country and peddle tin, who would spread themselves in all quarters and hunt up old men who had served in Harmar's and Wayne's campaigns, or their widows or descendants, and would buy up their claims for a song, and then enter the land. If this sacrifice of the public domain was to enure to the benefit of the soldiers who had lator who ever got the lion's share, while the man who had done the service and borne the burden and heat of the day got but a mere pittance of what was given as a reward to him. Every body knew that the standing market price of the land bounties granted in the last war was \$20; and two years age, when it had been proposed in Congress to provide bounty lands for our soldiers serving in this Mexican war, it was depassed, but it was repealed again in a single week.

Well, what was this proposition (It was a proposition to give boundes to armit a raised sixty years ago, or nearly so; and to armites raised a quarter of a century ago, and half a quarter of a century more. The subject of rewarding these raised armites are residually and to armite a raised and a century ago, and half a quarter of a century more. The subject of rewarding these raised armites are residually and a raised and a raised armites are residually and a raised and a raised armites are raised and raised armites are raised arm

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, here stated that he had recently learned that they were worth \$124.

Mr. VIATON, resuming, said that, on the other hand, one gentleman near him had just informed them that they had recently been sold at \$40; and another added that he had seen them sold by thousands in New Orleans at \$60. It was

always so. These certificates were always a commedity in the hands of speculators and land jobbers who had a many Whenever a law was proposed for land bounties nothing was heard in that hall but the services and hardships of "the poor soldier"-his patriotism and his sacrifices were the theme of many pathetic speeches, and the obligations of public grati- follows:

as it goes along. There was an evident impropriety, when a | but of a designated tract f the lands lay in a body, within | the said ninth rection shall be ne applicable to land warrants | fers without the saturation of the Parliament. The laws are war, anto were to be located on a particular tract in the State would be very soon tipped on the elbow by a man who would offer him a warrant that would get him the same amount of land for \$180, or possibly for \$160, and the broker who made this offer would at the same time pocket probably \$120 by the operation. That was the way this thing would go. A gentleman near him said it was going so now in regard to warrants issued for the present war. This result had been foretold at the time the law was passed, but the law was all for the benefit of "the poor soldier," A gentleman from Tennessee assured him that the grants under this amendment would emount to fifty-one millions of acres.

Mr. McCLERNAND here interposed, and, the floor being vielded him for explanation, went on to observe that the gentleman who made that statement was mistaken. Mr. McC. held in his hand an official report which gave the total number of the militia who served during the last war. They were given by classes; and the total number amounted to 69,897; and the land, at this estimate, would amount but to 6,138,000. Mr. McC. felt confident that this estimate was very nearly

Mr. EMBREE said that, if the amendment should become a law, only one-fiftieth part of the public lands now surveyed would go to the soldiers for whom these bounties were pro-

Mr. VINTON, resuming, said that it was perfectly immaterial to him which statement was right. Begin once to grant bounties on the principle of this amendment, and you could not stop short of every man who had served in the revolution, and in the last war with Great Britain, and in the Black Hawk war, and even those who had served upon the ocean. Adopt the principle, and there was an end of this branch of the

But, fuither: could Congress adopt the proposed measure without a violation of the national faith? the late loan of twenty-three millions, the Government pledged to the public creditor these very lands as his security He knew that it had been said that in this he was mistaken; that the pledge made by the Government covered only the actual

sales of the public lands. Mr. McCLERNAND. Under the ordinary administration

Mr. VINTON. Yes; under the ordinary administration of our land system. But what was this ordinary administration ' The United States had forty land offices for the sale of its lands under certain provisions of law, perfectly well known and understood. It said to the creditor who loaned his mo ney, "Here is our land system, as established by law and administered upder it; you shall have the result for your secu-These land sales have heretofore brought us one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. Now, if this were a pri vate transaction between two citizens, and one had loaned hi money to the other on this understanding, and the borrower should, after that, make such a disposition of his lands as to put a stop to the sale of them, what would a chancellor say to the transaction? If, after borrowing money on such pledges the Government entered into a new arrangement of its public lomain, such as should put an end to the operation of its for mer land system, or suspended that operation, would it not be palpable violation of our engagement?

And now, Mr. V. would ask, was the existing state of the country such that we could spare this branch of the revenue That was the question which presented itself; for, if this scheme went into effect that source of revenue must be dried up. Could we dispense with it? We are in the midst of an expensive war. True, we hope for peace; but if we should not get peace, then the war must go on at the rate of some sixty millions a year. To meet this we must take up loans to the amount of thirty or forty millions per annum. But, suppose we should get peace, then we should have to settle up the expenses of the whole contest, and see how we stood and where we found ourselves. If we had to bring home the army and pay Mexico twenty millions for New Mexico and California, we should have on our hands a public debt of one hundred and twenty millions, drawing an interest of six or seven millions. Besides, our treaty guaranties would require an increase of our standing army to protect the Mexicans. Besides, we should then have an extension of our territory, and more of it to guard, so that there could be no hope o ever getting back to our former peace establishment.

A gentleman from South Carolina, of great knowledge and experience on all military subjects, who was at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, had given it as his opinion that it would be impossible to reduce our standing army below twenty thousand men. Mr. V. did not pretend to have any very accurate acquaintance with these subjects, but he gave the opinion of one who had.

On the whole cases became to the conclusion that if we would meet the increased expense of the Government and pay the interest of the public debt, we must calculate on providing score thirty-five millions annually, it could not certainly be done under thirty. But we must do more than this; we must do what our fathers did-we must raise a sinking fund of five or ten millions of dollars per annum. Should we get out of this war to-day, we could not get on with less than forty millions a year. Now, what had we got to stand against this ' If we should

throw away a fund worth a thousand millions of dellars, what had we to fall back upon? The customs, and nothing but the customs. Did any gentleman dream of getting along upon these? If there was any gentleman in that House who expected it, all he could say was, that he was a gentleman of arge powers of faith.

In the very nature of things, as the country filled up with settlements and population, the revenue from the customs would fail to increase in the same proportion. Our revenue for this year had been estimated at thirty one millions; but was it possible that it would keep up to that amount another year? What were we sending abroad at this time which could pay for these vast importations of foreign goods? Why, we had already discovered that "free trade" would not sell any thing abroad except what those who lived abroad were under an imperious necessity of buying. What were we now sending abroad, or what had we for the last six months, beyond the ordinary exportation of the country? Nothing. And if we were receiving a revenue of \$31,000,000 duties upon imports, when we considered the very limited amount of exports going abroad, it was impossible but that a very large debt must accumulate against the country for the present year, which must be paid by the exports of future years. It might be that money would be sent in from abroad for the purpose of taking our stocks; but this did not alter the case; it was a debt which foreigners had against us, and which must hereafter be paid in principal and interest. The stocks to be issued under he bill of the present session might possibly to some extent go abroad for these importations; but that was a process which must be very shortly ended with the war. No principle in political economy was better settled than that the ability of any country to import was limited by the amount of its exports: no country could import beyond its exports; the one must pay for the other; and if we were over-importing now as a matter of course we must pay by the exports of fu-ture years; or, in other words, by curtailing, limiting the imports. There was the check-that whenever any country for any considerable time continued to keep its imports above its exports it destroyed their credit. Now, when we considered our condition, uncertain whether we should get peace, and if we did, in view of the large demands for money which must come upon the Treasury for years to come, he asked this committee were they prepared to pass a measure which, in its present shape, must inovitably dry up that branch of our

There were other views of the subject which he considered of no little importance, but the great question was as to the ability of the country, as to whether it could possibly af ford to spare this branch of the public revenue? This was the leading objection. We were under no obligation to make this appropriation. As he had already said, there, was no gentleman who would more cheerfully vote any thing for those who had hazarded their lives and given up their service to the country; but there must be a limit to such legislation in the action of those who had gone before us thirty, forty, sixty years ; for one portion of the proposition, was to go back to services sixty years ago, and the rest of it to thirty years since which a whole generation had gone by. There must be an end to this thing somewhere; we must have a public policy which would put are end to that sort of legislation, and by which it would be understood that what each generation loes for itself, us it goes along, with regard to the contracts it. makes for the public service, ends and closes up the matter.
The debate was continued by Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi. in favor of the amendment, and by Mr. COLLAMER against it; Mr. COBB and Mr. THOMPSON also submitted some remarks; all of which, with the remainder of the proceedings,

we are under the necessity of postponing till another day. The result was, that the above amendment, and a variety of others that were proposed in the course of the proceedings, were rejected, and the bill passed in its original form, as

as well as of adjudication, and every thing else for one general was true we had granted land bounties for the soldiers of the same manner as if such promotion had not taken place? Proation, should be florie by that generation. Every generation and those who had served in the last war, but revolution and those who had served in the last war, but redd, That all the requisites of the ninth section of the set in this enterior of the same manner as if such promotion had not taken place? Promust legislate for itself. It must do its own work. Public there was, this wide distinction between those bounties and approved February 11th, 1847, shall have been faithfully compelled with: And provided, further, That the provisions of the Emperor, but mercy cannot be extended to take Minis-

or certificates issued under this act as to those that might be issued in rixtue of said ninth section. 'Provided fin her, That they shall have been elected or promoted after reaching the

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, new and forever, one and inseparable,"

TUESDAY, MAY, 9, 1848,

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer BRITANNIA, from Liverpool on the 22d ultimo, reached Boston on Sunday, Judging from the condensed and imperfect accounts transmitted through the Telegraph, her news appears to be important. We shall receive the particulars to-day. In the mean time we place before our readers what has reached us:

In England and Scotland the movements of the Chartists continued, and almost every town in the two countries had, rete; on the 27th it sold at 26s to 27s. At Liverpool Cana held meetings in favor of the Charter during the week ending on the 22d. Resolutions in favor of petitioning the Queen to remove her present Ministers had been adopted by the Convention with great enthusiasm, and large delegations appointed to visit the provinces, get signers, and see to the delivery of the petitions in London. The movement had seemingly lost none of its strength, and in Scotland a most effective organization had been formed in its fayor.

The bill proposed in Parliament to give greater security to the Crown had been passed by very decided majorities. Parliament had adjourned over the Easter holydays.

In some districts in England, the middle classes, who ha been counted on as decidedly opposed to the Chartists, have fraternized with them; and at Birmingham and Nottingham meetings had been held of merchants, favorable to some of the principal points in the Chartist petition.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the exten sion of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of Government expenditures, and the advancement of reform principles throughout the kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Richard Caron Charles Hazei, and suites, have arrived in London. The run on the vings' Banks of England is still on the

In London money was at 31 per cent. on best bills London remained comparatively quiet.

Ireland continues in great agitation, but the fear is less an outbreak among the peasants. The meetings in Conciliation Hall, in Dublin, had passe

off quietly, and the speakers were very temperaus; but the young Ireland party were as warlike as ever and as intempeate in their harangues. Public meetings had been held in several parts of the coun-

ry in support of the Government. True bills had been found against Mitchell. O'Brien. and

Meagers, the three most energetic of the Irish leaders. The differences between the Repealers, headed by John O'Connell on the one side and Mitchell on the other, is beoming greater every day. The next has fallen to £25, and t is evident that the numerical majority of the Irish people is in favor of violent measures. In the mean time the people continue to supply themselves with arms.

Great and influential bodies sent in addresses to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their determination to support the

M. LEDRU ROLLIN has at length made the formal attempt o destroy the Provisional Government in France, and troops were arriving every moment in Paris from all parts of the country. The greatest excitement and alarm had been created by these events, and scenes of the most momentous character were momentarily expected.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin and his coleagues is said to have been as follows:

A deputation came to Paris from Amiens for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which lin. M. Lamartino and several other members of the Provicional Covid thient are earl to have edmitted the misconduct of the commiciary, and stated that he ought to be removed. M. Rollin refused to secrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over-zeal in the cauce of the republic. Upon this a violent scene ensued, and words passed between the different members of the Provisional Government which caused a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately, it has passed off without bloodshed.

A. M. BLAEQUE having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel which impeached his political character, fulminated a most bitter philipic against the Provisional Government, declared the documents published to be forgories, and inveighed against M. Marrast and M. Lamartine in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the Government. It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the

Provisional Government and eject Lamartine, Marrast, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new Government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut Blanqui, Albert, (operative,) Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspaiel, and Pierro Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Measrs. Lamartine and Marrast, having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The National Guards as well as the Guard Mobile were called out, as the critical state of things, which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the Provisional Government with the pretence to

All classes now deeming the lately prescribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life, and property, a couple of regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of the National Guards of Paris. No fewer than one hundred and two thousand men assembled at the queys and boulevards, joined by forty thousand of the Boulien or suburbs. To these were added twenty thousand of the Guards Mobile, and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each ther, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion. Lamartine has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance between the Ewinch and the Swiss republics

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently subsiding, though business and trade were much depressed. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have been banished from the capital of Spain,

rom tue capital of Spain.
The Rothschildshad declined to take the new Prussian loan. The Prussian Diet har been dissolved in a most andignified The Prussian troops had passed into Denmakk, and, in

skitmi,sh, the Danes were defeated. At a incendiary insurrection has taken place in the kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been put down.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large raceting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

There is very distressing news from the village of Cassel,

in Cormany. The Croats (a body of the Austrian soldiers) had, it is said, formed a cordon round the village and set fire to it, and two thousand of the inhabitants perished amid the flames... The shricks of the immolated inhabitants were heard The accounts from Italy represent the Austrians to have

suffered in several late conflicts with the troops of Cardinia and Piedmont, The basis of the new Austrian Constitution has just been

many pathetic specifies, and the obligations of public gratitude were urged with a burning zeal; not a word was said
all the speculators. It was usually pressed on the House
under the pretext that the effect of such grants would be to
sold the country; it would do no such thing, not one soldier
in fifty entitled to these bounties ever saw his land or set his foot
within a hundred wiles of its. The grant always went to the
benefit of somebody class, and the land remained as it was
before.

The distribution has just been
the receive from the army of the United States, who
has been, or while Mexico, be promoted to the rank of sommissioned officer, and who if such promotion had not taken place;
with a burning zeal; not a word was said
the speculators. It was just been
the speculators. It was just of the new Austrian Constitution has just been
published. It is as follows: All the provinces are constituted
into one body, with the exception of Hungary, Sciavonia,
the present, the Italian provinces.
Sievenberger, and, for the present, the Italian provinces
into one body, with the exception of the provinces are constituted
into one body, with the exception of the provinces.
Sievenberger, and, for the present, the Italian provinces.
The division of the Empire shall remain as jt exists at this
time. The person of the Emperor is to have full power over the land and
section of the act of which this is an extended to the remain of the remained as it was
before.

The measure now so warmly urged upon the House would
before.

The measure now so warmly urged upon the House would
with a certificate or warrant for
public laid, or Treasury scrip in lieu thereof, under the nintis
section of the act of which this is an extended to the section of the work of every description with the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament. The attime. The person of the Emperor is declared to be invioled beauty: it is altogether superior to any piach over ble. The Emperor is to have full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace. Treaties

to be administered publicly in open courts, by oral proceedings, and trials to be by jury. The judges are to be appointed for life; All projects of loans are to be proposed, as well, as sanctioned, by the Emperor. The Emperor will assemble

the Parliament annually, and he must call them together at stated intervals. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them. The freedom of religion, of speech, and of the pressure secured, and the right of petition and of holding public meetings is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws. The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit

Lintz. This step has given considerable satisfaction even to the Roman Catholic population.

Great apprehensions were entertained at. Vienna in consequence of a meeting of operatives which was to have been held on Sunday, 16th April.

THE ENGLISH MARKETS. The general tune of the corn trade is firmer on account of the limited supply. At Mark Lane, London, U. S. wheat is quoted at 43s to 48s per quarter; corn sells at 24s to 27s per quarter of 480 lbs: The demand for American flour is modedian wheat was selling at 6s 6d to 8s 1d per 70 lbs; flour 27s to 28s for Western canal. Carolina new rice 26s 6d to 28s 6d. Cotton is with cut material change in price, while the stock on hand is considerably reduced, being 200,000 bales es than at this time last year.

FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday week contains a few items of news from Santa Fe. Among other matters, it publishes an address from Brig. Gen. PRICE, commander of the United States army, to a Convention of the Delegates of the People of New Mexico, assembled at Santa Fe. It is dated February 8, and we take from it these paragraphs:

"The territory of New Mexico, by the movement of armies and military occupation, has become permanently subject to the Government of the United States. The acts of your Convention cannot, in that particular, change the destiny of New Mexico; but, as delegates chosen by the people, you will be presumed to declare the popular will, whether they desire a issolution from the Government of Mexico, and ask to be mmediately constituted a territory under the constitution, with all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, or whether, from ancient and unchanged prejudices, they still cling to the idea of returning to the republic of Mexico, thereby rendering it necessary for the Government for years to hold ver them the severity of military rule.

"You stand in a position of the highest responsibility to those who have elected you delegates, and I express the hope that, in view of your serious and important duties, the deliberations of the Convention will be conducted with the strictest propriety and decorum; and, though the right freely and proerly to express opinions should not be restricted, yet I desire all clearly to understand that seditious and indecorous language against the constituted military or civil authorities, cal-culated to inflame or excite the people against the Government, my desire for the peace and welfare of the territory will induce me immediately to notice. The utterers of such anguage will be held responsible and called to a strict ac-

The St. Louis Republican thinks that this last paragraph, defining the extent to which the delegates of New Mexico may indulge the freedom of speech, sounds rather strangely at the present time, when we are every where indulging in congratulations at the restoration of some degree of freedom of speech and action to the people of Europe. Gen. Parce used to be a Democratic member of Congress, and no member talked more furiously about gag-laws than he. We copy the following from an editorial article of the Republican:

44 But Gen. Price is a lawmaker, it would seem, as well as the executioner of the law; and although a Legislature has been in session at Santa Fe, and a volume of laws has been the result, yet he has established a regulation which is quite as important as any thing the book can contain. It is contained in order No. 10, issued by the General before he left for Chihunhua, and is intended, the Sonta Fe Republican says. to raise a revenue. The order is published with the volume of laws, deriving probably from this cource its authority. Here it is:

44 2d. There shall be levied an import duty of six per centum ad valorem on all merchandise introduced into the territory of New Mexico, from and after the date hereof, based upon the original involces, duly authenticated before the officer hereinafter designated."

" Perhaps Geh. Price can show his authority for the impolooks very like a grave force to see the Legislature of Texus

The Portsmouth brings home the mail from Oregon to No.

vember 1, and the Upper California mail (San Francisco) to December 5. The Portsmouth sailed from San Jose January 4, and brings a mail from the squadron in the Gulf of California, Mazatlan, &c. to the end of December. The Portsmouth spoke at sea on the 24th ult. the United

States brig Boxer, from the coast of Africa, for Philadelphia. Commander Montgomery states that the British frigate Herald and the brig Pandora are engaged in making a new survey of the Gulf and coast of California. The whale ship Hope, of Providence was recently lost on

the coast in consequence of an error in the charts now in general use, which locate the coast and islands from Monterey to Cape St. Lucas from fifteen to forty miles too far to the The funeral of the late Major EDWARD WEBSTER took

place at Boston on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies The remains were attended to the grave by a large concourse of his friends and fellow-citizens in military and civic proces-

The steam propeller Sarah Sands left New York on Friday for Liverpool, taking out the following passengers: Mr. Frank Perkins, Dr. Chas. Craitzer, Boston; Mad'lle Blangy, Mr. Robert, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim, C. S. Duccuren, of Baltimore; J. G. Woener, Augustus Kueger, St. Louis; H. T. W. Geddersen, Lancaster; H. D. Andrews, New York . Mr. Welch, lady and child, Miss Matthews, Honduras; Mr. G. Mass and lady, France; Mr. Higgins, lady, and two children, Mrs. Town, Miss Hassitt, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Gibson, Robert Ellington, England.

ing "extraordinary arrival" at that port : This morning the brig Walhonding, Captain Higgins, arrived at this port from Marietts, Ohio, from which place she sailed on the 20th of March last. Her cargo of flour was shipped at Madison, Indians, and, descending the Mississippi

The New York Courier of Saturday announces the follow-

she arrived at New Orleans on the 6th of April." An Actor, who lately had a very fine benefit in Pittsburg was called out at the end of the performances, and compli-mented the attdlence and the city by gratefully acknowledging that he should always look back upon Pittsburg as one of the

very green spots that he had passed through.

DEATH.

At the Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday, the 2d instan., Mrs. MARGARET R. WILSON, consort of Pg-TER F. Wilson, in the 19th year of her age, a native of Marinsburg, Virginia. [Stenbenville and lows papers please copy. At his residence on Wye river, Queen Anne's county, (Md.) on the 28th of April, WM. H. DE COURCY, Esq.

Yesterday afternoon, MANY ELIZABETH, youngest child of John W. and Isabel Maury, aged one year and two days.

(17 The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on C street, this afternoon, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock, to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

PIANOS, &c.—Received, this day, per harque Wyman, from Chickering, Boston, an additional supply of 01 and 7 octave rosewood Planos. These, with the supplies receively received, form the largest as of most elegant assortment in the District, comprising 6, 61, 64, and 7 octave Planos, of the highest quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. One of the number, a 7-receive Central Plano, is of distinguished associated and property force by a received case of the supplies.

planos taken in part pay.

Also, superis Guitars, by the celebrated Martin and other makers. A general stock of Musical Instruments. Naw Massic received every week.

Plano, Music, and Fancy Store, Pa. avenue.

(Also, Gaz.)

Trom Mexico.

The New Orleans papers of the 30th announce the arrival in the river of the steamers Augusta and Virginia, both of which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 22d ultimo. This is six days later than the preceding accounts from that place. From what appears in the papers, however, there seems to be

very little news. Gen CADWALADER and Mr. Trist came passengers on the Virginia, but this vessel, which also had the mails on board, was detained in the river. Gen. KEARNY has been seriously ill at Vera Oruz, but at the latest date was pronounced out of

The accounts from the city of Mexico are to the 15th, only one day later than those brought by the previous arrival. Of course, there, is no material change in the complexion of affairs there.

A PROCLAMATION.

AVING received satisfictory information that a large 'number of dogs have been bitten by a rabid deg which, assed through the Third and Fourth Wards of the city within passed through the Third and Fourth Wards of the city within the last two days, and to guard as far as practicable against any danger to the people of the city therefrom, it is hereby ordered that all animals of the dog kind within this city be kept confined for the space of thirty days from and after the 10th inst; and the police officers of the city are hereby required to 6 the cite the law in such cases provided, by killing all minimals of the dog kind toundgoing at large within the time above specified; a Given under my hand and the scal of the Con oration of [L. s.] Washington, the 8th day of May, 1848.

Attest:

W. SEATON, Mayor.

Chi H. Wiltherigh, Register.

May 15 and 15

R. WILLIAM L. HRASER offers his professional.

LOR RENT, a convenient two-story brick house on B street near Third, in rear of Pennsylvania avenue, and tear railroad depot. Apply at Dr. Schwartze's Drug Store, i may 9—3t

A CARD.—Mrs. BEMAN will remain a few days in Washington, at the United States Hotel, Penn avenue, o receive orders for Shirts, (5 be executed immediately at her

services to the citizens of Washington and its vicinity, ice on 9th street, near McKendree Chapel, may 9—div

iirt establishment, 129 Nassau street, New York. In fro o 12 o'clock A. M. Mrs, B. will remain in town until the orders are excuted returned, and delivered. Specimens of all the various quali-ties of shirts can be seen at No. 75, United States Hotel.

may 8-dtfif) ELLE PLAIN FOR SALE ... I offer for sale by private contract rey little farm in Fairfax county, adjoining the land attached to the Episcopal High School, half a mile northwest of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, three miles from Alexandria by the Middle turnpike road, (free of toll,) and six from Washington city, containing eighty-seven acres. This is a very pleasant location, commanding an extensive view of the auropadius. tensive view of the surrounding country, the cities of Alexandria and Washington, and the Potomac river. At a convenient to Church, School, and Market, and for healthiness and nient o Thurch, School, and Market, and for healthiness and good water it is excelled by none in the country. The improvements consist of a two-story brick dwelling, barn, stable, cow-house, and all necessary buildings for such a farm, which is highly improved. It might be advantageously laid off into building lots of about ten acres each, and would probably be desirable to gentlemen living in the cities of the District. The old Leesburg road runs the whole length of the farm on the north side If not sold before the 16th instant, it will, on that day, at 11 o'clock, be offered at public auction on the premises.

on the premises. Terms: One third cash, bulance at 1 and 2 years. For further information apply to the subscriber, in Alexandria, Va.

LIROM 550 TO 600 AORES OF LAND for Sale. On Friday, the 2d day of June, 1848, one or both of the subscribers will offer for sale at public suction, at the courthouse of Fauquier county, Virginia, a tract of land containing from 550 to 600 acres, of which John T. Mason died seized and possessed, and which descended from him to his heirs, of whom one of them now owns an undivided moiety. It is situated to the same of whom one of them now owns an undivided moiety. It is situated in the county aforesaid, about four miles from the town of Warrenton, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood, on the public road from Warrenton to Brentoville and Dumfries, and adjoins the lands of John Porter, Wm. W. Wallace, J. Horner, Walter Smith, Robert Tompkins, and Mrs. Chichester. It is competently supplied with timber and wood, for which there is a great demand in the neighborhood and in. Warrenton. It has been hereafone recleated that found in Warrenton. It has been heretofore neglected, but is canable of improvement, and well adapted to pasturage and meadow. There are a small house and some fruit trees on it. The sale will present a good opportunity Cr a profitable investment of

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash at the time of the sale; the residue will be divided into three equal instalments, payable in one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, and bonds with good security and a deed of trust on the land for them will be re-

quired.
The owners of the land are disposed to sell it at private JUHN T, MASON,

may 9—cotdep

Attoracy, &co.

passing a solemn act extending her jurisdiction over Santa Formed a considerable persons of New Mexico, and yet suffering Gen. Price to cut up such shines. It is time these things should have an end."

NAVAL.—The United States aloop-of-war Portamouth, Commander John B. Montagomen, arrived at Boston on Friday from the Pacific Ocean, last from Velpaniso February 23.

The ship-of-the-line Ohio, Commander W. V. Tancon, the flag-ship of Commodore Jones, the sloop-of-war Preble, Commander Shines, and the storeship Eric, Commander Watton, were at Callao February 15. The first two for Mazatlan in two days, the last for the United States soon.

The Portsmouth brings home the mail from Oregon to No. one or more of the newspapers published in the city of Balti-more and in the cities of Washington and New Orleans.

CHARLES HOWARD, O True copy taken from the original,
Test:
D. M. PERINE,
may 9—lawSw
Register of Wills for Baltimore county.

DOARDING.—Members of Congress and their families wishing board can be pleasantly accommodated at Mrs. CARTER'S, Capitol Hill, near the north gate of the Capitol, Dowson's Row, No. 1. TAKE NOTICE.—ROBERT KEYWORTH has this

day received a lot of English gold and silver patent lever Watches, among them some of the best in America, and other qualities as low as \$40 each in gold cases, with a great variety of Geneva and French Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, and Jewelry in abundance. This stock has proved too extensive for the Washington market, and he has determined to sell it off at lower prices than any other etablishment, for cash only. Those in want of such articles are respectfully invited to call and ourchase at his store between 9th and 10th streets. Penns and purchase at his store between 9th and 10th streets, Penn-

MRS. CLAVADETSCHER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity that she has received a large assorment of Goods, consist-

Materials for Dresses of various kinds Also, Shawls and Scarls, French wash Capes, Collars Inside Handkerchiefs, half-mourning Collars and Cuffs Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread Gloves Cravats, handsome Fans

A large assortment of Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons

Do do Soaps, Pomades, and Perfumery

Do do Hair, consisting of Wigs, Half Wigs, Do do Hair, consisting of Wigs, Half Wigs, Braids, long and short, a la Greig, and Curls. With a large assortment of small articles, too numerous to name, all of which will be sold on moderate terms for each. may 9-dlw

G. RUSSELL & CO. have received, in addition to their former stock of well-selected Hardward and Variety, Goods, per schooner Fairfax, direct from New York, another lot of ther lot of— Cake Boxes, Knife Washers Fancy Trunk, Travelling, Market, and Work Baskets

Velocipedes and Propellers, with and without heads Besides numberless other articles usually looked for and not

may 9-TuTh&Sat2wif Sales This Day.

always found in variety stores, at prices to suit the times. Store on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel-

THREE HANDSOME TWO-STORY FRAME: Houses and Lots, and Carpenter's Shop and Lot at Auction.—On Tuesday, the 9th instant, I shall sell on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M., three hand one and well built two-story frame houses and lots, and carpenter's shop and lot, situate on north I, between 6th and 7th streets west, being square No. 452. The slove described property is handsomely located in a good neighborhood and rapidly improving part of the city; the houses are nearly new, and conveniently are propered.

ranged.
Terms: One-third cash; the balance in 6, 13, 18, 24, and 30 months, for notes bearing interest; a fixed given and a deed. f trust taken. [Balt. Sun] A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

TOUSEHOLD, PARLUR, and CHAMBERFUR—
INTURE AT AUCTION—On Tuesday, the 9th instant, I shall still, at the residence of a lady on I street, batween 18th and 19th streets, (the flag will designate the Louse) at 10 o'dlock A. M., an excellent lot of Parlor and Chamber Engalisms. I Assumerate in Parlor

rollock A. M., an excellent lot of Parlor and Chamber In o'allock A. M., an excellent lot of Parlor and Chamber In continue. I denumerate in part—
Fine stuffed-seat rosewood Chairs of Fine swenty-one-day rosewood Clock, in good order Mahogany hair seat Sofa and glust coveres Rocking Chair Do Dining and marble-top Centre Tables
Very fine Mantel Varys, Shades, and Slowers
Bolar, hall, and other Lamps
Cane-seat and other Lamps
Cane-seat and other Chairs, Washstands, &c.
Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Venetian Bliods
Feather Beds, Bedding, and Mattress
Three-ply and other Carpets
With many other satisfactor of the season of the sea

cofficient and pinety days, for notes entisiectorily

islactorily endorsed A. GREEN.

Logan's Plantation, Habersham county, Georgias ..

Tasa'i . 15 bee some April 24, 118481 During my stay at Dahlonega I heard a good deal said about a hative wonder, called "Track Rock!" which was reported to be some thirty miles off, on the northwestern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains. On revolving the information in my mind, I concluded that this rock was identical with one which had been mentioned to me by Professor James Jackson, of the University of Georgia, and I also remembered that the Professor had shown me a specimen of the rock he alluded to, which contained the imprint or impression of a human foot. My curiosity was of course excited, and I resolved to visit the natural, or artificial wonder. I made the pilgrimage on foot, and what I saw and beard of peculiar interest on the occasion the reader: will find recorded in the present letter.

In accompashing the trip to "Track Rock" and back againto this place I was two days. On the day I walked only twenty miles, having tarried occasionally to take a pencil sketch or hear the birds, as they actually filled the air with melody. My course lay over a very uneven country, which was entirely uncultivated, excepting some half dozon quiet vales, which presented a cheerful appearance. The woods were generally composed of ouls and chestnut, and destitute to a considerable extent of undergrowth; the soil was composed of clay and sand, and apparently fertile; and clear sparkling brooks intersected the country, and were the first that I had seen in Georgia. I had a number of extensive mountain views, which were more beautiful than imposing and among the birds that attracted my attention were the reil bird, mocking hird, quail, lark, poke, wookpecker, jay, king bird, crow, blue bird, and dove, together with a large black bird, having a red head, (apparently of the woodpocker genus,) and another smaller bird, whose back was of a rich black, breast a bright brown, with an occasional white feather in its wing, which I fancied to be a species of robbin. Since these were my companions, it may be readily imagined that " pleasantly the liours of Thalaba went by.'

I spent the night at a place called "Tesantee Gap," in the cabiff of a poor farmer, where I was most hospitably entertained. My host had a family of nine sons and three daughters, not one of whom had ever been out (the wilderness region of Georgia. Though the father was a very intelligent man by nature, he told me that he had received no education, and could hardly read a chapter in the Bible. He informed me, too, that his children were but little better informed, and seemed deeply to regret his inability to give them the schooling which he felt they needed. "I have always desired," said he, 44 that I could live on some public road, so that my girls might occasionally see a civilized man, since it is fated that they will never meet with them in society." I felt sorry for the worthy man, and endeavored to direct his attention from himself to the surrounding country. He told me the mountains were susceptible of cultivation even to their summits, and that the principal productions of his farm were corn. wheat, rye, and potatoes; also, that the country abounded is gome, such as deer, turkeys, and bears, and an occasional panther. Some of the mountains, he said, were covered with hickory and a peculiar kind of oak, and that on said mountains gray equirrels were very abundant. The streams, he informed me, were well supplied with large minnows, by which I afterwards ascertained he meant the brook trout. While conversing with my old friend, an hour or so before

subset, we were startled by the having of his hounds, and on looking up the narrow road running by his home we saw a fine-looking doe coming towards us on the run. In its terror the poor creature made a sudden turn, and, scaling a garden fence, was overtaken by the dogs on a spot near which the wife of my host was planting seeds, when she immediately coized a bean-pole, and by a sinule blow deprived the doe of life. In a very few moments her husband was on the ground, and, having put his knife to the throat of the animal, the rain re-entered their dwelling, so if nothing had happened out of the common order of events. This was the first deer casion to compliment the dogs of my old friend, he said that one of them was a " powerful runner; for he had known him to follow a deer for three days and three nights." Having in view my future rambles among the mountaine, I questioned my companion about the snakes of this region, and, after remarking that they were "very plenty," he continued as fol lows: "But of all the snake stories you ever heard tell of. I do not believe you ever heard of a snake fight. I saw one, Monday was a week, between a black-racer and a rattlesnake. It was in the road, about a mile from here, and when I saw them the racer had the other by the back of the head, and was coiling his body all around him, as if to squeeze him to

death. The scuille was pretty nevere, but the racer soon killed the fellow with rattles, and I killed the racer. It was a queet scrape, and I reckon you do not often see the like in your country." I should have obtained some more mites of information from

my boat had not a broken tooth commenced aching and hurried me off to bed. - I left the habitation of my mountain friend immediately

after breakfast the following morning, and "ne'er repassed that heary threshold more."

On the following day I passed through the Blue Ridge, and vicifed the Mecca of my pilgrimage, and was-disappointed. I was piloted to it by a neighboring mountaineer, who re -marked, "This is Track Rock, and it's no great shakes after all." I found it occupying an unobtrusive place by the road side. It is of an irregular form and quite smooth, rises gradually from the ground to the height of perhaps three feet, and is about twenty feet long by the most liberal measurement. It is evidently covered with a great variety of tracks, including those of men, bears or dogs, and turkeys, together with in distinct impressions of a man's hand. Some of the impressions are half an inch thick, while many of them appear to be almost entirely effeced. The rock seemed to be a species of slate-colored soapstone. The conclusion to which I have arrived, after careful examination, is as follows? This rock is located on what was once an Indian trail, and, having been used by the Cherokees as a resting place, it was probably their own ingenuity which conceived and executed the characters which now puzzle the philosophy of many men. The scenery about Track Rock is not remarkable for its grandeur, though you can hardly turn the eye in unyidirection williout beholding an diffreeable mountain landscape: In retarning through Tesanted Gap and the valley below, I met with no adventure: worth recording, and will therefore conclude my present epistle with a paragraph concerning the plantation where I am now tarrying.

The proprietor is an attelligent and worthy gentleman, who

is replifed to be the nibbob of this region. Ho acquired a por-tion of his wealth by digging gold, but is now chiefly devoting limself to ogriculture. He complains of the little advence ment which the people of Northern Georgia are making in the arts of husbandry, and thinks that it would be much bette for the State if the people could be persuaded to follow the plough, instead of wasting their time and money in searching. for gold, which metal, he seems to Ylink, is nearly exhausted in this section of country. Among the cutions things which I have seen under his apofits a small but choice collection o minerals, fossil femains, and Indian relies, belonging to his eldest son, ; Among the latter may be mentioned a heavy stone pipe, made in imitation of a duck, which was found in Macon county, North Carolina, fifteen feet below the surface and also a small cup, similar to a crucible, and made of an unning feet below the surface, and directly under a large tree. But the mail boy's horn is blowing and I must closed.

The Fireworks Manufactory of C. Wantanes, at Cincin nati, exploded on the 28th ultimo, causing the death of two persons who were at work in the establishment. The proprictor was absent at the lime. The explosion was occasion of by the steel instruments with which the workmen were ramining down a rocket striking f. 2. The north wall of the second and third stories, and part of the roof were blown out.

Connexion of the Stonington and Providence, Rail bads The new branch road connecting the Stonington and Providence railroads being completed, the care have commenced running between Stonington and Boston without change or interruption, thus doing away with the delay formerly conce-quent upon crossing by the farry at Providence.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. I the Work of the State of New Works Max 81 1848. I was attracted to the meeting of the Historical Society last evening by the announcement that Mr. Raxatonn, a member, was to read a paper on Hillhouse's proposition to amend the

Constitution of the United States, with sundry original unnullished letters on the same subject written by Mr. MADIgon, Chief Justice Marisulaux, and others: Mr. Hincubusus Senator from Connecticut, submitted his proposition to the Senate on the 12th of April, 1808, The changes which be proposed to make were in substance the following 1 1. To shorten the term of the Representatives in Congress from two: vears to one, and of the Senator from six to three. 2. That he Piesident should be selected, by lot, from the Senators: should hold the office but for one year; and receive a salary. of fifteen thousand dollars. 3. To abolish the office of Vice President; and 4. To limit the Presidential power of appointment and removal of public officers. The details of Mr. Hillhouse's plan may be seen on reference to his explanatory remarks published at the time. At a later period of his life Mr. Hittinousz eptered into a correspondence with some of the most distinguished statesmen of the country on the subject of his proposed alteration of the Constitution; and from among the answers received by him letters from Mr. Manison, Judge the list of places of interments, we see where the poor emi-MARSHALL, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Chancellor KENT were

LETTER OF MR. MADISON.

owing is the

Monnetier, May 17, 1830, DEAR!SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th instant, with the pamphlet containing the proposed amendments of the

Whatever pleasure might be felt in a fuller compliance with eached and of the control of other engagements for not venturing on more than the few observations suggested by a perusal of what you have submitted to the public.

I readily acknowledge the ingenuity which devised the plan you recommend, and the strength of reasoning with which vou support it. I cannot, however, but regard it as liable to 1 The first that occurs is, that the large States would not

pointment of the Chief Magistrate for a mode placing the largest and smallest States on a perfect equality in that cardinal transaction. New York has in it even now more than thirteen times the weight of several of the States; and other States, according to their magnitudes, would decide on the change with correspondent calculations and feelings. The difficulty of reconciling the larger States to the equality in the of his first brilliant and successful battle in the Mexican war. Senate is known to have been the most threatening that was encountered in framing the Constitution. It is known also on the 10th instant, with the novelty that its day of publicathat the powers committed to that body, comprehending as they do legislative, executive, and judicial functions, were ed every week within twelve hours after the arrival of the among the mest serious objections with many to the adoption of the Constitution.

2. As the President elect would generally be without any previous evidence of national confidence, and have been in responsible relations only to a particular State, there might be danger of State partialities, and a certainty of injurious suspicions of them. 3. Considering the ordinary composition of the Senate, and

the number out of which a single one was to be taken by pure chance, it must often happen that the winner of the prize would want some of the qualities necessary to command the respect of the nation, and possibly be marked with some of an opposite tendency. On a review of the composition of that body through the successive periods of its existence, (antécedent to the present, which may be an exception,) how often will names present themselves which would be seen with mortified feelings at the head of the nation. It might happen, it is true, that, in the choice of Senators, an eventual elevation to that important toust might produce more circumspection in the State Legislatures. But so remote a contingency could not be expected to have any great inflaence; besides that, there might be States not furnishing at the time characters which would satisfy the pride or inspire the confidence of the States and of the People.

4. A President not appointed by the nation, and without not afford the advantage expected from the qualified negative on the acts of the Legislative branch of the Government. He might either shrink from the delicacy of such an interposition, or it might be overruled with too little hesitation by the body checked in its career.

5. In the vicissitudes of party, adverse views and feelings will exist between the Senate and President. Under the amendments proposed a spirit of opposition in the former to the latter would probably be more frequent than heretofore. In | ing, and very honest consultation, decide that the witness may such a state of things, how apt might the Senate be to embarrass the President, in refusing to concur in the removal of an obnoximu officer: how prone would be a refractory officer, system or rule has governed this Court in their decisions, but having powerful friends in the Senate, to take shelter under that authority, and bid defiance to the President; and, with such discord and anarchy in the Executive department, how impaired would be the security for a due execution of the

6. On the supposition that the above objection would be overbalanced by the advantage of reducing the power and the patronage now attached to the Presidential office, it has geneally been admitted that the heads of Departments at least, who are at once the associates and organs of the Chief Magistrate, ought to be well disposed towards him, and not independent of him. What would be the situation of the Preident, and what might be the effect on the Executive business, if those immediately around him and indaily consultation pondence, to the military bureaus, written at a time when it was impossible to forward regular official communications from their views, be fastened upon him by a Senate disposed to ake sides with them? The harmony so expedient between the President and heads of Departments, and among the latter themselves, has been too liable to interruption under an organization apparently so well providing against it.

I am aware that some of these objections might be mitigat ed, if not removed; but not, I suspect, in a degree to render the proposed modification of the Executive department an eligible substitute for the one existing. At the same time I am duly sensible of the evils incident to the existing one, and that a solid improvement of it is a desideratum that ought to be velcomed by all enlightened patriots,

In the mean time I cannot feel fall the alarm you express a the prospect for the future, as reflected from the mirror of the past. It will be a rare case that the Presidential contest will not issue in a choice that will not discredit the station, and not be acquiesced in by the unsuccessful party, foreseeing, as t must do, the appeal to be again made, at no very distant day, to the will of the hallon. As long as the country shall be exempt from a miliury force, powerful in itself and combined with a powerful faction, liberty and peace will find sale guards in the elective resource and the spirit of the people The dangers which threaten our political system, least remote,

are perhaps of other serts and from other sources. I will only add to these remarks, what is indeed sufficiently vident, that they are too hasty and too crude for any other than is private, and that an indulgent, eyo, no. Minis it is de la la James Madison

Hon. JAMES HILLHOUSE:

Hon. S. W. Downs.—Senator Downe, arrived at New Orleans or the 25th ultimo from Washington. Wy regret to learn from the Courier that he was summoned home by the ntelligence of the death of an only child, and the dangerous Urless of his wife, and grant out if a rand little

It gives us some satisfaction to state, as a fixed fact, that Nearly two years ago it gave you great satisfaction to sigh 18," a fixed fact" that Sante Anna hail gone into Mexico. and now it gives you "some satisfaction to slate as a fixed fact" that he has gone out of it. Mr. Polk "fixed" the form or fact, and Gon. Scott "fixed" the latter - Louisville Jour The town of Thor. Ili New York, suffered a severe calami-

ty during Monday night, by the loss of some thirty buildings and a large amount of other property by lire. Among the buildings consumed was the City Hotel, the Military Hall, a fine large brick building belonging to J. T. McCoun, and Many stores, dwellings, acc., also, several stables, with twenworthlity horsel. Loss stated at \$150,000 and of a

In Mobile, on the 26th ultimo, an old man named Ellaha, salmer was shot dead user Mr. Wragg a residence, on the Jovernment, sweet road, IThe person who fired the gun was oncealed in the woods. Palmer died instantaneously. He was a respectable citizen, well known to thany of the older in-habitants, and when killed was going home from his daily labor. "NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE: New York, May 4, 1848.

Deaths in New York in 1848, - The annual report of the City Inspectors usually precents a voluminous statement of the number of deaths in the city for the year, the classes and conditions of the deceased, the diseases of which they and, and various other, matters, connected with the health of the city. By the report for the past year, which has just been publish ed, it appears that the whole number of deaths was 15,788, being an increase beyond the previous year of 4,425. Nearly one-half of this increase was by fever, and principally ship fever. More than one fourth of the whole deaths, viz. 4.116. were infants under one year of age. Nearly one-half, or 7, 373 were under five years of age. Between the ages of five and twenty years there were but about one-third as many deaths s between the ages of twenty and forty. Only 389 reached the allotted age of man, three score and three were were between ninety and a hundred, and three were more Thirty-five than a hundred years old : 10,376 of the deco tives of the United States. Natives of Ireland 3,813, an in prease of two thousand over the deaths in the preceding year of the natives of Ireland. The increase in this particular must be mainly attributed to stip fever. ... id if we glance at grants rest at last. In 1846 were were buried in Potter's roduced and read before the Society last evening, The fol- field 1,680; and in 1847 the number was 3,682, an increase

again of two thousand over the preceding year. Arrival of Immigrants, - We can hardly tell yet what el fect the present remarkable condition of Europe is going to have upon emigration to this country, The indication at the present moment seems to be that it will check it. The first Constitution of the United States, on which you request my, four months of the year, from January I to May 1, the arrivals have been about the same that they were in the same months last year, viz. a little over thirty-one thousand. But your request, I must avail myself of the pleas of the age I have during the month of April there has been a falling off of nearly five thousand as compare I with April of last year. At the ommencement of the year it looked as though emigration to this country was to be greatly increased over the very large amount of last year. In January, 1847, the emigrants who arrived at this port were 4,227; in January of the present year the number was 7,395. In February last year 3,360 in February this year 3,495. March last year 7,095; March this year 4,392. April last year 21,412; April this year exchange the proportional agency they now have in the ap- 15,927. Showing a regular decrease, as compared with last year, since the first of January.

Next Monday will be a stirring day in New York. as the Germans in the city and vicinity are preparing for a grand demonstration on that day in honor of the progress of liberty in their Fatherland. And the friends of General Taxton are preparing for a celebration on the same day of the anniversary A new French paper is announced to make its appearance

tion is to be regulated by steam. It is said it will be publishsteamers from Europe. Its name is to be Les Deux Mondes, (the Two Worlds.)

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

In a late letter from the city of Mexico the corespondent of the New Orleans Delta holds the subjoined language in reference to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. PILLOW:

"You have no doubt read the proceedings with a great degree of interest; if you have not, I hope you will. The proceedings of the Court are well worth the study and attention of all military and civil lawyers. The decisions of the Court emind me of the story of a raw recruit, whom the drill sergeant could not make recollect his right hand from his left. In order to strengthen the memory of the recruit the sergeant blacked one hand, and told him that was his right hand; then taking hold of both hands, and turning them one over another in quick succession, asked the recruit which was his right hand. 'Why,' replied the fellow, 'you have mixed them upso that I cannot tell t'other from which.' So it is with the Court; they have got the decisions so mixed up that I do not believe they or any one else can tell what has been the rule carried out any two days in succession, unless it is that Gen. Scorr is always wrong, and the defence always right, let the question be what it may. If precedent were law, the decisions of this Court would support an attorney in argument on any side of any question whatever. One day Gen. Scott complains of the course of proceeding of one of his antagonists, and the In the course of a fews a complaint is made that fign, Scott has done what the Court had said they could not control, and then the Court decides that it is 'indeficate and highly improper.' Put h peg there, and cave the mark! Gen. Pillow nike witness for his opinions, or the reasons for belief in a certain matter; the Court at once decides he must state them. In five minutes after Gen. Scott asks the witness what were his opinions in reference to another matter : objections are made, the Court is cleared, and, after some forty minutes' wise, know state the facts which led him to conclusions or opinions, but he must not state what those opinions were. And so it has been from first to last. I have endeavored to find out what without effect; and I am sorry to say that I look upon it as an anomaly in military jurisprudence.

" However, the evidence and documents brought out in the course of the trial show most conclusively the determined and deliberate effort on the part of the Administration to overthrow and break down Géneral Scott—to consign to infamy and disgrace the warrior chief who has accomplished the most wonderful achievements recorded on the pages of American history, and who has done all this with the prejudices and influences of the Government at home against him, and the politi-cal aspirants in his own camp playing second fiddle to them. The private bureaus and the colfidential correspondence of the Departments at Washington have been ransacked, and every paper that could be brought to bear, directly or indirectly, on the questions at issue have been copied and sent to the defence, in hopes to influence the decisions ; private correshere, have been published in the Union, and the lettern with the names of the officers, sent to the defence, in hopes that i would prove that persons belonging to Gen. Scott's general or personal staff had written letters for publication, or that it was the practice of officers to write letters in order that they

would find their way into the public prints. But the Administration have made a great mistake. Wifer they aimed at the object of their destruction, they solected gun with too small a caliber."

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Georgetown, Kentuckt. UBJECT to the inspection of a Hoard of Viviters appointed by the Executive, the Adjutant General being (ex-official) President of the Board.

FACULTY,

Incorporated with all the powers, privileges, and rights in con-Jerring literary degrees and honors, and granting diplomas, which are exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any Collège in the United States:

T. F. JOHNSON, A.M., General Superintendent.

W. F. HOPKINS, A.M. Jaint Sufferintendent, and Profes W. A. FORBES, A.M. Professor of Mathematics and Ci

J. J. WYCHE, A.M. Professor of Mathematics and CiJ. J. WYCHE, A.M. Professor of Ancient and Modern
R. H. FORRESTER, Esq. Professor of Law, Moral Science,
J. G. BLAINE, A. B. J. J. J. Tupp. J. J. R. SWIFT, A.M. Principal of Preparatory Dep't.
J. R. SWIFT, A.M. Principal of Preparatory Dep't.
W. W. GAUNT, Esq. Assistant.
This institution will be completely a property of the preparatory of t

This institution will be especially preserved from the control or domination of any particular sect or party, either in religion or polities.
The first year has closed with 186 students. The Academic

Mr. Hopered at West Point, and received from Yale College the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Fornis's graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, and has been a Professor of Mathematics for the last five years, (two years at the Virginia Military Institute, and has been a Professor of Mathematics for the last five years, (two years at the Virginia Military Institute, Mr. Weens graduated at the University of North Carolina, where he was retained as Tutorimitifelected Professor of Languages in Jefferson College, Mississippi. He has actioned in this resolution to the American Minister at, Paris, with institutions professor College, Mississippi. He has actioned a structions to present it to the French Government.

Mr. Fornisson College, Mississippi. He has actioned a structions to present it to the French Government.

Mr. Fornisson College, Mississippi. He has actioned a structions to present it to the French Government.

Approved, April 13, 1848.

Approved April 14, 1848.

Approved April 14, 1848.

eaching ten years with distinguished ability and success.

Mr. Gaung has taught seven years in the City School of

Joxington.
TERMS: Tuition is \$30 to \$40 per year in advance.
Boarding is \$80 in the country or \$100 in town per year every thing furnished.
The Cades wear a uniform of blue cloth, at \$3.50 yer yard. They are six hours a day in school, and two hours on drill, in morolis, Alabams.

of Laddier of the out Office Alan

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Federal Directory of the Swiss Confederation was concluded and signed at the city of Washington, by their respective Plenipotentias ries, on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand peing in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and the 'ederal' Directory of the Swiss Confederation, animated by the desire to secure and extend, by an amicable Convention, the relations happily existing between the two countries, have. to this effect, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America. James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States; and the Federal Directory of the Swiss Confederation, A. C. Cazenove, Swiss Consul at Alexandria: who, after the exchange of their full powers; found in good and due form, have agreed upon signed the following articles:

Art, 1. The citizens of each one of the high contracting arties shall have power to dispose of their personal property. within the jurisdiction of the other, either by testame nation, or ab, intestato, or in any other manner, and their heirs, being citizens of the other party, shall inherit all such personal estates, whether by testament, or ab intestato, and they may take possession of the same, either personally or by attorney, and dispose of them as they may think proper, payng to the respective Governments no other charges the o which the inhabitants of the country in which he said pro perty shall be found would be liable in a similar case; and, in ence of such heir or heirs, the same care shall be taken of the property that would be taken, in the like case, for the preservation of the property of a citizen of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same; and in case any disbute should arise between claimants to the same succession, as to the property thereof, the question shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country in which the property is situated.

Art. 2. If, by the death of a person owning real property in

the territory of one of the high contracting parties, such proparty should descend, either by the laws of the country, or by testamentary disposition, to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to retain the actual possession of such property, a term of not less than three years shall be allowed to him to dispose of such property, and to collect and withdraw the proceeds thereof, without paying to the Government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which such real property next be situated.

Art. 3. The present convention shall be in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after the Government of the United States, on the one part, or that of the Swiss Confederation on the other, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall

be exchanged at Washington, within twelve months after its date, or sconer, if possible. In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed

Done at Washington, this eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1847, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first. JAMES BUCHANAN,

ANT. CHS. CAZENOVE, [L. s.] And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Washington, on the third day of

May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and Ant. Chs. Cazenove, Swics consul at Alexandria, on the part of their respective Governments: Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said

convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the real of the United States to be affixed.

Dono at the city of Washington this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. s.] forty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ceventy-second.

JAMES K. POLK. By the Passident : JAMES BUCKABAN, Secretary of State.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. ASSED AT THE PIRST SESSION THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Public-No. 23.] AN ACT to change the location of certain light-houses and

buoys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and ditected to change the location of the following named lighthouses, directed to be built by the act of the last session, to wit: From Telles point, on the Hudson river, to Tarrytown Point, on said river; from Galveston island to Bolivar Point; from Long Island, in Savannah river, to the knoll connected with Cockspur Island, in the said river; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to substitute a dumb beacon. instead of a lighthouse, if he shall deem it best for the public interest. from Santée river to the outer point of Bull's sland, at the entrance of Bull's bay; and that the buoy authorized by the said act to be placed at the entrance of Bull's bay shall be placed at such point as the Collector at the port of Charleston, South Carolina, shall direct. ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. G. M. DALLAS. Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, April 8, 1848. JAMES K. POLK. [Public-No. 24.]

AN ACT relating to the collection district of New Orleans. and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the city of Lafavette, in

the State of Louisiand, shall be added to and included in the port of entry of New Orleans; and that the office of Surveyor for the city of Lafayette be and is hereby abolished. Approved, April 14, 1848.

[Public-No. 25.] AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register to the brig

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there he issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register for the brig Palmette, formerly a vessel called the Roger Bontemps, but now owned by Moses D. Hyams, S. B. Barnard, James Vidal, and A. H. Abraham, of the State of South Carolina, and which said vessel, ham, of the State of South Carolina; and which said vessel, having been condemned at Charleston, in said State, in consequence of injuries sustained at sea, was purchased by them; and which they have repaired and refitted for sea again! Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of huilding vessel of the same tonnage in the United States. Approved, April 19, 1848.

The first year has closed with 186 students. The Academic year will hereafter, commence on the 1st of September and close on the 4th of July with a public examination.

The Superlitendent twice lief the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Georgetown College; subsequently, trican to the French people.

RESOLUTION endering the congravilations of the Amelian to the French people.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of glate Institute noticed Below.

Mr. Hopkins was for eight years Professor of Natural in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of France

A bility, talents, and experience is wanted to the criake the management and instruction of a Boarding School for Young Ladies, advantageously situated, in Baltimore county, Maryland. For particulars apply personally, or by letter, postpaid, to

1. Professor FORD,

25 90—Saw2w

Pikesville, Maryland.

BAW PARTNERSHIP.

LYON & PRINCE. several Courts of the counties of Marengo, Sumter, and Greene, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Office at Des

HYPROPHONA.

MESSAG Entrong: The alarming increase of hydrophobia in various sections of the country (if we are to believe the newspaper accounts) being the subject of conversation in a small family circle a few evenings ago, a lady present observed that some twenty years since there was a quack doctor in Pennsylvania who was motorious for his successful treatment of that horrible maledy by means of a decoction of certain aight hundred and forty-seven; which Convention, herbs known only to himself; and so highly was his success ful treatment esteemed by regular physicians that a number of the liberal minded of the faculty made up a handsome purse of money to induce him to disclose the secret of his treatmen for the benefit of humanity. But such was the despicable avarice of the knowledge of such a money-making secret in the breast of heartless stupidity that their offer was unavailing,

FOR THE NATIONAL ANTREDIGENOUS

and the secret is said to have been buried with its possesso The day ensuing the conversation alluded to chancing to make reference, for a different purpose, to a volume reglected for many years, my eye rested on the subjoined article, which cannot refrain from offering to your widely-diffused columns at a season of no little excitement as respects the direful disease of which it treats.

As the account shows that Dr. Marochetti saw at one time as many as fourteen, and at another twenty- x, cases of cani as madness cured by the method of treatment pursued in the Ukraine, it -urely would seem worthy of experiment, when occasion should demand, by any physician to whom it may be new, and not having a preferable method of his own to

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1848.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA. [From the Imperial Magazine, London, 1822.] There has been received, from a gentleman at Berlin, the

ollowing important statement of the mode of cure practised in the Ukraine for the bite of a mad dog. It is translated from the Berlin State Gazette (No. 20) of the 14th of February, 1822, and certainly seems entitled to the fullest consideration of all medical practitioners: When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the hospital at Mos-

cow, was in the Ukraine in 1813, in one day fifteen persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies a deputation of several old men made is appearance to request him to allow a peasant to treat them—a man who for some years past enjoyed great reputation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of whose ccess Mr. Marochetti had already heard much. He conented to their request under these conditions: first, that he Mr. Marachetti, should be present at every thing done by the easant; secondly, in order that he might be fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he, Mr. Marochetti, should select

one of the patients, who should only be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl of six years old was chosen for this purpose. The pensant gave to his fourteen patients a strong decoc-

"Summit and Fl. Genista Lute Tinctoria," about pound and a half daily, and examined twice a day under the tongues, where, as he stated, small knots containing the voison of the madness must form themselves. As soon as these small knots r tually appeared, and which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened and cauterized with a red hot needle after which the patient gargled with a decoction of the "Genista" The result of this treatment was that all the fourteen (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual methods, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissi as cured were seen three years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti and they were all sound and well.

Five years after this circumstance (in 1818) Mr. Maroche had a new opportunity in Podolio of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of twenty-si: persons who had there been bitten by a mad dog was confided to him; nine were men, eleven woman, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the "Genista," and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result: five men, all the women, and three children had the small knots already men tioned; those bitten worst on the third day, others on the fifth eeventh, and ninth, and one woman, who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg only, on the twenty-first day. The other seven also, who showed no small knots, drank the "Decocuum Genista" six weeks, and all the patients were

In consequence of these observations, Mr. Marochetti b lieves that the hydrophobic poison, after remaining a short time in the wound, fixes itself for a certain time under the tongue at the openings of the ducts of the glandul, submaxeller, these small knots in which one may feel with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is that hydrophobic poleon. The usual time of their appearance seems to be between the third and the ninth day after the bite, and if they are not opened within the first twenty-four hours after their formation the poison is reabsorbed into the body, and the patient is lost beyond the power of cure. For this reason Mr. Marochetti recommenda hat such patients should be immediately examined under the tongue, which should be for six weeks, during which time they should take daily one and a half pound of the "Decoct. Genists," (or four times a day the powder, one drachin pe dose.) If the knots do not appear in this time no madness i to be apprehended; but as soon as they show themselves the ahould 🗀 be opened with a lancet and then cauterized, and the patient should gargle assiduously with the above-mentioned ecoction.

We hasten to communicate to our readers this important discovery (which we borrow from the Peterchargh Miscellaneous Treatise in the Realm of Medical Science for 1821,) which certainly deserves the fall attention of medical procitioners, and which, if confirmed by experience, may have the most beneficial results .- Ipswich Journal.

NOTE.

GENISTA. Broom. (French, Legenet: German, Der Ginster.)
DIADEPHIA decandria, Linneus Leguminose. Lounon deceribes many varieties. He says of it: "The species are shrubs or undershrubs, some of them evergreen, and many with numerous flexible rushlike green twigs like the brooms. They are of easy culture, and free flowerers. G. Tinctoria is common in most parts of Europe, in unimproved pastures on dry gravelly soil. When cows feed on it their milk, and the butter or cheese made from it, are said to be very bitter. or cheese made from it, are said to be very bitter. A bright yellow color may be prepared from the flowers, and for wool that is to be dyed green with word the dyers prefer it to all others. A drachm and a half of the powdered seeds operates as a mild purgative. A decoction of the plant is sometimes diuretic, and therefore has proved serviceable in drophical cases. A salt prepared from the ashes is recommended in the

cases. A sait prepared from the asnes is recommended in the same disorder."

Eaton and Wright, in their "North American Botany," describe it: "Genista Leg. put. asc. ape. (exotic) tinctorea, (dyers' broom,) wood waxen, leaves lanceolats, glabrous, branches terete, striate, erect, unarmed, legumes glabrous." Not being a practical botanist; and having no other references it hand, some one skilled in medical botany may be induced to give a better description of the plant, that cannot fall the inferred refer its admirable virtues expended a leave the carried and the second of the plant. to interest us for its admirable virtues ascribed to it by Dr. Marochetti and others. It will be also interesting to have explained what is meant by "the cummit," where the account says, "the peasant gave to his fourteen patients a strong de-coction of the summit," and 'Fl. genista lute tinctoria about a pound and a half daily, see."

BURLINGTON COLLEGE. THE SUMMER TERM of this institution will begin on the first day of May. Application for admission to the collegiate dourse, or to the preparatory course, may be made to the Rev. J. W. Buants, Burlington, New Jersey. ap 22-d8t&c2t;

WILLIAM DOUGLASS Boonville, Cooper County, Missouries NX business entrusted to him. In this or any of the adjance country will be promptly attended to the series of the seri

John F. Clarke, No. 13, Old Slip, New York. William B. Tyeon, Baltimore, Z. Jacob, Jas. S. Wheat, Wheeling, Charles L. Strong, Cincinnat. mar 4 cosm

TIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away on the 24th or 25th instant, pegro man ALLEN, or ALLEN HOWK.

INS, slave for life, aged about 24 or 25 years, complexion very black, with tolerable large whiskers, height about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches, fine white teeth, very polite when spoken to, well made, and moves remarkably brisk; his clothing not particularly recollected, but I think drab-collected pantaloons and snuff coated very much worn, and there is a scene in jail so that I may get him.

ap 27—14w2w.

JNO. A. PYE.

MORTY DOLLARS REWARD, Ren away from the Tickets \$10—Haives \$5—Quarters \$2 00.

Class No. 25—Wednesday, May 17.

Capturals.

\$30,000—\$12,000—\$8,000, &c.

Tickets \$10—Haives \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Tickets \$10—Haives \$5—

vered to me, or secured in any jail so that I may get them again.

ZACHARIAH BERKY,

Blue Plains, opposite Alexandria.

The Alexandria Gazette will please copy the above for two

PRITTO PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

THE UNDERSIGNED has the pleasure of informing the public that he has taken, this sugamodious and well-artanged Hotel, the first near the bridge, where he is prepared to recommodate his guests in the most agreeable manner. He has renovated the establishment is all respects, and has been particular in procuring new furniture, beds and bet ding, a matter of comfort which the travelling public will readily

Passengers on the railroad will find this house always in the hest condition, the extensive dining-room within a few feet of

o as to afford ample time for a comfortable meal of the bea which he country and city can afford.

Reing once more settled down on the spot of his nativity,
the proprietor will take pride in making his house an agreeale resort for those on business or a casure at one of the most

pantic places in the Union; and he therefore feels a proper gree of confidence in inviting his numerous acquaintan broughout the country to give him a call. Remember the first house near the bridge. ap 18-enim JAMES B. WAGER.

Lands in Hardy County, Virginia, for sale, at

Public Sale, under a Decree.

Public Sale, under a Decree.

P virtue and in pursulance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Changery for the county of Harman dy, and State of Virginia, pronounced on the 22d day of Sare-dy, and State of Virginia, pronounced on the 22d day of Sare-tember, 1844, in the case of Norman Bruce, complainant, against the Potomac and Alleghany Goal and Iron Manufac-turing Company, defendants, I shall offer for sale, at public, sale, to the highest hidder, before the door of the court-house n Moorefield, in the said county of Hardy, on Salurday, the 13th day of May next, (being court day,) at 11,0 clack, I wen-ty Tracts of Land, in said decree mentioned, lying on the Al-leghany Mountain, in Hardy county, and State aforesaid, so

ollows: 1 tract of 400 acres, on the east side of Stony river.

on Elk run. southwest side of Elk ** ... do near Welton Glade. on Difficult creek. 409

...dov..........do 🦠 kn wn as Slate Cabin Tract,

do do near Big Elk Lick, off F. & W. Deakin's lands. known as the Buffalo Tract, whereon Spencer Henrickson now resides. 140 do known as Behdj. Rhy Tract. 400) do Out of these three tracts 200 cres its

excepted, being sold to Wm. Shillingburg. Said three tracts are on Jonnycolte creek, and near the turn-

pike road.

108 a rea excepted, sold to Alexander Smith, by deed 3d February, 1817.

The said last six tracts were land conveyed by F. & W. Deakins to John Templeman, by said Templeman to Bruce, and by Bruce to the defendant in this decrea. 240 do 660 do 740 do defendants in this decree. For a more ; rticular description of these lands persons de-

sirous of purchasing and making inquiries in relation thereto are referred to William Seyrao ar, attorney for plaintiff, or to Joseph MoNemar, my deputy, Moorefield, who are authorized to give any information in relation to said lands that may be required. The greater portion of said lands are valuable for grazing purposes, some of which are improved and under The terms of sale will be as follows: One third of the pur n eighteen months from the day of sale, taking bond with good

security, and retaining the title as further accuracy for the deferred payments, and convoying the premises so sold to the purchaser when the deferred payments shall be paid.

JOHN G. HARNESS,

mar 23—cpts Sheriff of Hardy county, Virginia. ST. MARY'S HALL, Burlington, New Jersey.

HE new term of this listitution, for the education of Young Ladies, will begin on the first of May. Applications for dmission may be made to the Rev. R. J. Germain. To the Holders of the Guarantied Bondy of the

James River and Kanawha Company.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to persons holding the Company's guarantied bonds that from and after the 1st day of May next the Company will take in cuch bonds, if presented by the owners or their attorneys, and issue a new houst for the same agreement amount for the same agreement. bond for the same aggregate amount, to be registered and thereafter transferable only on the books of the Company in person or by attorney, according to "nn act providing for the conversion of the guarantied bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company into a registered stock," passed Februa-

ry 16, 1848.

The interest due on the 1st July next will only be paid on such new bonds. It therefore becomes necessary that the old issue, should be presented by the holders thereof before that date.

C. O. GEBBERDING,

Secretary James River and Kanawha Company.

Richmond, April 24, 1848.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{3}\$ \text{3}\$

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Georgetown, Ky.

[VIII tenth year has elgoed with 120 pupils. The 21st zession will commence on the first Monday of March, under the management of the subscriber, aided by his former experienced Assistants, and will close on the 25th day of the 124s.

This School is not connected with the Military Institute, which is conducted in different buildings, nearly half a mile distant. Original.

Professor Hopkins lectures here to the Senior Class of Young Ladies every day, on a very fine Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus belonging to this school.

Professors Wyche and Swift attend to the classes in Latin,

French, and Mathematics, whilst the Military Exercises, in which they take no part, are going on at the other Institute.
mar 1—w3m T. F. JOHNSON, Principal.

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Office No. 42, Payette street, Baltimore, Md.

OF All schemes examined and approved by the State Commissioners, and the drawing conducted under their personal superintendence.

LOTTERIES FOR MAY.

The schemes for May are rich and brilliant, and the atten-on of adventurers is requested to them. All orders promptly and faithfully attended to.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARKLAND. Class No. 2, To be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday, May 15, 1848.

10 be drawn in Baltimore on Saurday, May 18, 1848.

Bren scheme.

1 prize of....\$15,000 | 1 prize of....\$4,000

1 do....\$15,000 | 1 do....\$000

1 do....\$15,000 | 1 do....\$000

1 do....\$15,000 | 1 do....\$1,627

1 do...\$15,000 | 20 do...\$1,627

1 do...\$15,000 | 20 do...\$1,000

Gerifficates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$140
Do do 25 half do 70
Do do 25 quarter do S5

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND. Class No. 3, To be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday May 20, 1848. Capitalo \$60,000—\$30,000—100 prizes of \$2,500. OBAND AND UNBITALIST SCHEME.

78 Number Lottery-13 Ballots. 1, grand prize of ... \$50,000 | 100 prize of \$2,500 l grand prize of \$50,000 100 prize of \$2,500 1 do \$30,000 20 do \$1,000 1 do \$1,000 20 do \$600 1 do \$500 20 do \$500 1 do \$500 20 do \$500 1 do \$500 20 do \$500 20 do \$500 1 do \$500 20 do \$50 Certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets \$280 00

do of 26 quarter do do of 26 eighth do 70 00 85 00 . Do: 13. Do GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND

CDervisory 8,000 100 do., 175 Tickets \$15—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3.75.

Certificate of package of 22 whole Okets \$150 00

Do do 22 half do 75 00 Do do 22 quarter do 37 50 SUSQUEHÁNNA CANAL LOTTBRIES.

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\$30,000—\$10,000—100 prizes of \$1,000.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Cickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2.60.

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Aldress D. PAIRE & CO. Altraspers, [Subject of the United States will meet with possing attention.]