From the N. O. Picayune, May 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamers Galveston and *Jas. L. Day.*

8 DAYS LATER FROM RIO GRANDE.

The Steamship Galveston arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on the 17th inst. She brings a confirmation of the news brought by the Telgraph. Gen. Taylor has obtained peaceable possessions of Matamoras. The Mexican army left a large amount of ammunition in the city which is of course a valuable acquisition to our army.

The Mexicans destroyed an immense quantity of their ammunition by filling up the wells and throwing other portions into the river.

The steam schr. Cincinnati, Capt. Smith was at Matamoras—the Mary Kingsland at anchor, off the bar, the Monmouth acting as her lighter. The steamer Augusta was aground in the Bay. The Sea and Florida were also engaged as lighters.

On her passage to the seat of war the Galveston was the scene of a terrible murder a man named Robert Mitchell, of the McKelvey Guards, having stabbed one of his comrades named William Malloy. The deceased was burried at sea, Capt. Waddell reading the funeral service. The murderer was immediately put in irons and placed in close custody immediately upon their arrival at Point Isabel.

Gen. Taylor gave most positive orders to his men not to take the slightest article without giving a fair equivalent. The citizens were told by Gen. Taylor, to continue their business operations, but prohibited from selling liquor to any of the army.

Commodore Conner with most of his squadron had left for Pensacola to refit and reinforce before making an attack upon Vera Cruz. He intends taking with him three or four line-of-battle-ships.

General Taylor, immediately after having taken possession of Matamoras, despatched two companies of horse to follow the Mexican army. They accordingly followed them about fifty miles, but never approached nearer than six hours' travel.

The amount of money found in the Mexican army chest after the battle of the 9th was, it is said, $16,000 in gold.

The James L. Day, which sailed on the evening of the 26th, arrived about 9 o'clock, a short time after the Galveston. The only additional item of news she brings is that the Mexican army had retreated to Camargo, about 200 miles from Matamoras, it is supposed for reinforcements. A party of Col. Twigg's Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Capts. May, Arnold and Carr arrived at Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th inst., for the purpose of recruiting their horses.

The Port of Vera Cruz Blockaded—the powers of American Consuls annulled—Americans ordered to the interior of the Country—efforts of the Government to sustain the War, &c.

The barque Thætus, Capt. Merrill, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult, brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult. From the Picayune and Delta of the 31st ult. we make up the following interesting summary of news.

We learn that the U. S. steamship Mississippi arrived off Vera Cruz on the 18th bringing the intelligence of the glorious battles of the 8th and 9th inst., but very wisely the news was only communicated to a few Americans in the city. The port was immediately blockaded by the Mississippi and the Falmouth.

The T. was boarded by the U. S. ship Falmouth and took a letter bag from her. The brig St. Petersburg sailed on the 19th for New York.

Orders had been received by the American citizens, from the city of Mexico, directing them to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst., or retire into the interior. It was expected that our Consul would go on board one of our vessels. On the 19th an American vessel approached the port and was immediately boarded by our officers and forbidden to enter the port. In the night however she succeeded in slipping into port. There were two American vessels in port when the T. left—the bark Louisiana and the brig Hellen McLeod—which had partially discharged their cargoes, but under the order from the Minister General of War and Marine, a translation of which we give below. They would probably be seized. From all we can gather the Government is making the greatest exertions straining every nerve to carry on the war with the utmost vigor and by the most arbitrary measures had replenished the treasury.

The Castle of San Juan de Uloa, as our last accounts state, was in a perfect state of defence, and the officers in command were confident of being able to repel an attack. They will shortly have an opportunity of displaying their skill in gunnery and forming an intimate acquaintance with our naval force. The contractor of supplies for the Mexican squadron had been placed under arrest by the authorities.

The Mexicans were in high glee at the various gasconading despatches received from the camp of Matamoros, which spoke with the utmost enthusiasm of the brilliant condition of their army, and predicted the most magnificent triumphs over the American forces. The capture of Col. Thornton's command was duly paraded in the columns of *El Diario Official* as "a great triumpth of the Mexican arms," and the particulars of the capture of the party who had "entrenched themselves in the *corral*" as they were pleased to term the riding of our dragoons into the farmer's enclosure where they were surrounded by such an overwhelming force; and the names of the officers and men all placed in the columns.

The attack upon Capt. Walker's little command by the Mexicans under Don Rafael Quintero, was spoken of as another glorious triumpth, in which eight Texans were killed and four taken prisoners.—Quintero was the only man *wounded*, says the despatch, and he was shot with a rifle-ball in the left arm. The despatch says nothing about the number of Mexicans *killed* in the action.

On the 20th April, J. J. Schatzel, the American Consul, and other American citizens, protested against their expulsion from Matamoros by General Ampudia, and their having been ordered to proceed to Victoria without time being allowed them settle their own affairs. Arista replied under date of 28th April, that the proceeding was not against the law of nations as alleged by them, and that he could not remedy the decree, but that they may leave the country *via* Thampico, and give directions to their agents respecting their property, which had always been respected.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 2.

Later from Texas.

THE DEAD ALIVE—MURDER OF FOURTEEN AMERICANS BY MEXICANS.

The steamship New York arrived yesterday about 1 o'clock, in thirty hours from Galveston. The only news from the Army which she brings, we find in the Galveston papers communicated by the sloop Tom Jack, Captain Parker, which arrived on Thursday from Corpus Christi. She left Aransas Pass on the 25th ultimo, at which time the steamship Sea had just arrived from point Isabel.

On board the Sea were Lieut. McCleston, supposed to have been killed in Lieut. Walker's scouting party; Lieut. Pomphrey, and Wm. Rogers; W. Cleester, severely wounded and supposed by the Mexicans to be dead. He was subsequently found in the chapparal and taken to Matamoras, where he was well treated, and recovered from his wounds.

From the Galveston News May 29.

The most distressing news is the murder of a party of fifteen Americans, including two women and a child; between Point Isabel and Corpus Christi, by a party of Mexicans, exceeding in cold-blooded cruelty any of the previous atrocities of these savages. It appears that a party of fifteen, of whom Mr. Rogers spoken of above was one, left Corpus Christi for Point Isabel on the 2d or 3d inst. They arrived at the Little Colorado just previous to the battle of the 8th ult., were surprised by a company of Rancheros, and being overpowered by numbers, were induced by *Mexican promises* to surrender as prisoners of war.

No sooner had those blood-thirsty dogs obtained possession of their arms than they stripped and robbed their victims, bound them beyond the power of resistance, and having ravished the women before their faces, cut all their throats, one fiend performing the horrible butchery. Rogers saw his father and brother butchered in this terrible manner before his own turn came, and his own escape was owing to the fact that while the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was accordingly, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where he managed to escape unseen, and swam to the other side of the river.

Thence he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner, sent to the hospital in Matamoras, and after the battle, exchanged. It is stated that a letter was written from Corpus Christi two days before the departure of his company, giving information to the Mexicans of their march, and of the amount of their money.

It was not, we learn, without much reluctance and some threats from an American officer that the Mexican officer consented to exchange Mr. Rogers.

The Galveston Civilian Gazette says that a treaty was concluded at Torrey's trading house on the 18th ult. with such Indian chiefs as were in attendance, including some half dozen of the Camanches, though all that tribe was not represented, and the Wacoes, Keachies, and Towcanies had no representatives present.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, June 2.

By the arrival of Steamer Mary Kingsland from Brazos, which place she left on the 27th ult., eight hours after the Galveston, we are put in possession of the following items of intelligence:

On the 26th a regiment of 600 Texans arrived at Point Isabel; 400 mounted rangers and 200 infantry; from Padre Islands. Amongst the latter is a German company, 80 strong, from Point Lavaca said to be one of the finest looking bodies of men yet seen in camp.

It is confidently stated that Arista is concentrating his forces at Reinosa.

The troops that went by the Mary Kingsland were to march on the 28th for Matamoras, by way of Bocca Chica and Barita.

The U. S. brig Lawrence was the only vessel of war left at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The barque Carl Wilhelm, from Bremen, with one hundred passengers, was wrecked on the 23d of May on the North Breakers, near Galveston Bar. The L. M. Hitchcock and sloop Cutter immediately went to her assistance, the weather being tempestuous in the extreme, but the passengers were not rescued until the next day. A boat going from the L. M. Hitchcock, a night, was swamped in the breakers, and a woman and two children were drowned. The Carl Wilhelm is said to be a total loss with large amounts of property belonging to the emigrants. She left Bremen on the 22d of March.

Important from Mexico.

FIVE DAYS LATER.

News of the Battles of the 8th and 9th of May, received at the city of Mexico—Honor to Arista—Mexico determined to push on the war—Demands on the Churches—Movement of Paredes.

The following is from the Sun Extra, received by Telegraph:

Office of the Picayune,
Tuesday Morning, June, 7th.

5 DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the barque Louisiana, Capt. Williams, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult. five days later than those brought by the Theatis. The Louisiana sailed in company with the Helen McLeod leaving no American vessels in port.

The brig Petersburg for New York, got away on the 20th. The blockade of the port of Vera Cruz commenced on the 20th. Fifteen days were allowed to all neutral vessels in port to load and depart. By order of the Mexican government, the American consul's office was to be closed & all American citizens were to leave by the 26th. On that day the consul expected to go on board the steam frigate Mississippi.

This frigate and the Raritan on the 25th and the sloop found lying off the fort, got off in great haste to prevent being seized. The day they sailed news reached Vera Cruz; that Mazatlan and Leipsic had pronounced in favor of Santa Ana. General Alvarey was still carrying on his hostile preparations in the south part of the department of Mexico.

A report was in circulation that Gen. Paredes intended to leave the city of Mexico, at the head of more troops, to reinforce the army of the north. The animosity existing against the Americans has been violently increased by the news of the two actions of the 8th and 9th. The enormous forced loans which the government had imposed upon the clergy, the latter had declared itself totally unable to meet.

The Metropolitan Church was ordered to furnish a subsidy of $98,000 per month; the Church of Mechican $35,000; of Puebla $40,000; of Gaudilijara $2,000; of Durin o $15,000; and of Oajaca $8,000.—These great sums per month show that the President is determined to prosecute the war with energy. He will never be able to collect such loans.

Senor Gomez of Durias we know here has been arrested by the Governors General. Almonte has made a formal resignation of his mission to France. In regard to Paredes putting himself at the head of the army, Elec Publicana says, it is uncertain whether he will repaid to the Rio Grande or to Vera Cruz; but he will leave the capital as soon as Congress assembles. Full accounts of the disastrous actions of the 8th and 9th had reached the capital, & appeared in the official Journal.

They are more accurate by far than Mexican bulletins generally, and do credit to Arista.

The news was received with profound regret, but with an apparent determination to fight the war out.

Extracts from a Letter from Assistant F. H. Gerdes, U. S. Coast Survey, to Prof S. D. Bache, Superintendent.

COAST SURVEY STATION,
West End Base Dauphin Island,
May 24, 1846.

I have the pleasure to report to you the occurrences of yesterday at this station.

It had been blowing and storming very strongly several days, making any observations from the tripod impossible. Yesterday morning, after sunrise, we discovered a small vessel within a mile from us in the roaring breakers of the bar, and immediately afterwards she disappeared. Searching from the Scaffold with our glasses we discovered a man clinging to some spars or other parts of the wreck, and drifting towards Petit Bois Island. I hastened to make a signal to the surveying schooner Phœnix, anchored off to the north of us, when the quartermaster and five men came on shore in the longboat. My gallant young gentlemen volunteered immediately to try to rescue the person on the wreck, and the crew of the long boat joined them. Mr. Greenwell,* a very experienced manager of a boat, took the helm, Messrs. Walker† and Gilbert‡ the bow oars, and four sailors the rest. With intense anxiety I watched them; they dashed in the surf, and for a long time were hidden entirely by the enormous waves, but by skilful management they succeeded in getting safe through and, at last in rescuing the poor sailor, who by this time was almost senseless. But my horror was indescribable when, during my watching from the scaffold, I saw a second vessel (a fishing sloop) with one man in her coming the same way, flying before the wind, although only a small jib was set. She also broached and upset instantly. The man contrived, after having been washed off twice, to lash himself to the wreck, and to make the most heart rending signs for help. The boat meanwhile returned to shore, and the first sufferer was brought nearly senseless to the camp, rubbed, put in blankets, and taken care of. Then I informed them of the second disaster, and unanimously the brave fellows exclaimed, "Well, we'll try it again." The necesssry implements for baling (the boat was nearly swamped the the first time) were taken in. They started again, and succeeded in getting safe through the surf, reaching the wreck, and releasing the second sufferer. Both men are in camp, and have recovered.

The sloop was the Rambler, of Mobile: the first vessel, a large fishing boat, belonged to a man on Fish river, a husband and father of four children. They went together, and worked usually the larger vessel, but got adrift under Pelican Island, and could not keep free on account of the strong current and gale.

What inferences may be drawn from the above fact—that even fishermen, in the very heart of their place of business, where they have been employed for years, are still unacquainted with the coast?

——*Mr. W. E. Greenwell, of Georgetown, D. C. †Mr. W. S. Walker, of Mississipi. ‡Mr. S. A. Gilbert, of Ohio.

A Good Cow.—The Dover Gazette states that Mr. James R. Moulton, of that town, has a cow that has given nine pounds of milk during fifteen days, than the weight of her body, both having been weighed. We should say that the cow must be very small, or the story very big. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The story is not so big as our contemporary imagines. Twenty-eight quarts of milk have been obtained in a day from a cow, and that in fifteen days, would amount to eight hundred and forty pounds, allowing a pint to the pound, as the old lady did who measured her shot. And eight hundred and forty pounds would make a pretty good sized cow, we should think. *U. S. Gaz.*

GENERALS GAINES AND SCOTT.

The resolution of inquiry which passed the U. S. Senate on Friday is as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any officer of the army, during the past or present year, has called volunteers or militia into the service of the United States without legal authority therefor; and, if so what is the number of said force, how it has been organized, and whether officers of the line or staff have been appointed contrary to law; whether any and what measures have been adopted by the President or the Department of War, or any other authority under his direction, in relation to such officer or the troops so called into service.

Resolved further, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate with any correspondence which may have taken place between the Secretary of War and Major General Scott, of the United States Army, upon the subject of his taking the command of the Army of Occupation on the frontiers of Texas. And with a copy of any letter or letters written by General Scott to General Taylor by the direction or with the knowledge of the Secretary of War. And that the President be requested further to inform the Senate whether any order was at any time given by the President or the Secretary of War to General Scott to proceed to the Rio Grande, or to take command of the army, (and, if so, to communicate a copy of that order;) and whether he has not been daily engaged in the discharge of indispensable duties at Washington, under the direction and by the expressed wishes of the Secretary of War, and how he has been engaged; whether General Scott has not tendered himself to the Department of War as ready and willing to take command of the army to prosecute the War against Mexico, whenever the President should require his service; and whether he has not asked that command as due to him from his rank in the army.

Resolved further, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate with copies of the correspondence between General Edmund P. Gaines and the Government from the 1st of June, 1845, to the present time, on the subject of volunteers or militia ordered to the frontier of Texas.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, the President of the U. States made the following communication to that body on Monday:

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY,

To the Senate of the United States:

I communicate herewith a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting the correspondence called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 5th inst., with *General Edmund P. Gaines* and *General Winfield Scott* of the army of the United States.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying correspondence with *General Gaines*, contain all the information in my possession in relation to calls for "volunteers or militia into the service of the United States" "by any officer of the army," without legal "authority therefor," and of the "measures which have been adopted" "in relation to such officer or troops so called into service."

In addition to the information contained in the report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying correspondence with "Major General Scott of the United States army, upon the subject of his taking the command of the army of occupation on the frontier of Texas"—I state, that on the same day on which I approved and signed the act of the 13th of May, 1846, entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico," I communicated to *General Scott*, through the Secretary of War, and also in a personal interview with that officer, my desire that he should take command of the army on the Rio Grande, and of the volunteer forces, which I informed him, it was my intention forthwith to call out to march to that frontier, to be employed in the prosecution of the war against Mexico. The tender of the command to Gen. Scott was voluntary on my part, and was made without any request or intimation of the subject from him.—It was made in consideration of his rank as commander-in chief of the army. My communications with General Scott assigning him the command were verbal, first through the Secretary of War, and afterwards in person. No written order was deemed to be necessary. General Scott assented to assume the command, and the following day I had another interview with him and the Secretary of War, in relation to the number and apportionment among the several States of the volunteer forces which were to be organized and held in readiness subject to a future call should it become necessary; and other military preparations and movements to be made with a view to the vigorous prosecution of the war. It was distinctly settled and well understood by Gen. Scott, that he was to command the army in the war against Mexico, and so continued to be settled and understood, without any other intention on my part, until the Secretary of war submitted to me the letter of Gen. Scott addressed to him under date of the 21st of May a copy of which is herewith communicated The character of that letter, made it proper in my judgment to change my determination in regard to the command of the army; and the Secretary of War by my direction, in his letter of the 25th of May, 1846, a copy of which is also herewith communicated for the reasons therein assigned, informed Gen. Scott that he was relieved from the command of the army, destined to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he would remain in the discharge of his duties at Washington. The command of the army on the frontier of Mexico has since been assigned to General Taylor with his brevet rank of major-general, recently conferred upon him. JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1846.

Beat this who can—The editors of the Annapolis Republican have received some surprisingly large Strawberries, weighing 10 to the pound! from Mrs. Jefferson Dorsey, of Anne Arundel county.

GEN SCOTT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The result of the whole affair, says the American, is that Gen. Scott will not command the army of invasion in Mexico.

The beginning of this misunderstanding arose from the indefinite, hesitating, undecided manner which seems to mark every act of Mr. Polk's Administration. The intimations from the President that General Scott would be expected to lead the new force were verbal; the General's expositions of the plan of operations which he thought the occasion demanded were verbal also. Gen. Scott was not *ordered* to the command, and until written orders were given his relations to the Executive admitted of free consultation, suggestions and advice. If the commander's views as to the proper plan of the campaign did not meet the approbation of the President, it was the duty of the latter to overrule them and to direct the system of operations himself; obedience was the duty of the military officer.

But everything went on loosely & vaguely. The President did not take upon himself the responsibility of a decisive order; the General felt at liberty to remonstrate. The latter went on with those preliminaries of organization which could be better arranged at Washington than elsewhere, when, in the midst of his labonr, he is surprised by an intimation that impatience is felt at his delay. Delay? Why General Scott had received no orders to proceed to the Rio Grande. He had explained his views to the President, expressed his unwillingness to supercede Taylor unless the enlarged forces were ready to take the field, which would not be the case for some time, while as preparatory to that event many things were to be done to make the movement effectual.

These representations had been listened to; and until the President's determination to the contrary was made known by a definite order to leave head quarters for the seat of war, Gen. Scott was warranted in believing that his views and plans, if not fully approved, were yet held under consideration without being disapproved. He could not suppose that *impatience* was felt at his proceedings, because he had received no official directions to proceed otherwise. In military matters things go by *orders*. The authority which commands takes the repsonsibility of the movement; the party commanded has nothing to do but to obey.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Philadelphia American in alluding to the call made by the U. S. Senate for the correspondence between General Scott and the War Department, says—

The facts when given to the public, will prove that General Scott has been the champion of the laurels of Gen Taylor; and that, while respecting those laurels, he has sought with ardor, an opportunity to offer his bosom once more to the foes of his country. We have not doubted that the command of the concentrated forces of the republic would be given to Gen. Scott, for his rank and right entide him to it, and General Taylor would be among the foremost to claim it for his friend; but whether in relation to the past or the future, the hero of the Rio Grande will know no more ardent, attached and faithful champion of his honors than General Scott.

The errors that have prevailed upon this subject are wrongs to history & to the country; and those who have misrepresented these facts should hasten to correct them.—The nation is wronged, when those whose name makes its glory are calumniated. No true American, of what ever party will sanction an attempt to stain our history by degrading those whose virtues have made it glorious.

From the St. Louis New Era, June 1, 1846.

MURDER.—We learn from the officers of the steamer Missouri Mail, that a most tragical affair came off at Independence on Wednesday evening last. The parties to which were a Mr. Meredeth, of Baltimore, and a Dr. Harper, a resident of Independence; it appears that a difficulty existed between them, and that on the evening mentioned, Harper called at Meredeth's boarding house and got him to go with him (Harper) to his room; shortly after he went in the report of two pistols were heard, and upon the citizens rushing in to ascertain the cause, Merrideth was found dead upon the floor, having been shot through the heart; he was lying near a table upon which was a pack of cards, two hands for a game of Brag had been dealt, one contained four kings and the other four aces, and from the position of the wound, it was evident that the murdered man had been shot while sitting at the table. Harper did not attempt to escape, but gave himself up, and assigned as the cause of the bloody deed, self-preservation; this, however, was not generally believed, as Meredeth, although a stranger at Independence, came under the highest assurances of respectability from his friends and acquaintances East, and one or two intimate companions who were with him stated that he knew nothing of cards, and was never known to bet; it was the opinion of many that the cards and other things had been purposely arranged by H. in order to show some excuse for the assault, the real cause of which was not known. On the following day Harper was undergoing an examination before a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Meredeth was a young man from Baltimore, Md., and was in company with a Mr. Hoffman, the two having taken a stock of goods with the intention of going out to Santa Fe upon a trading expedition.

Religious.—Bishop Chase, of Illinois, has addressed a letter to the Bishops of the Episcopal Church throughout the United States, complaining that the students of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York, are allowed to receive instruction from a suspended Bishop.

The love of a cross woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It's the sweet wines that become acidulated, not the sour ones. Recollect this my dear hearers, and court accordingly.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1846.

The debate in the Senate to-day, on Gov. Cass's resolutions of enquiry respecting Gen. Gaines authority for calling out volunteers was very able, animated, eloquent and interesting. Near its close Mr. Calhoun made a few remarks, and expressed the pleasure that he felt in listening with attention to the very able manner in which the subject had been treated by those who had preceded him.

The great feature of the debate was the passage at arms between Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Webster. It was Greek meeting Greek—or *Ivanhoe* contending against *Richard Cœur de Lion!* I never have seen Mr. Webster more eloquent and animated. He seemed to feel conscious that he had an antagonist of no common calibre to contend against, and he made an effort equal to the occasion. He drew himself up to his full proportions, and made use all that he was master of, in voice, look & manner, to bear down his antagonist. He was emphatically great in appearance—great in design—& great in execution! Mr. Johnson saw & felt all this. He felt that he was in the American Senate, and had to defend the position he had avowed against the mightiest effort of one of the mightiest intellects in the world. Nothing daunted, however, he met his opponent face to face, and quick and watchful as an eagle he made his thrusts and parried the ponderous blows aimed at him, with most astonishing force and alacrity. He had warmly and eloquently commended General Gaines for promptly calling for volunteers to go to the relief of our gallant little army on the Rio Grande, without waiting to hear from Washington, and in doing so he said there would occasions arise when the law of necessity would be paramount to the Constitution and the laws of the country. The latter would bear sway ordinarily, but extraordinary cases sometimes would arise when they would not.

Mr. Webster maintained that no such cases could ever arise; and he ridiculed with all the force he was able to infuse into his terrific countenance, (terrific whenever he is disposed to make it so,) the casual remark of Mr. Johnson, that as a common rule the constitution and laws would answer as a guide for our action.

Mr. Johnson retorted with great spirit and effect. He said the honorable gentleman had torn an expression of his from its context, and with it set up a man of straw to be knocked down with great effect. He repeated what he did say, and then asked the honorable Senator if it would bear the construction which he had chosen to put upon it? Quick as a flash he put questions to his great opponent, and drew forth replies from him that he turned, to his own account with admirable adroitness and skill. In fine, it cannot be said that he did not hold his own with the Massachusetts Senator.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Archer also sparred a little at each other—no damage done. Mr. Crittenden also made a most eloquent and spirit surring speech. On the whole this has been a great in the Senate.

POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 5, 1846.

SENATE.

When the despatch for the Telegraph was made up, Mr. Webster was addressing the Senate on the resolution offered by Mr. Cass, respecting the manner in which General Gaines has been raising volunteers for the Mexican war. He went on to state that from the remarks of the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) he gathered that the President had sanctioned the first three requisitions made by General Gaines. If, so, it was fair for General Gaines to presume that others would be.

Mr. Houston defended the conduct of the veteran Gaines. He did not believe he had done wrong. If he had committed an error, it was done in attempting to serve his country. He would vote for the enquiry, but not to cast the least censure upon the brave and gallant Gaines!

Mr. Mangum said he looked upon the question in a different light from several other Senators. The resolution under consideration must, he said, have an object either to lay the foundation for a law to regulate the matter of raising volunteers in cases of like emergency, or to censure General Gaines! He believed no new law to be necessary—and he did not deem General Gaines entitled to censure. He pictured the critical situation of General Taylor and his army at the time General Gaines made his requisitions, and asked, if the two armies had been engaged in battle with the chances against us, and General Gaines' volunteers had arrived and turned the victory in our favor, who would have censured the conduct of the vetrau General? Or if the Mexicans had come down upon General Taylor with his 2000 troops and the 2200 volunteers, (all that the President had ordered to his relief) with army of 25,000 men, and General Gaines had looked on and seen with indifference our little army cut to pieces and defeated, where was the man who would not have censured him. He referred to the manner in which the Administration had prepared to lay all the blame upon Gen. Taylor for not calling for volunteers, if that gallant officer had been defeated in battle, and denounced this system of blowing hot and cold at the same time and in the same breath. He referred to the fact that the Administration had approved three of General Gaines' requisitions and now, he said, for similar requisitions he is to be ordered to Washington to be court-martialed! He hoped the resolution would be laid on the table.

Mr. Bagby defended the Administration from the intimation that it was blowing hot and cold in approving of a part of General Gaines' calls for volunteers and censuring the remainder. He also defended the mover of the resolution from the charge of desiring to censure Gen. Gaines.

Mr. Archer next addressed the Senate.—He could not approve of the conduct of Gen. Gaines, and was astonished that any Senator should sanction it. It was high-handed and unlawful.

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