Funds for carrying on the War with Mexico.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of June 3, 1846, calling for information relative to the mode of raising funds for carrying on the war with Mexico.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., I communicate herewith estimates prepared by the War and Navy Departments, of the probable expenses of conducting the existing war with Mexico, during the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year. I communicate, also a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon these estimates, containing recommendations of measures for raising the additional means required. It is probable that the actual expenses incurred during the period specified may fall considerably below the estimates submitted, which are for a larger number of troops than have yet been called to the field. As a precautionary measure, however, against any possible deficiency, the estimates have been made at the largest amount which any state of the service may require.

It will be perceived from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a considerable, portion of the additional amount required may be raised by a modification of the rates of duty imposed by the existing tariff laws. The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, whilst the quantity and amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a large amount of the articles on which they are imposed would be imported, & a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the treasury from this source. By imposing revenue duties on many articles now permitted to be imported free of duty, and by regulating the rates within the revenue standard upon others, a large and additional revenue will be collected. Independently of the high considerations which induced me in my annual Message, to recommend a modification and reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the act of 1842 as being not only proper in reference to a state of peace, but just to all the interests of the country, the necessity of such modification and reduction as a war measure must now be manifest. The country requires additional revenue for the prosecution of the war. It may be obtained, to a great extent, by reducing the prohibitory and highly protective duties imposed by the existing laws to revenue rates; by imposing revenue duties on the free list; and by modifying the rates of duty on other articles.

The modifications recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report in December last, were adapted to a state of peace, & the great additional duties now suggested by him, are with a view strictly to raise revenue as a war measure. At the conclusion of the war these duties may and should be abolished, and reduced to lower rates.

It is not apprehended that the existing war with Mexico will materially affect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. On the contrary the reductions proposed would increase that trade and augment the revenue derived from it.

When the country is in a state of war no contingency should be permitted to occur in which there would be a deficiency in the treasury, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and to guard against such an event it is recommended that contingent authority be given to issue treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount reimbursable at an early day. Should no occasion arise to exercise the power, still it may be important that the authority should exist should there be a necessity for it.

It is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxes or excises—the measures recommended being deemed preferable as a means of increasing the revenue. It is hoped that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, as is contemplated, may be of short duration. I shall be at all times ready to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican government shall manifest a like disposition. The existing war has been rendered necessary by the acts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do us justice, we shall be prepared to sheathe the sword, and tender her the olive brauch of peace.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1846.

SIR:—I have duly considered the resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of June, 1846 together with the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 9th instant, and of the Secretary of War, of the 13th instant submitted by you to this department, and respectfully report to you as follows:

It appears that the aggregate estimated expenditures of the War and Navy Departments for the fiscal years terminating on the 30th of June, 1846, and the 30th of June, 1847, amount to $23,952,904, over and above the estimates made by these departments, in December last, and then submitted in my annual report to Congress.—In that report it was supposed by this department, that upon the expenditures then estimated for a state of peace, there would remain on the 1st of July, 1847, a balance in the Treasury of—4,332,441 07. Deducting this balance from the excess of expenditures above estimated by the War and Navy Departments, there would result a deficiency of $19,620,463.

It is believed, however, that this deficiency will from augmented receipts accrued and accruing for the fiscal years 1846 and 1847, be diminished four millions of dollars, which would reduce the deficit on the 1st of July 1847, to $15,620,463.

It is ascertained by experience, that for the certain, prompt, & convenient payment of the public creditors, at all times and places throughout our extended territory, and the supply of the mint and branch mints for coinage, a sum of four millions of dollars, especially during a state of war, must remain on hand in the treasury; and it would again raise the sum to be provided for before the 30th of June, 1847, to $19,620,463.

It is believed, however, that a sum equal to $5,534,057 of additional revenue may be produced by the modification of the tariff herein proposed—namely to adopt, as a basis, the bill reducing the tariff reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives on the 14th of April last, together with the augmented and additional duties now proposed and enumerated in schedule A. This change of the bill reported by the committee, omitting the fourth section, would make an addition to the revenue to be produced by that bill, of $4,034,057.

After a very careful examination of the additional data which it has been in my power to obtain since the month of February last, it is my conviction that the bill of the committee will produce a net revenue of at least twentysix millions of dollars.—If to this be added the additional duties proposed to be levied in schedule A, the bill of the committee, with the modifications embraced in that schedule would produce a net revenue of $30,034,057. This would make an addition of $5,534,057 to the revenue that would be produced under the act of the 30th of August, 1842. If, then, we deduct this $5,534,057 *from* the deficit above estimated, it would still leave a deficit of $14,086,406.

If in addition to the modifications of the tariffabove suggested the warehousing system were adopted, as recommended in my annual report of December last, it would make an addition to the annual revenue from customs of one million of dollars, which, deducted from the above deficit, would leave a deficiency still remaining of $13,086,406.

It is true that the introduction of the warehousing system might diminish the revenue during a portion of the first year succeeding its adoption; but that it would add one million of dollars per annum to the permanent annual revenue from customs is not doubted.

It is believed also that the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, as recommended in your message of December last, would make an annual addition of half a million of dollars to the revenue derivable from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, by bringing into market many millions of acres of the public domain which are wholly unsaleable at the present minimum price established by law. Deducting this sum of half a million of dollars from the deficit last above mentioned, would leave still unprovided for the sum of $12,586,406, which must be met by loans, treasury notes, direct taxation, or excises.

In addition to the strong objections which have been urged against direct taxes and excises, it would be difficult to put in operation such a system in all the States and Territories, so as to realize the required amount in cash, before the 30th of June, 1847. A system of direct taxes and excises, it is believed, would not meet the sanction of the people, unless in the emergency of a war with some great maratime nation, exposing our commerce to great hazard, and greatly reducing the revenue from duties on imports.

The only remaining means for supplying this deficit within the required period is by loans or treasury notes; and I would accordingly recommend with a view to the most vigorous prosecuting of the existing war with Mexico, so as to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, that a contingent authority should be vested in this department, with your sanction to issue treasury notes, or effect a loan of a sum in the aggregate not exceeding the last above mentioned deficit of $12,586,406.

I think it would be most advantageous to the government, that a portion of this money should be raised by treasury notes and the remainder by loans, limiting the interest in both cases to a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum, and forbidding the negotiation in either case below the par value. If the authority were limited so as to cover this deficit, and the power given to resort to loans or treasury notes, or both, as the emergency might require, the money might be raised at a much lower rate of interest than if the department were confined either to loans alone, or to treasury notes. The experience of the government has demonstrated that there are periods when loans are most available, & that there are occasions when treasury notes are much better adapted to meet the emergency; and the power to select both, or either, from time to time, would render the negotiation more certain, and probably save a very large amount of interest to the government. If the war should be speedily terminated it is possible that a resort to loans or treasury notes might not be required, or if so for an inconsiderable amount. The same power that is now given by law to redeem the loan, even before its maturity, wenever the funds of the government will permit, so as to liquidate any public debt as speedily as possible, should be continued, as also the authority for the reissue of the treasury notes as heretofore provided by law, as well as for their receipt in revenue payments.

The additional duties designated in schedule A, are recommended as a war measure and to terminate with the restoration of peace, or as soon thereafter as the state of the public finances will permit their discontinuance.

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

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT.

Encouraging the Rising Generation.—At a recent examination of a district school, in Maine, amoug the visitors was the worthy and very eccentric Parson B., who, after asking many questions, calculated to show the proficiency of the scholars, expressed his gratification in no measured terms, and exhorted them to persevere.—"My young friends," said he, "persevere, and you cannot fail of success; some of you may yet make Washingtons, Franklins or Websters,—all of you can make Polks!"

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

First Movement of invasion of Mexico—Probable retreat of the Mexicans to Tampico—the body of Lieut. Porter Found, &c.

The Galveston got up to New Orleans on the 13th. The correspondent of the Charleston News writes as follows:

On Saturday, the 7th inst., Lieut. Col. Wilson left Matamoras for Reinoso, making the first movement towards the invasion of Mexico by the American Army.—Col. Wilson has a command of five hundred strong.

Four companies of the 1st Regiment of infantry under the respective commands of Maj. Abercrombie, Capts. Miller, Bachus & La Motte; Capt. Price's Company of Texan Rangers, with a section of Lieut. Braggs' battery, under Lieuts. Thomas and Johnstone, a company of Alabama volunteers under Gen. Desha, form the command.

This movement is highly interesting, because, it opens the ball of carrying the war into the enemy's country. Reinoso is a small town on the Rio Grande, sixty miles from Matamoras, and containing about one thousand inhabitants. It is presumed that Col. Wilson and the brave soldiers under him, will take it without a blow,—at least the soldiers fear such will be the case.

The volunteers are in good health and spirits—very few cases of sickness. It is rumored that Gen. Arista has sent a proclamation to Gen. Taylor, ordering him to leave Matamoras within a given time, or he should be obliged to come down from Montery and chastise him for remaining on the west side of the Rio Grande.

Lieut. Porter.—We learned yesterday from one of the officers of the Army, that the body of Lieut. Porter, of the 4th Infantry, has been found about 26 miles from Matamoras, on the other side of the river. It was recognized by a peculiar mark upon the arm.

Volunteers have at last begun to pour into Galveston freely. From the News of the 9th inst., we copy the following:

A full company under Capt. Arnold, arrived by the steamer Samuel M. Williams, on the 5th inst. They are from Nacogdoches, and carry a standard with the words "Old Nacogdoches" on it.

A company from Jasper and Jefferson counties arrived from Sabine, by water last Saturday the 6th, commanded by Captam Chesire, who was in the batle of San Jacinto. These have also been received, & left for point Isabel on the schooner Testa, Capt. Fisk, this morning.

By this arrival we have received the first two numbers of the "Republic of the Rio Grande and Friend of the people." The first number is dated June 1st, and the second June 8th. The motto of the paper is, "Fear not—the brave and generous soldier is only to be dreaded in the field of battle." The leading articles are printed both in in English and Spanish.

The purposes is to convince the people of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, New Leon and Chihuahua, of the futility of resisting American arms, and to throw upon the Administration of Paredes the responsibility of the war. A separation of the Departments named above from the Central Government of Mexico is the distinct aim of this new paper. We have not room for one of its "leaders" to-day, but call a few "news items," as follows:

Movements of the Enemy. A traveller from Tampico met a Government carrier between that place and Victoria, about ten days ago hunting for the Mexican army, for whom he bore orders, he said to retreat upon Tampico. This would seem to indicate that the Government consider the day as definitely lost in this quarter, or were unable to reinforce their army sufficiently to enable it to stand another battle, and were collecting its fragments for the defence of Vera Cruz.

The port of Tampico was not blocaded, he states, as vessels were entering and departing, though an American sloop of war—the St. Mary's—was in sight. Mr. Zchatzell and the other Americans, who were so rudely driven from Matamoras by Ampudia, had reached Tampico in safety, though shaken in health by their forced journey of three hundred miles. They took shipping on the 23d ult., for this place, where they may be hourly expected.

A correspondent of the Picayune says the wounded are all doing well. He says 103 were wounded in the two battles, and notices 5 deaths from wounds. Capt. Page is out of danger. Col. McIntosh is improving very much.

Irish Humor.—An Irishman of Capt. Ducan's battery, in leading a wounded horse from the field at Palo Alto, after the battle, was annoyed by the howling of wolves, attracted to the spot by the Mexican dead. "Ah be aisy, ye bastes! sure there's enough for all iv yees!"

Sickness prevails to some extent throughout the volunteers, confined, however, to bowel complaints chiefly; but no sign of fever. The water and green corn are the principal causes.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON AT NEW ORLEANS.—By the New Orleans papers of the 13th inst., we learn that the steamship Galveston, which left Brazos Santiago on the 8th, and Galveston on the 10th, had arrived at Poverty Point, about 40 miles below that city, where she was compelled to stop in consequence of breaking her only wheel, having lost one before in a squall on her trip down to Point Isabel

From Mr. Bisby; her chief engineer, who had come up for assistance, the New Orleans editors obtained the following information.

Mr. Bisby reports that the steamers New York and James L. Day arrived at Point Isabel on the 7th inst. The latter had been retained to convey the troops from Point Isabel to La Barita, on the Rio Grande.

The Galveston left Galveston the evening of the 10th. The army was about moving up the river to take the small towns on its right banks.

Mr. Bisby could not ascertain that there was any thing new from Matamoras, or that the troops had proceeded on to take possession of any of the other towns up

Taylor's intent. He heard that the Mexican general had sent Gen. Taylor a message, telling him to withdraw his troops from Matamoras, or he would annihilate them. Gen. Taylor sent him his compliments, saying he should be delighted to see him. There are on board the Galvestorr 180 souls, orhereabout, most of them sick or wounded. Among them are Capt. Saunders of the U. S. army, Capt. Hooe, who has lost an arm, Major Bell, U. S. Paymaster, and Com. Moore, on his way to Washington. Capt. Page will be up in the New York.

We have New Orleans papers of the 15th instant from which we extract the following items.

From the Tropic.

IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM THE ARMY.

A letter was received in town yesterday, which stated that Gen. Arista had sent proposals to Gen. Taylor for an armistice, and that he had established his head quarters at Monterey with 15,000 men.—General Taylor is said to have sent back an answer that "he would meet Gen. Arista at Monterey," We have no doubt of the truth of this rumor.

From the Commercial Times.

Arrival of the Steamer New York.—The *New York* arrived here yesterday, bringing advices from Brasos St. Iago, to the 9th inst., at half past 10 A. M. We have Galveston papers to the 11th inst. News is anxiously expected from Col. Wilson's expedition to Reinosa, as it is stated that Canales and all his force, consisting of from twelve to eighteen hundred cavalry, are concentrating there, and will no doubt show fight. Colonel Wilson's command amount to about eight hundred.

The news of Gen. Taylor's promotion to the grade of Brevet Major-General, has diffused joy through all ranks in the army and in the State of Texas.

From the Tropic.

AMUSING SCENE IN MATAMOROS.

The high price of cotton goods in Matamoros, owing to the Mexican Tariff is well known. Several enterprising "yankees," since Gen. Taylor, has taken possession of the city, have "moved in," opened stores & are selling goods on "cheap principles," about one-third of the usual Mexican prices, but double the usual American prices.

It is an amusing scene to witness the crowd around these stores, composed of the mixed people of the city. Finely dressed women, rancheros, naked indians and negroes; all eager to purchase goods, and jabbering good bad and indifferent Spanish with a rapidity truly apalling to a phlegmatic Anglo American.

From the New Orleans Tropic, June 6.

THE LATE MAJOR RINGGOLD.—It is known that the accomplished, amiable, yet intrepid Ringgold, in command of his battalion of United States Flying Artillery, fell mortally wounded whilst engaged in the thickest and hottest of the battle of Palo Alto on the 8th of May, of which wound he subsequently died. Wherever the intelligence of the death of this gallant and distinguished officer has reached, it has cast a gloom over his countrymen, has inflicted a wound which time only can heal. The fall of this brave officer was indeed a sad blow to his friends, to his country a loss irreparable.

We on Friday accepted the invitation of a friend to go on board the brig Architect, of Baltimore, to see the military costume which Major R. wore on the bloody and eventful day of battle, as well as the equipage of his horse. We did, if we may so express ourselves, enjoy this melancholy pleasure, in company with three friends.—Upon viewing these relics of the mighty dead we will not say what were our feelings, how sensibly we were effected, but in looking in the faces of our friends we saw the big tears coursing down their manly cheeks. Language would be tame, when compared to the feeling, the eloquence of those tears shed by brave men in contemplating the skill, daring heroism and fall of the lamented Ringgold.

The military cap, coat, pantaloons, vests, boots and spurs of Major R. were spread out before us, as well as the saddle, saddle cloth, bridle, etc., of his noble steed. The saddle cloth was perforated by the ball from the enemy, was stained, no not stained, but painted with the crimson gore of the gallant Major, and the fore part or pomel of the saddle had been entirely shot away. The appearance of the saddle justifies the belief that Major R. was not seated when he received the ball (which was probably a six pounder) but was standing in the stirrups giving an order, which attitude the ball passed through both thighs and carrying away part of the saddle.

We deeply regret our inability to give a more intelligent description of these precious relics. They have been placed on board the "Architect," which vessel sailed on Friday for Baltimore, there to be delivered to the friends of the deceased. We invoke our patriotic friends of Baltimore to take charge of, prize and carefully preserve these interesting mementoes of an officer whose memory is embalmed in the hearts, and consecrated in the affections of his grateful countrymen.

We cannot close this imperfect notice without relating a fact which shows the esteem in which the deceased was held, and an exhibition of patriotic feeling on the part of a "Son of the Ocean," the mate of the brig which conveys these relics to the Monumental City. The box containing the apparel of Major R. and his horse equipage had been sent on board the brig by the United States Quartermaster with a bill of lading in which was inserted, "freight twenty five cents per foot."

The mate *struck out* the freight, saying that though but mate of the brig he would take the responsibility of doing so, and of conveying the box to Baltimore without charge. Indeed, said he, most feelingly, I esteem it an honor to have the apparel of Major Ringgold on board our brig, and I am sure our Captain feels as I do. The name of the mate is James Gray, of Balti-

QUEBEC THEATRE BURNED.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

On Saturday night last, the Theatre Royal, Quebec, was destroyed by fire, and it is supposed near ONE HUNDRED PERSONS were burned to death; the BODIES OF FORTY SIX HAVE BEEN RECOVERED. The disaster originated from the upsetting of a camphine lamp on the stage, about the time the performances were concluding.

A writer in the Quebec Mercury, who was on the spot thus describes the scene.

The stair case communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd & eternity! and on that space we with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and outstretched arms. Noise there was none—but few moans escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons, who from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into an eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above & around us, but human aid was of no avail: in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones!

Up to the time of publication forty six bodies have been recovered from the ruins most of them recognised. The Courier adds the following, including a list of officers, most of whom were residents of Quebec and its vicinity:

"Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters, children of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentation. Woe has fallen upon many, for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator."

ESCAPE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The following letter from Louis Napoleon to a Paris paper, sets forth in a very interesting manner, the particulars of his remarkable escape from the Castle at Ham:—

My Dear M. Degeorge:—My desire to see my father once more in this world made me attempt the boldest enterprise I ever engaged in. It required more resolution and courage on my part than at Strasburg and Boulogne, for I was determined not to submit to the ridicule that attaches to those who are arrested escaping under a disguise, and a failure I could not have endured. The following are the particulars of my escape:

You know that the fort was guarded by 400 men, who furnished daily 60 soldiers placed as sentries outside the walls. Moreover, the principal gate of the prison was guarded by the gaolers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was necessary that I should first elude their vigilance afterwards traverse the inside court, before the windows of the commandant's residence and, arriving there, I should be obliged to pass by a gate which was guarded by soldiers.

Not wishing to communicate my design to any one, it was necessary to disguise myself. As several rooms in the part of the building I occupied were undergoing repairs, it was not difficult to assume the dress of a workman. My good and faithful valet, Charles Thelin, procured a smock frock and a pair of sabots (wooden shoes,) and after shaving off my moustaches, I took a plank on my shoulders.

On Monday morning I saw the workmen enter at half past 8 o'clock. Charles took them some drink, in order that I should not meet any of them on my passage. He was also to call one of the *gardiens* (turnkeys) whilst Dr. Conneau conversed with the others. Nevertheless, I had scarcely got out of my room, before I was accosted by a workman, who took me for one of his comrades, and at the bottom of the stairs I found myself in front of the keeper. Fortunately, I placed the plank I was carrying before my face, and succeeded in reaching the yard. Whenever I passed a sentinel or any other person, I always kept the plank before my face.

Passing before the first sentinel, I let my plank fall, and stopped to pick up the bits. There I met the officer on duty, but, as he was reading a letter, he did not pay attention to me. The soldiers at the guard-house appeared surprised at my dress, and a drummer turned around several times to look at me. I next met some workmen, who looked very attentively at me. I placed the plank before my face, but they appeared to be so curious that I thought I should never escape them, until I heard them cry, "Oh! It is Bernard!"

Once outside, I walked quickly towards the road of St. Quentin. Charles, who the day before had engaged a carriage, shortly overtook me, and we arrived at St. Quentin.

I passed through the town on foot, after having thrown off my smock frock.—Charles procured me a post-chaise, under pretext of going to Cambrai. We arrived without meeting with many obstacles at Valenciennes, where I took the railway.—I had procured a Belgian passport, but no where was I asked to show it.

During my escape, Dr. Conneau, always so devoted to me, remained in prison, and caused them to believe I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. It was necessary to be convinced that the Government would never set me at liberty before I could be persuaded to quit France if I would not consent to dishonor myself. It was also a matter of duty that I should exert all my powers to be able to consol-

Adieu, my dear M. Degeorge; although free, I feel myself to be most unhappy.—Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship, and, if you are able, endeave to be useful to my kind Conneau.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

The barque Chancellor, at New York from Montevideo, brings advices from Buenos Ayres to the 2nd May inclusive.

The meditation offered by the Government of the United States between the Argentine Government and Paraguay, has been accepted by the former.

The Commercial expedition up the Parana, was on the eve of breaking up, having sustained heavy losses and found no profits; even the men of war, it is said, were about returning.

The British war brig Racer is said to have had her mate killed in an encounter between one of her boats and some people on shore. Also that the captain of the French war brig Tactique and several of the crew were killed in an affair up the Uruguay.

An Argentine schooner called the Federal, which had been captured by the allies and re-named the Obligado, had been recaptured by General Mancilla, while on her way to Montevideo with mails from the men of war. She ran aground off San Lorenzo, and being fired on by General Mancilla, was abandoned by her commander and crew in such haste that they did not even take away or throw overboard the packages of letters and despatches.—Several of these are published in the Packet, and give by no means a favorable account of the prospects of the allies in the interior.

On the 8th of May, Montevedio remained besieged by Oribe, who maintained his position on the Cerrito cutting off all the supplies of provisions and the produce of the country.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.—The ship Courier, at New York from Rio de Janeiro, brings advices from that place to the 10th of May.

The *Mercantil* of May 5, published at Rio de Janeiro, announces a reconstruction of the Ministry, as follows:—Minister of State, Senor, Joaquim Marcelino de Brito—of Justice, Senor J. J. Fernanders Torres—of Foreign Affairs, the Baron de Cayru—of War, Senor Paulo dos Santos Bareto—of Marine, Senor H. Cavalcanti.

The same paper has accounts from Montevideo to the 21st April. Gen. Rivera appears to have re-established himself in power, and by a decree issued on the 17th of April had convoked an assembly of notables for the 1st of May. General Henrique Martinez had been appointed captain of the port.

General Rivera was about embarking for Colonia, whence he would proceed to Salto, with 1000 men of the garrison of Montevidio. He had been declared general-in-chief of the army of operation.

The accounts from Buenos Ayres are to the 4th of April, but they present nothing of interest. General Urquiza, of Oribe's party, was still hovering on the borders of Corrientes, with a considerable force, held in check however by General Paz, who is said to have under him from 12 to 14,000 men.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The London Times of the 2d inst. thus speaks of the recent scandal got up by Charles Jared Ingersoll against Mr. Webster—we say *recent* for its fugacious character has already shown itself. The scandal has evaporated, fled off, been dissipated, leaving only a black mark, a "noteless blot," a disfiguring and ever-enduring blotch, which not all the waters can wash out, on the character of the slanderer.

In copying the remarks of the Times, the National Intelligencer says—

"From the first we have felt that that proceeding was to be lamented, from its inevitable tendency to lower the character of the country in the estimation of the world, and in perusing the extract which we now present to our readers, we have been mortified in the reflection that there is in it so much of truth."

From the London Times.

Unfortunately, the results of this mischievous accusation will not be terminated with the report of the committee, or the declaration of Mr. Webster's innocence.—The loss, however, will not fall on Mr. Webster, but on his country. He will be the smallest sufferer by this unprincipled proceeding. A charge which hardly obtained an hour's currency even amongst the most vicious Americans, and which was at once contemptuously scouted by Europe, will not leave the shadow of a stain on the character of this great statesman. As far as it reflects upon him, it will be forgotten before it is refuted. But there is another character on which it will leave a terrible stigma—that of the nation. Whatever be its truth or falsehood—whatever the motives which dictated its production—the mere simple fact that in 1846 an American Senator, in the heat of party altercation, accused a Secretary of State with peculation and embezzlement five years before, will read so strangely in the page of history, and will admit of such a sweeping inference as to the morals and civilization of the people, that a volume of patriotic eulogies will never counter-balance it. If ever there was a nation on whom the strictest watchfulness in matters of this sort was incumbent, it is that of the United States. * * * * * The object of the attack, in this instance, happens to be secure enough; but the mischief to the national character, from the avowal and circulation of such a charge as this against a gentleman who has done as much as any man living to raise his countrymen in the respect of others, is almost irreparable."

A child Sentenced to Death.—A little colored girl, about 10 or 11 years of age, belonging to Miss Ann Keily, at Columbia S. C. has been convicted of setting fire to a room in the house of Mr. F. Ogier, of that town, and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday of August.

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