Maryland Legislature.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 9, 1848.

In the Senate the principal business, this morning, was the discussion of the bill to authorize the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Co. to build a bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre-de-Grace.

After a long discussion the bill was passed with amendments providing for a capitation tax of 15 cents on each passenger, and requiring the company to give bond, with security, for any judgments that may be rendered against them, after which, the Senate took a recess until 5 o'clock.

In the House petition and memorials were presented—on motion of Mr. Owens it was ordered that the debate and the bills relative to the call of a convention to reform the Constitution shall be closed on or before 2 o'clock, this day.

The following bills were passed:—Supplementary to the act imposing duties on promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c; to aid in paying the debts of the State; continuing in force such acts as would expire during the present session; incorporating the Choptank and Delaware Railroad Co.; the Senate bill confirming the act altering the constitution so as to make the returns of election for Governor to the Chancellor of the State; respecting the act to raise additional revenue to provide for paying the debts of the State, by taxing incomes or salaries, &c.

The reform bills were next taken up and the House was addressed by Messrs. Brady and Duckett, the first in opposition to the substitute of Mr. French; and the latter in favor of it.

At 2 o'clock—(Mr. Duckett on the floor)—the hour having arrived for closing the debate according to the order of the House, it was closed.

The question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Cox, to the substitute of Mr. French, proposing to strike out the 59th article of the Constitution, which provides for the mode of reforming the Constitution by the Legislature, the amendment was lost by the following vote—ayes 28, nays 40.

The question was then taken upon the substitute offered by Mr. French, and it was rejected by the following vote.—yeas 18, nays 56.

The question recurring upon the original bill offered by Mr. Gallagher, was rejected by yeas 30, nays 44.

The House then took a recess until 4 1-2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—In the Senate a motion was made to reconsider the bill allowing the Philadelphia Railroad Co. to build a bridge at Havre-de-Grace, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House bills were passed—repealing the act passed at Dec. session, 1833 ch. 145, respecting the punishment of slaves in this State, relative to the Attorney General and his deputies. The House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1848.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the bill for building a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, was negatived; the bill was then sent to the House of Delegates.

A message was received from the Governor endorsed on executive business"—The Senate went into executive session, and afterwards took a recess till 5 o'clock.

The House me at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, a message was submitted to the Senate proposing to appoint a joint committee to wait upon the Governor, and invite him to attend in the Senate chamber, this evening at 9 o'clock, to sign and seal the engrossed bills; and appointing Messrs. Hawkins & Brooke on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Brady it was

Resolved, that the thanks of this House are due to the Honorable, the Speaker of this House, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session, now about to close.

In offering the resolution the mover spoke highly of the course pursued by the honorable Speaker, complimenting that gentleman upon the course he had pursued during the session. It is almost needless for me to say that the sentiments of Mr. Brady were responded to by the House unanimously.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a Senate bill authorizing the railroad to build a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace.

After some discussion, Mr. Jamar moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was carried.

The following bills were referred to the next General Assembly; relating to persons of color; amending the laws in certain cases for the collection of small debts; relating to single bills and bills obligatory.

The House then took a recess until half-past 4 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.—The House met at 4 1-2 o'clock.

A number of bills of a private and local character were taken up and passed.

Mr. Martin submitted a complimentary resolution in favor of Lt. John Contee, a native of Maryland, and officer of the Navy for his gallant conduct in Mexico, which was assented to and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Carroll, the rules were suspended to take up the resolution from the committee on Claims, relative to the accounts of the State's agents, which was passed.

The resolution authorising the State Librarian to have the roof of the State House repaired, was taken up and passed.

Messrs. Gallagher, Ware, Cover and Iglehart, members of the Legislature, nominated to different State offices, respectively tendered their resignation as members of the House, which were accepted.

A large number of bills of a local and private nature were passed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Governor was in attendance in the Senate Chamber to sign the engrossed Bills; upon which the members of the House proceeded to the Senate Chamber—where the bills were signed by the Governor; and at near 4 o'clock in the morning the Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

In the Senate up to the hour of the Governor's attending to sign the engrossed bills, the time was taken up in passing bills of a character interesting only to private individuals, or particular localities and in holding the Executive session, and in the reception of messages from the House.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.

SENATE.

Messrs. Jefferson Davis, Sturgeon, Johnson, of La., Dix, Foote, and Corwin, presented petitions.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Vinton, from committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1849; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A debate took place on the bill providing that promotion from the ranks shall not interpose as a bar to the obtaining of bounty lands; and it was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the House, that he has approved and signed the joint resolution, giving the thanks of congress to Major General Scott, and the officers and men under his command, for the bravery they displayed on the battle-field.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

The veto message of the President on the River and Harbor bill of the last Congress was considered.

Mr. Hampton, of Penn., made a speech in favor of the tariff bill of 1842, and against that of 1846, and maintained the power of the Government to make Internal Improvements.

When he concluded the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1848.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, a memorial, numerously signed, in favor of purchasing Mount Vernon.

A number of petitions were presented. Several bills were introduced, and reports from committees made.

The Senate went into Executive session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Palfrey moved, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

While the House was dividing, and passing between the tellers, a disturbance took place between Mr. Haralson and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. Blows were exchanged, a desk thrown over, and, of course, this gave rise to much excitement.

The Speaker called to order, and motions were made to adjourn.

After order was partially restored.

Mr. Sims inquired whether the House could not take some action to vindicate its dignity.

The Speaker replied affirmatively.

Mr. Jones made an apology to the House. Unexpectedly he got into a difficulty, and he deeply regretted it.

Mr. Haralson expressed his regret at the occurrence, and he also apologised to the House.

Mr Jones said that, from the moment he had come to congress, he had been on friendly terms with Mr. Haralson, and had always deemed him as his friend.

The House then resolved, that when an adjournment take place, it be to Monday next.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., offered a resolution that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the facts of what had lately taken place, and to report such action as may vindicate the dignity of the House.

Mr. McLean said that as apologies had been made, there was no cause for the proposed examination. The gentlemen themselves had resumed their friendship.

Mr. Jones said that the concurrence was unexpected on his part, and renew his friendship.

Mr. Jones advanced towards Mr. Haralson and held out his hand and Mr. Haralson extended his. And the hands were again clasped.

Finally a resolution was adopted, offered by Mr. Stephens, that as mutual apologies had been made by the gentlemen no further action be taken.

And the House adjourned until Monday.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1848.

The Senate did not sit to day, having, on Friday, adjourned over until Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sylvester submitted a resolution instructing the committee on the rules to report a rule, so that, hereafter, if any member, in the presence of the House, engages in a personal rencountre, he shall be expelled.

Mr. Houston, of Ala, said he had an amendment to offer: that a member who insults another on the floor shall also be expelled.

The resolution was ordered to lie over.

On motion of Mr. Slingerland, the committee on the public lands were instructed to inquire into the propriety of giving, to actual settlers, the public lands, at 50 cents an acre, and preventing extortions of land speculators.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the committee on Foreign Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to open negotiations with foreign Governments, that an arrangement or law may be made to prevent the seizure of private unarmed vessels in time of war.

A large number of resolutions were offered and disposed of, and at an early hour an adjournment took place.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1848.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions were presented.

A communication was received from the President of a private character.

Mr. Breese, from committee, reported a bill graduating the price of public lands.

Mr. Arthurton, from committee, reported House bills, authorising a loan and supplying deficiencies, with amendment.

The latter bill was taken up, by special order, the amendments (of a trivial character) were adopted, and the bill laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went into executive session. After a short time spent therein, the doors were opened and the legislative business was resumed.

Mr. Arthurton made an ineffectual effort to take up the bill to supply deficiencies.

Mr. Cass moved to proceed with the consideration of the ten regiment bill; pending which motion the Senate again went into an executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports were called from committees. A large number were presented.

Mr. Holmes, of New York, presented a resolution, which was adopted, that the committee on agriculture inquire into the propriety of importing into the United States the Alpaca sheep, and whether government vessels should be employed for that purpose.

The House resumed the consideration of the message of the President, communicated some weeks since, declining to give the information requested as to the return of Santa Anna.

The question was on its reference.

Mr. Tompkins, of Mississippi, delivered his views in opposition to the position assumed by the President. He was followed by

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, who spoke about the "aid and comfort" given to the enemy by gentlemen opposed to the administration.

Mr. Root obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Douglass reported a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to establish the territory of Nebraska. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on territories.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. Sevier, stating that very much against his wishes he had consented to accept the appointment of Commissioner to Mexico, and hereby resigned his seat in the Senate.

Several bills for relief were reported, read twice and referred.

Mr. Benton submitted a joint resolution to promote the purchase of American hemp for the use of the American navy. Read twice and referred.

Several memorials and petitions from Pennsylvania were presented by Mr. Cameron, and also resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of a railroad to the Pacific.

A great number of private bills from the House were read twice and referred.

The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Paul Jones, was taken up, and the amendments of the House concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of La, the joint resolution to create a Board to ascertain the amount of claims of our citizens against Mexico, was taken up and referred back to the committee on foreign relations.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the orders of the day were informally passed over, and the ten regiment bill taken up.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Butler to recommmit with instructions so to amend as to provide that there shall be no increase in the number of regiments, nor increase of officers, and for the filling up of the present regiments, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the proposition rejected, 17 to 28.

The question then being on the passage of the bill—

Mr. Calhoun said that he had had no idea that the bill was to be put on its passage to-day. He desired to express his views on the subject, but could not to day. He hoped that the bill would be passed over until to-morrow.

Mr. Cass was opposed to the postponement, as there were other senators who perhaps desired to express their views, who would proceed to-day.

Mr. Mason being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate, in favor of its passage.

Mr. Badger moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Lost—ayes 13, nays 26.

Mr. Mangum moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this day fortnight. He had little hope that the motion would prevail, but looked with astonishment, in view of all the circumstances at the pertinacity with which this bill was pressed. Let a week or ten days pass, and then the bill might with propriety be taken up and disposed of. It was important that they should go into executive session, before action on this bill. It was of vast importance that they should be able to refer to things as they know them to exist. This was one of the most extraordinary modes of proceeding he had ever witnessed.

Were we never to come to a termination of this war without carrying out measures going far beyond the Constitution? Were they to be called upon to send 10,000 more troops to Mexico, in addition to the 60,000 now at the disposal of the government, when it is well known that a battle has not been fought there for weeks and months? As regards the facilitating peace, not even a show had been made in favor of the propriety of passing the bill at this time. Let them have an opportunity of speaking to this subject in open day, freely, and not in duress as in chains. He appealed to the magnanimity of the other side.

Mr. Benton said he had voted against going into Executive session, because of the important appropriation bills necessary to be acted upon, which might be taken up, if the Senate was not prepared now to vote on the bill.

Mr. Mangum modified his motion, so as to lay the bill on the table for the present.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Mangum's motion to lay the bill on the table for the present, and it was decided in the negative, 18 to 28

Mr. Baldwin then took the floor, and at some length opposed the passage of the bill as unnecessary. There were no more battles to be fought—no more battles to be gained. The government of Mexico had been driven from place to place, until it had scarcely been able to find a resting spot in which to consider the question of peace. There were scarcely the form of a government remaining in Mexico, and the administration of her affairs was conducted under the influence of Martial law.

Mr. Foote replied briefly to Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Calhoun said that he had had no opportunity to express his views on this bill, though he had been inclined from the outset to vote against it. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Haralson, from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill for the relief of the volunteers engaged in the military service of the United States Referred to the Committee of the whole.

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the officers of the army in Mexico, for further provisions for the widows and children of such officers and soldiers as have died in the public service, and the petition was laid on the table.

Several reports were made from various committees, on petitions for relief, and ordered to be printed; and several bills, mostly private, and of no public interest, were reported, read twice and referred.

A bill from the Senate to remit the duties on books, maps and charts imported for the use of the Library of Congress, was read twice and referred.

A message was received from the President of the U. States.

The message of the President, was then taken up, and Mr. Root addressed the House at length in opposition to the views of the Executive as expressed therein, and to the war with Mexico. At the conclusion of his remarks, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill in relation to the revenue from the various sources.

An amendment proposed by Mr. McKay gave rise to a debate, in which Messrs. McKay, Murphy, Hunt, Pollock, Evans of Md., Toombs, Grinnel, McLane, Hall, of N. Y., Strohm, and others, participated, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

INDIAN TERRITORY—FEARFUL TROUBLES COMING.—We find in a late number of the St. Louis New Era, a very important letter from Fort Leavenworth, under date of Feb. 13th. We give some extracts, which will be read with deep interest. The Apaches infest that portion of the Mexican Territory which our government has sought of Mexico and which she refused to grant. They are characterized by predatory habits, mortal enmity to the white man, and wanton cruelty. Those spoken of below are angels of mercy and children of weakness, in comparison with some of those whom the Administration wishes to "annex" to our present troubles

I have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Col. Gilpin to a friend in Independence, which will give you an idea what is going on above the Fort:

"Such information as I can collect from Indians and Mexicans, goes to show that on the south side of the Arkansas a considerable force of Camanches, Kiowos, Apaches, and other Indians and renegade Mexicans, are collecting upon the Canadian for general and extensive marauding in the Spring.

"They have several thousand animals and oxen, stolen in the trail last summer, and have not been this season in Lower Mexico. On the north side of the Arkansas the Pawnees are floating about in large parties on the Kansas and Smoky Hills, being afraid to remain at their villages on the Platte.

"A party of Taoes and Apaches, a few weeks ago, killed three teamsters and burned their wagons, on the Prawna or Rion."

Col. Gilpin is now about five miles above Bent's Fort, two hundred miles west of Fort Mann. About the middle of March he will probably make an attack on the Indians above alluded to with his force.—two companies, with the exception of one section of artillery ordered up to join Col. Gilpin, will remain and garrison Fort Mann—which place, with this number of men, properly commanded, would resist any force the Indians can bring We anticipate the Indians will be more hostile this next summer, being emboldened by their success the last season and exasperated with their reception at Fort Mann; it will be extremely hazardous for traders to venture without being well guarded.

MARK THEM! To the eternal disgrace of that body, resolutions in honor of the memory of John Quincy Adams were laid on the table of the Senate of Virginia by a strict party vote on Thursday 9th inst.—The resolutions had previously been adopted by a unanimous vote in the House of Delegates.

WHATS IN A NAME.—James K. Polk was committed to jail at Pittsburg, on Saturday, for being drunk and noisy.

MEXICAN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Col. Biscoe's Conflict with the Guerillas—Col. Henderson and Twelve Americans Killed—Rumored War Movements of Santa Anna—A new revolution on Foot—Gen. Scott's Farewell to his Army—Captain Taylor and the Twiggs Riflemen—The Effect of General Scott's Recall in the Army.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, on the 2d inst.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant.

Our accounts by the ship France left Lieut. Col. Biscoe and small command engaged with a party of guerillas five times their number. The issue was as we anticipated; the guerillas were dispersed, but without severe loss on our part. The gallant Lieut. Henderson and twelve men were killed on our side, and the Mexican loss is supposed to have been about the same. Col. Biscoe charged the guerillas three several times. His teams are said to have stampeded, and we regret to say that the Colonel was compelled to leave his killed and wounded behind and make his way to Cordova. His wagons, or the greater part of them were burned; the mules were taken by the guerillas. Col. Biscoe reached Orizaba the evening of the 22d ult.

The Free American announces that the remains of Lieut. Henderson were brought back to Vera Cruz on the 1st of March, by Capt. Taylor's company, who volunteered to go out, with Capts. Fairchild and Connolly, Lieuts. Pearson and Kelly, of the Louisiana volunteers, and Lieut. Anderson, of the Georgia volunteers.

A train of 160 wagons arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult, escorted by a portion of Lt. Col. Biscoe's mounted Volunteers, consisting of the companies of Capts. Fairchild, Connelly and Kerr, Capt. Howe's company of the 2d Dragoons, and two companies of Michigan infantry—280 in all. According to the Free American of the first inst., a Mexican, who arrived with the train, reported that on or about the 23d ult, Gen. Santa Anna, with 2000 men, had an engagement with about 400 Americans at Tehuacan, and that eight men had been killed on the American side.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 26th of February. Letters written that day say that an armistice for two months would be signed by General Butler the following day. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz agrees with the Free American that such an armistice had been arranged and determined upon.

MEXICO, Feb. 19, 1848.

General Cushing, with an escort of two companies of dragoons, left here on the 15th for Puebla, to assist in organizing the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the unfortunate difficulties between the general officers here. It is understood that on the court being organized, it will adjourn to this city, and here transact s business.

On Sunday night a Texan Ranger, named Adam Alsence, of Capt Roberts's company was attacked by a number of Mexicans in the suburbs of the city and killed. He was mangled in a brutal manner, and the Texans, exasperated at the cruel death of their comrade, sallied into the streets the next evening, to the number of fifteen or twenty, and proceeded to the quarter where Alsence was killed, took fearful vengeance upon a party whom they found armed with pistols and knifes. Seventeen of the Mexicans are reported killed, and forty wounded. Alsence was a German, had served in Bonapart's cavalry, and was a good and faithful soldier.

Yesterday Col. Jackson, bearer of despatches from Washington, arrived with a small escort from Vera Cruz, in six days. Shortly after his arrival it was known that he brought despatches both to Generals Scott and Butler, and the inference was at once drawn that the former was recalled, and the latter placed in chief command of the army.

This proved true, and enclosed you will find the farewell address of the late general-in-chief to the army. It is brief, pointed, and feeling. Now that he is leaving the scene of his glorious exploits, those who shared danger and victory with him in many a great battle, weep like children parting with a father. His recall may possibly have an effect upon the treaty, should it ever be returned from the United States ratified No doubt the gentlemen who succeeds him, will do all that he thinks his duty requires, but Gen. Scott had identified his fame with a peace as the result of his operations in this valley, and would have exerted himself more than any other man to bring the war to a close. He, too, from his longer residence here, has a better acquaintance with the Mexicans, and therefore knows better how to operate upon them. It is added, that the dispatches bring orders to restore the swords of Generals Pillow and Worth and Col. Duncan. If I can, before the mail leaves, I will learn the certainty of this.

We copy from the American Star of the 19th ult., the following article in regard to General Scott's withdrawal from the command of the army in Mexico in obedience to the orders of his Government, regretting extremely that the whole farewell address of the Commander-in-Chief has not reached us. It has, unaccountably, been lost.

Winfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's column. Many an eye will fill with tears this morning, when they read his *last order*.

Even in his short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion-in-arms in 1812, as he was here until to-day.

"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been from his position, reflected on the senior officer—Major General Scott is happy to be relieved by a general of established merit and distinction in the service of his country."

The latest dates from Queretaro, are to the 17th ult. The American Star, of the 19th, thus sums up the news:

QUERETARO—Advices have been received from the seat of Government up to Thursday last. Several new deputies had arrived, but the meeting of Congress was going on very slowly, and some were begining to lose all patience.

At the meeting on Monday last, thirty deputies were present, though we infer, from previous letters of the corresgondent referred to, that more than this number have presented themselves, and are ready for action as soon as there is a prospect of a quorum A communication was received from the Minister of Relations, stating that he was using every possible means for the assembling of Congress, enforcing the penalties, ordered a previous meeting of the members, and such as he was constitutionally invested with.

The writer adds that the passport asked for Santa Anna, by Sr. Trigueros, had been made out for him.

The Arco Iris of the 1st inst., has rumors that Santa Anna had changed his mind about leaving the country, and that he was about to try his fortunes again amidst the internal convulsions which threatened to distract the nation He is represented as being in the neighborhood of Tehuacan, at the head of eighty followers. His design is said to be to unite his fortunes with the Vice Governor of San Luis and Gen. Alvarez, and then march upon Queretaro, overthrow the Government of Pena y Pena, and establish a Dictatorship. But before executing this grand design, he proposed striking a blow at the Americans, in order to recover credit with his countrymen. The Arco Iris puts as little faith in this project as we do; but that Santa Anna is still lurking about Tehuacan there would appear to be no doubt.

Zacatecas, after a long silence, has spoken, and recognizes the government of Pena y Pena.

On the 4th of the present month an answer was forwarded from the office of the Secretary of State of Zacatecas, which says, "the note of your Excellency, desiring to know in what character the Presidency of Pana y Pena should be regarded, in the session of the Legislature yesterday, it was resolved as follows:—

"The Legislature declares the provisional exercise of the supreme Executive power of the nation by Pena y Pena to be in conformity with the federal constitution."—*Star February* 16.

Last night's Mail brought us Queretaro papers to the 12th, San Luis to the 9th, Zacatecas to the 16th, Guadalajara to the 4th, Durango 3d, and Tampico to the 19th ult.

El Atalaya, of Durango, says that the San Luis plan against the government is scandalous, and calculated to place a blot upon the confederation which it will be difficult to wipe out Under the pretext of vindicating the national honor the movers of this plan are calculated to disgrace them in the eyes of the civilized world, by trying to unite together the worst of citizens in an unholy cause.

Attack upon a Patrol and its Serious Results.—Night before last, the 14th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as the patrol, stationed near the Plazuela del Carmen, was passing through a neighboring street, accompanied by the officers of the guard, it was stoned and fired upon by a body of Mexicans. We cannot learn that there was the lest provocation.' The attack seemed to be a concerted matter, quite a large body of "Greasers" being armed with pistols.—They were fired upon by the patrol, and took flight into a neighboring street, where they were suddenly met by a second patrol. The firing also brought out the Texas Rangers, quartered in that vicinity, when a general melee followed. The result was, nine Mexicans killed and some forty or fifty taken prisoners, and placed in charge of the police near Del Carmen. No American was injured The officer of the guard were extremely vigilant, and shot several of the attacking party.—*Star, Feb.* 16.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF MEXICO.

The Mexican papers mention a surprise that Gen. Scott recently received by an invitation from the City Council to accompany them with his aids on a picnic excursion to Santa Fe—six miles distant on the Toluca road After riding pleasantly along for several miles, the conductors turned short to the left from the main road and by a mere pathway plunged into the mountains. The path disclosed many admirable positions for ambuscades, and when at length the General and his staff came full upon a large party of Mexicans armed to the teeth they began to think that they had accepted the invitation rather hastily. Concealing their surprise and astonishment, they were finally conducted to the ruins of an old monastery, built by the Carmelite monks as far back as 1606. To make a long story short, they there found an extensive table, provided with every delicacy, set out under a rich canvass canopy. A brief address from the chief alcalde, at the head of the table, (Gen Scott on his left, Gen. Butler on his right and then alternately a Mexican and an American throughout the entire length of table,) was most thoroughly affecting. He spoke of the success of the American arms and the "severe lessons that had been given to Mexico," and expressed a hope that she would yet profit by her afflictions and emerge from the war with her institutions purified and her people elevated in intelligence and happiness. The view of the valley of Mexico from the point selected is magnificent, and, after enjoying that and the other luxuries provided, the company separated well pleased with the excursion.—*Ledger.*

"THE LAST OF EARTH."—The remains of ex-President Adams were interred at Quincy on Saturday, with every demonstration of respect.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1270.jpg