

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria.

14 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Revolution in France—Abdication of Louis Phillippe—A Republican Government Declared—Conflict with the National Guard—Six Hundred Killed in the Streets of Paris.

The steamer Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of February, arrived at New York, on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a passage of twenty one days, having been delayed by strong head winds.

[From the European Times.]

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

We noticed in our last the feverish state in which political affairs stood in Paris on the night of Fours day, the 24th, and we regret to announce that each day has added to that excitement which had increased to such a pitch on the 22d, the day on which it had been fixed to hold the great reform banquet that the entire city was in open insurrection. The conversation which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday evening between Barrot and Duchatel, prepared the people for the former prohibition of the reform banquet which was to take place on the following day. Proclamations by the prefect of police, and an order of the day by the commander of the National Guards, were published, forbidding the banquet and all assemblages of people, and prohibiting the appearance of National Guards in uniform, unless ordered by the chiefs. In consequence of these acts of government, the opposition deputies met, and resolved that the banquet should not take place, that the people be entreated to submit, and that a motion for the impeachment of ministers be made in the Chamber of Deputies. It was further resolved, that should this motion be negatived, they would resign their functions of deputies.

All accounts from Paris represent the city in a horrible state of excitement and dismay the whole of that day. All the streets leading to the chamber of Deputies were, like the bridges, occupied by strong detachments of troops, and no one was allowed to pass except the deputies, the newspaper reporters, and those who were furnished with special tickets of admission.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

PARIS, Tuesday evening.

The accounts which I sent you this morning will have perpared you for great confusion in the streets Paris, great assemblages of the people, and partial disturbance, if not for actual insurrection. The result is just what might have been expected. Immense masses have paraded the public thoroughfares throughout the day. Troops in vast numbers were on foot, and occasionally where the masses became more than ordinarily dense, charges of cavalry were made upon the people, and the streets were cleared with wonderful quickness. The shops were all closed, and business of every kind was suspended. The crowd generally directed itself towards the Place de la Madeleine (where, at the banquet had gone on, the procession of the deputies was to have started from,) to the Place de la Concorde, and to the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

I shall now proceed to give you detached details, which it is difficult to arrange in a regular and connected form. I have already said that the principal point to which the crowd tended was the Place de la Madeleine & the Place de la Concorde. About half past 11 a regiment of infantry and several squadrons drew up near the church of the Madeleine, where the crowd was most dense. A few minutes afterwards an immense body of persons, almost all dressed in blouses, & said to amount to upwards of 6,000, appeared from the direction of the Boulevards, but no one could exactly say from what place they came. They marched in procession, holding each other's arms, & sang the *Marseillaise* in one general chorus. When passing Durand's restaurant, they gave three cheers for reform, and then proceeded without stopping to the Place de la Concorde, their evident intention being to make their way to the Chamber of Deputies. At the bridge opposite the Chamber of Deputies, however, they were stopped by a large body of cavalry and infantry, drawn up on the bridge. They were then brought to a stand still, and their numbers were so great that they filled the whole of the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest squares in Europe. Just at that moment a portion of the regiment of cavalry at the bridge charged upon the mass, separated, and drove a considerable portion back towards the Boulevards, while the rest was driven into the Champs Elysee, and the rest down the Rue Rivoli.

The whole of the place was cleared in less time than can be conceived, but the soldiers though they did their duty with great determination, and effect, so far from using unnecessarily harsh means, appeared to go about it with great humanity and even good humor. The portion of the crowd driven back towards the Boulevards, and still marching in order, and arm in arm, had four National Guards at their head, armed with their sabres. In the Place de la Madeleine attempt was made by the troops to disperse them, which was only partially successful, and shortly afterwards they met another large body, the leaders of whom fraternally embraced the national Guardsmen. On arriving in front of the *Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres* they stopped and sung the *Marseillaise* in full chorus. They then began to cry out, "*abas, Guizot—abas le Ministere*," and the excitement was evidently increasing. At length a very young man took up a large stone, which he hurled against the great gate of the hotel, an example which was followed by the rest, who began knocking at the gate; a shower of stones was thrown at the same time and broke several windows. During this time a body of the Municipal Guards (infantry), who were drawn up within the gates deliberately loaded their muskets and prepared for what might follow; but a body of cavalry emerging from the Rue des Capucines, at that moment charged, struck some of the most active with the flat side of their sabres, and very soon succeeded in dispersing the crowd, and relieving the residence of the President of the Council from the danger it was in.

In a small street in the neighborhood of the Rue Vivienne a body of ruffians attempted to break into a gunmaker's shop, but failed. They then attacked the shop of a poor *marchand de bois*, and plundered it of the small quantity of firewood it contained which they formed into stakes. In the different attacks made by the troops some severe blows were occasionally dealt and upon the whole a considerable number of persons received sabre cuts and severe bayonet wounds; but I did not hear of any one being killed.

I may as well mention that among the other cries which issued from the crowd was that of *Vive la linge*, which was to be heard every time the compact bodies, which appeared from time to time, passed a regiment of infantry. A great number of prisoners were taken by the police, who had been caught in the act of uttering seditious cries or throwing stones.

These are the principal incidents which have come within my notice in the course of the day. They were not very serious in themselves, but they are just of a nature that might at any moment lead to a catastrophe. One thing must appear evident to any one who has seen the aspect of Paris during this day; and that is, that the Government, in determining not to allow the procession of Deputies, and the enormous additional number of persons which would have assembled had it taken place, came to a wise determination.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTRY.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d, the deputies of the opposition, to the number of 53, submitted articles of impeachment of the Minister.

PARIS, Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

After I dispatched my letters last evening, events of greater importance than had taken place up to post hour had occured. In several streets running into the Rue St. Dennis and the Rue St. Martin, the people erected barricades, by tearing up the paving-stones, seizing carts, omnibusses, &c. Most of these barricades were soon carried by the municipal guards and troops but at some of them, severe engagements took place, notwithstanding the people were almost entirely unarmed. The markets, the Place de la Corcorde, the Place de Carrousel, the Boulevards, the Rue St Honore, and an immense number of other streets and places were occupied by the troops—in fact, the whole of Paris was occupied, as if civil war had been every where raging. The troops remained with their arms in their hands all night. As I turned into the Rue St. Dennis the dragoons, who were stationed close by the Porte, received orders to charge, and I saw them gallop down the street at a rapid rate with their drawn swords gleaming in the sun. At the same moment, detachments of light dragoons and infantry hastened after them. From that it was clear that additional assistance was required against the people in that quarter.

On leaving the Rue St. Denis, I saw a vast multitude approaching, headed by a red flag. From the haste with which they advanced, it was plain that they were being pursued by the military. About an hour ago I observed artillery advancing towards the Boulevards, with the object, no doubt, of being directed on the Rue St. Martin, & that neighborhood. The Rue St. Honore is occupied with an immense crowd. The garden of the Palais Royal is closed. All the passages are also closed and occupied with troops. You would find it difficult to conceive the mournful attitude of this usually gay city at this moment. Shops closed every where—alarm and anxiety among all classes. Not a single omnibus to be seen; not a carriage; not a cart; only a few hack cabs—Here and there vehicles overthrown; the pavement turned up gas lights smashed—and the remains of wanton destruction frequently visible.

Great numbers of fresh troops have been marched into Paris this morning from the towns and garrisons within reach of the capital.

In some streets the populace have destroyed the electric telegraph.

The National Guard, though the *rappel* was frequently beaten last evening, scarcely turned out at all. In several places, it is said, that scarcely three persons in a whole company answered the rappel.—This morning the *rappel* has been again beaten with a like result. In the districts where the National Guards did assemble they cried "Vive la Reforme!" and sung the *Marsaillaise*.

Three o'clock.—The Guizot Ministry has resigned. A deputation of the officers of the National Guard went to the Tuileries to demand that it should be dismissed when they were told by General Jacqueminot, commanding the National Guard, that the Ministry had given in its resignation

The red aspect of the sky in the direction of Mont-Valerem showed that an incendiary fire was raging there.

The fighting in the quarter of St. Martin still continues, and troops are proceeding to it. When, however, they shall learn the overthrow of the Ministry, it is believed that hostilities will immediately cease.

In passing the bank, just now, I saw the mob had got possession of the guard-house at the corner. They had torn down the flag, and a fellow hoisted it on a large pole. There were then shouts of "To the Tuileries! to the Tuileries!"

Fresh troops are being summoned to Paris. The regiment of carabineers, in garrison at Provins, are expected momentarily. At Clichy, the inhabitants have been told to prepare for the reception of troops

During last night the barricades of yesterday morning were removed. However, this morning, large numbers of the populace were under arms, and rebuilding barricades. The streets of St. Dennis, St. Martin, Rambuteau, St. Sauvier de Gravilhers, and all the narrow streets adjoining, have been barricaded, and so well defended, that, up to eleven o'clock, the troops had failed in their attempts to take possession of them. The Municipal Guard were repulsed to the Rue Montorquoil, by the firing of the populace. The garrison of 30,000 troops are all employed to guard the innumerable avenues to the Place Gerard. Many of the regiments are overcome with fatigue. The council of ministers, and a crowd of parliamentary dignitaries have taken refuge in the chateau.—Fresh troops are expected every moment by railway.

Half-past four.—All government officials have been ordered to place themselves under arms as National Guards. The troops of the line have been provided hatchets to cut down the baricades. The 2d, 4th, and 5th legions of the National Guard have mustered strongly, shouting "Vive la reforme! A bas Guizot!" The revolt now appears to be concentrated in St. Denis and St. Martin quarters, where a sharp fire is kept up between the insurgents and the municipal guard. It is rumored that the artillery is directed to destroy the barricades, and that cannon have been fired in the streets.

Five o'clock.—The public joy increases at the resignation of the ministry. At this moment a detachment of the National Guards, followed by a large crowd, is passing through the Bourse, shouting "Vive la Reforme!"

Half-past five o'clock—As the resignation of the ministry becomes more and more widely known the public joy becomes greater. It really seems as if no ministry were ever so intensely or so universally detested. The shops still continue to be closed. The movements of troops are also continuing. The fighting has ceased in the quarter St. Martin, but great crowds still fill the streets and the soldiers have difficulty in maintaining order.

By Telegraph from Paris to London.

PARIS, Thursday.—Louis Philippe has abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count de Paris, infant son of the late Duke of Orleans.

The Duke de Nemours was proposed as Regent, but rejected.

It was proposed by Odillon Barrot, that a regency should be formed under the Duchesse d'Orleans until the Count de Paris should attain his majority, but that has been rejected, and a Republic insisted upon. The Duchesse d'Orleans and the Count de Paris went to the Chambers at half past 1, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and a large party of officers on horse back. The Duchesse was in deep mourning. At 4 o'clock the Duchesse d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Nemours had been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber and the people who penetrated into the Chamber of Deputies which has declared itself *en permanance*. The Chamber has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the throne.—There will be great efforts made to support the Duchesse d'Orleans.

The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies. The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority. The King, at one o'clock, left the Palace of the Tuileries, escorted by a party of the National Guard and several regiments of regular cavalry. The carriages went by the quays to the Barrier of Passey. The troops were all withdrawn at noon to-day, and not a soldier to be seen. The troops of the line fraternized with the National Guard and the National Guard with the people. All intercourse between the two sides of the river is cut off, but I hear distant firing going on every instant while I write. Garnier Pages is Mayor of Paris. A strong government will be organized.—A republic on the model of the United States is proposed. A procession of persons in blouses, and armed, have just passed, carrying the Throne of the Throne room of the Tuileries on their shoulders in triumph, singing the Marseilles hymn. There has been a frighful loss of life, and in many instances, the troops have refused to act against the people.

The number of killed is said to be upwards of five hundred, principally in the neighborhood of the Palace Royal and between that and the Tuileries. An attempt was made on the Finance Minister's residence at 11 o'clock, which failed.

The tocsin has been sounding all day throughout Paris. All Paris is the hands of the National Guards and the people.—Count Mole was first named and rejected by the people. Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing them ministers are torn down everywhere by the public.

General Lomorciere has been appointed commander of the National Guards. The placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot. It is said General Lamriciere is killed, or at all events wounded.

The Palace of the Palais royal has been taken possession of by the people, after a great deal of carnage, an attack was made at one o'clock on the palace of the Tuileries. The Tuilleries is the hands of the National Guard.

The people are throwing the furniture out of the windows and are burning it, and an attempt has been made to burn the Tuilleries itself. The people had penetrated into the cellars of the Tuilleries and are distributing the wine among themselves.

The people are also in possession of the railway station barriers. The rails have been removed to prevent the troops from arriving from the country.

The passengers from Boulogne to Paris, were obliged to return from Neufchatel to Boulogne, as the railway is stopped All communications have been cut of with Paris. The mail and passengers returned to Amiens.

In Bavaria there are signs portentious to monarchs. Lola Montes, the King's celebrated mistress, has been driven from Bavaria by the students and people in spite of the efforts of the King to sustain her.

The work of amelioration is going on in Italy. Affairs in Rome were in a fevered state. A rumor prevailed that Pope Pius was rather holding back in his reforms, and that he had been deposed.

The Sicilian Parliament is to assemble at Palermo. A Regency had been appointed during the minority of the Prince Royal, who is to be Viceroy of Sicily. Troops had returned to Naples; and an amnesty had been granted.

The Austrian troops having come in collision with the students at Padua, 100 persons had been killed and wounded.

There was a rumor in Liverpool, that Lord John Russell had resigned. The Budget had caused much dissatisfaction—the deficiencies of the Revenue amounting to £2,900,000. Lord John proposed to increase the Income Tax to five per cent for two years.

In India, the complexion of political affairs and commercial news was bad. Several failures had occurred. Among them were those of the Union Bank of Calcutta, and Messrs. Lackenstein & Bro.

In England, confidence was returning.—Money was very abundant. No failures of importance was expected. In manufacturing districts there was more activity.

From the Cape of Good Hope we learn that the Kaffir war was ended. All the chiefs had been taken prisoners.

The Russians had gained some advantage in Circassia.

Accounts from Hanover state that King Ernest is still seriously indisposed. His Majesty has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

Mr. Henry Ellis, formerly ambassador to Persia, and Mr. Pakenham, who negotiated the Oregon treaty, are about to be created Knights Commander of the Bath.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* brings the most distressing accounts from Silesia.—Famine and disease prevailed to a fearful extent, and the accounts given by that journal surpass even the heart-rending statements during the late distress in Ireland.

We learn, that it was currently reported in Liverpool, on the day of the departure of the Cambria, that a special courier had reached the residence of Louis Napoleon, in London, asking for his immediate presence in Paris.

Prince Louis Napoleon-Bonaparte set out for Paris from London on Saturday morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Best western canal Flour 27s to 27s 6d per barrel; Richmond and Alexandria 26s to 27 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s 6d to 27s 6d.

New Orleans and Ohio, 25s. 6d. to 26.s 6d.; Canadian, 26s. 6d. to 27s 6d.; United States and Canadian sour, 21s. a 23s.

Wheat, U S. and Canadian white and mixed, 7s. 1d. to 8s. 3d. per 70 lbs.; red 6. 2d. to 7s. 2d.

Indian corn 26s. to 30s. per quarter, or 480 lbs.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Tribune has this passsage:

And now look at the Loco Foco party as they stand. They have rung the changes on the dangers of foreign interference on this Continent, on the enormity of having foreign capitalists hold stock in our banks &c &c., till echo has grown hoarse with the repetition. Now they receive and ratify a treaty dictated by British influence, and they rejoice that the ROTCHSCHILDS have taken our loans. So, the "honorable Peace" we have gained is consummated by paying Mexico $20,000,000 for a Province that was independent before we went to war—and England lends us money to pay for the hard bargain which she has dictated to us.

WORKS OF MR. ADAMS.—Mr. Charles Francis Adams is very shortly to publish the works of his illustrious father, in some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes.—The deceased statesman, who carefully revised them for publication, by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expense of printing. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is said to be a new version of The Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. will probably prove to be historical and biographical works.

EXPORTING IRON.—The statement now running through the papers that railway Iron has been exported from this country to England, has no doubt excited surprise. The Trenton Gazette, is informed that the explanation of it in this:—The rails sent to England, were some English rails of an inferior quality, which had been lying in New York for sale, for some time, without finfiing a purchaser.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—Mr. John Cook, Jr., of Winchendon, Mass., has been arrested on a charge of murdering his wife, in Fitchburg, Mass., by administering arsenic to her in 1834, fourteen years ago.—Suspicions of foul play were excited at the time of her death, which have since ripened into assurance by observing that her body (which was deposited in a tomb) has remained in a remarkable state of preservation. A recent analysis of her stomach has detected the presence of arsenic therein, and the testimony of the nurse, the sexton, and of several doctors, tend to fix suspicion on the husband, who is now in custody.

WAR EXPENSES.—Daniel Webster a year ago declared in the United States Senate, that the expenses of the war would amount to one million and a half per week The government press and its echoes everywhere ridiculed the estimate.

But the War Secretary has made a report to the Senate, at their call, in which it is stated that the War Department *alone* has expended during the first year *Forty one millions seven hundred and eighty one thousand seven hundred dollars.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1848.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented.

A resolution calling for certain correspondence with our minister at London, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the bill from the House, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, was taken up. Several amendments were offered and adopted.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment substituting a minister instead of a charge.

Mr. Badger opposed sending an agent at all. Mr. Cass hoped the bill would be informally passed over—agreed to.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. Calhoun spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He objected to the idea of menacing Mexico into an acceptance of the treaty. Such a course had nearly led to a conflict with England upon the Oregon treaty. He denied the power of the President to establish a revenue system in Mexico—as neither expressly granted, or deprived under any circumstances. The conqueror has a right to impose taxes—but "the conqueror" did not mean the President, but "the government," who alone could authorise such a course, through Congress.

Mr. Johnson, of Geo, in a maiden speech, reviewed the whole history of our difficulties with Mexico, as evidences of the justness of the war, and favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. J. having concluded, Mr. Baldwin moved an adjournment. Mr. Cass objected. The question was taken upon adjournment, and carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill requiring all moneys collected from customs and other sources to be paid into the Treasury without deduction or abatement. After debate, the committee rose, and the bill was passed with amendments.

Mr. Crisfield moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill to extend the patent of Jethro Wood (for a plough) was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Pollock, Mr. Crisfield's motion was laid on the table.

A message from the President was laid before the House, enclosing the Constitution of Wisconsin, who applies to come into the Union as a State. Adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1848.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the President.

On motion of Mr. Cass, all other business was passed over, and the ten regiment bill taken up.

Mr. Berrien expressed his regret that circumstances compelled him to speak upon the bill, at this time, and argued at length in opposition to the bill, in a mild and pacific tone.

Mr. Webster next took the floor, and said he desired to be heard upon "the present state of the country and the further prosecution of the war." He recognized the opinion of Mr Calhoun, in opposition to the President's power to create a system of revenue in Mexico as well founded. While the conqueror might, in the course of his march, seize whatever was of necessity to subsist the army, he denied the commander-in-chief or the President the right to establish any system of civil authority in such a country; and the President, in doing so, had violated every principle of right and justice.

Mr. Cass advocated the passage of the bill as calculated to produce a peace, and to operate favorably upon public opinion in the procuring of money for the use of the government.

Some explanations took place between Mr. Cass and Mr. Calhoun, in reference to the force necessary to protect a defensive line.

Mr. Cass defended the constitutional power of the President to levy contributions for the support of the army, through the commanding officer. He defended the President against the charge, alleged by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, of his having been dilatory in conducting the war. In reference to indemnity, he was free to say, we want territory—land his friends were determined to have.

Mr. Johnson, of La., rose and said it was his intention to have voted for the bill, but the change of circumstances that had taken place would, in his opinion, render it unnecessary. He moved to recommit the bill, with a proviso to the effect that no officer should be appointed under the bill unless it should be ascertained that it was indispensable. The motion was lost.

The question, after further debate, was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas 29, nays 19.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This morning a debate took place in the House on the motion to print 100,000 copies of the report of the committee on Patents; and it was agreed to.

The calender of private bills was then taken up.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1848.

SENATE.

The bill providing for deficiencies in the expenditures of the current year, was taken up. The question being upon striking out the provision for a Charge d' Affairs to the Papal States, and substituting a full Minister. After considerable debate, it was negatived—13 to 28.

The bill, after undergoing amendments, was laid aside, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 to pay the expense of bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle or died in Mexico; and depositing them in a common grave.

Mr. Haralson remarked that the committee on military affairs had this subject before them; and on his motion the bill was referred to it.

A message was received from the President of the United States enclosing the correspondence between the War Department and Gens. Scott and Taylor, and between the State Department and Mr. Trist; and the committee on printing were instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 10,000 extra copies.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1848.

A brief discussion took place on the section appropriating an annuity to the Chickasaws, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1848.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented, were sundry from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, for the abolition of slavery—and one from the first named State for "a peaceful dissolution of the Union."

A resolution directing enquiry into the propriety of providing for the retired list of the navy, was adopted.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Atherton expressed a hope that the deficiency appropriation bill would be taken up. He considered immediate action very necessary, to avoid the protest of heavy Government drafts. The consideration of the bill was accordingly resumed The bill, as amended, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clingman moved to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday instructed the committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of printing an extra number of the copies of correspondence between the War Department and Generals Scott and Taylor, and between the State Department and Mr. Trist. The reason which he gave for the motion was, that the Departments, in communicating the information, had garbled it. and he proceeded to give the contents of it from cursory examination, and contended that gross injustice was done to Generals Scott and Taylor.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., defended the Administration, maintaining that the Administration had not been guilty of unkindness towards the Generals. If there was any cause of complaint that the means of transportation were not promptly furnished, it was the result of causes over which the Administration had no control. If there was blame, let all share it; if honor, let all participate.

Mr. Haskell insisted that the war, from the beginning to the present period, was a series of blunders. After every battle the President thought that he had conquered Mexico. He sent Trist to interfere with Gen. Scott; and if it had not been for this, Scott would long before have been in the halls of the Montezumas. If means of transportation and supplies had been furnished, there would have been less sacrifice of life. He charged upon the President the responsibility of every drop of blood shed from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He charged upon him the blood shed at Buena Vista. The President gave encouragement to the enemy—"aid and comfort." Mr. Haskell wanted the documents published to the world, as the only authentic and reliable history.

Mr. McLane defended the Administration, and threw out some insinuations against Gen Scott. Having concluded, the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Cass gave notice, that immediately after the loan bill had been disposed of, he should move to take up the bill providing for 20,000 additional volunteers.

Mr. Yulee called up the joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Navy to make contracts for American hemp, which was passed.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the special order—the Loan Bill—which was accordingly taken up, and several unimportant amendments, from the finance committee, agreed to. The question then being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Atherton addressed the Senate at length, on the finances of the country, since the 1st of July, 1846.

Mr. Webster rose, and on his motion the bill was informally passed over.

A message was received from the President, communicating, in compliance with a call of the Senate, the correspondence between our government and Mr. Wise, in reference to the difficulties between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian government. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.—After a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State, for the passage of a law providing for the reversion of deceased soldier's bounty lands and pay for services in the Mexican war, to widows and children.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion by Mr. Clingman, to reconsider the vote instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of printing extra copies of the correspondence of Gens. Scott and Taylor with the Secretary of War, &c.

Mr. Vinton moved to lay the question of reconsideration on the table. Decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up in committee of the Whole.

Pending a motion by Mr. McKay, to amend, by providing that all appropriations for educational purposes among the Indians—where the mode of expenditure is not provided for by treaty—shall be expended in the Indian country, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1274.jpg