

Arrival of the Caledonia.

11 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Triumph of the French Revolutionists—A Republic established—its recognition by England—the new Government waited on by the American Minister—the King and Royal Family in Exile—Riots in England—Commercial Affairs, &c., &c.

The steamer Caledonia which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th inst. arrived at Boston at a late hour on Monday night.

The revolution in France has been entirely successful; a provisional government has been already established, and England has recognized France as a Republic.

It could scarcely be anticipated but that the great movement which has convulsed France, should have been felt in some degree, in the British Islands.

In London, a trifling disposition to riot was experienced in the early part of the week, but the disorderlies were confined to mischievous boys and citizens out of employment. Order was speedily restored.

In Glasgow, the tumults were more serious, and several persons were unfortunately shot by the military. The rioters in that city were merely thieves, who plunder the shops and had evidently no political object in view.

In Manchester some tendency to disturbance has been exhibited, but every thing is now quiet. In our town tranquility has been undisturbed. Numbers of unemployed persons and others have assembled on the Exchange, but no political feeling is yet observed.

In Ireland, no breach of the peace has yet taken place, but the exciting language of a certain portion of the press which surpasses anything within our recollection has not escaped the attention of the authorities. We have no apprehension of any disturbance of the public peace, throughout England generally, by a rising of political opinions, although the depressed state of trade and the existing uncertainty naturally incident to the affairs of the continent might, we fear, produce a state of disquietude and suffering amongst numerous classes for some time to come.

Mr. Rush, the Ambassador of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Martin, and Maj. Prime, likewise, waited on the members of the Provisional Government of France, to whom he delivered a flattering address. The following details of this interview we take from the "National:"—"At 2 o'clock the Representative Minister of the United States went to the Hotel de Ville to make a formal recognition of the Provisional Government. It was appropriate to the Representative of the American Union to be the first to welcome one infant Republic, for there is no bond more powerful between nations than community of sentiment.

The step taken by the Minister of the States has made existing circumstances of serious importance; although fully awaited, it has touched acutely the members of the provisional government, and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they in a body accompanied this representative of the great nation to the threshhold of the Hotel de Ville, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French republics.

The whole of the Colonels of the 10th and 78th, says a Paris paper, were nearly all massacred by their own men for refusing to march against the Tuileries. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into a Hospital, under the name of le Hotel d'Invalids.

The Rouen railroad is stopped. The populace have burned the bridge of Amies. The statue of the Duc d'Orleans, which stood in the court of Louvre, has been taken down.

Arrival of the Ex-King of France and the Queen of the French at New Haven. Bridgeton, March 3d. We have pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ex-King and Queen of the French. The King, in landing, was dressed in a green blouse and blue overcoat, borrowed of the captain of the Express.

The King had not, in fact, a change of clothing. The ex-king and queen had for some days been moving from farm house to farm, in the neighborhood of Trefort.—They were nearly exhausted by fatigue, and on his arrival the king stated that a night or two back he thought to have given himself up.

Louis Phillippe and the Ex-Queen, with a male and a female attendant, who had during the week constituted the suite of their royal master and mistress, embarked on board a French fishing boat, near Treport, with the intention of attempting to cross the channel. At sea the party was picked up by the Express, Southampton and Havre steamboat, which immediately steered for New Haven, off which harbor she arrived at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On landing, the ex-king and queen were welcomed by the inhabitants, nearly the whole of whom had the gratification of being shaken by the hand of Louis Phillippe. Her Majesty's first act was to despatch a messenger to Brighton to procure the attention of Mr. Packhouse; the second to write a letter to our gracious sovereign, communicating intelligence of her arrival.

The following is a correct statement of the abode of the different members of the Royal family. Louis Phillippe and Marie Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children. The Count de Eau, the Duc de Alencon and the Duc and Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Saxe Coburg. The Princess Clementine is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham palace. The Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Ennes on the 24. The Prince and Duchess de Joinville were at Algiers at the date of the lastest advices from that city, and the Queen of Belgium and the Princess Sophia are at Brunel.

The intelligence from Italy received in Vienna was anything but satisfactory.—The Arch Bishop of Paris, accompanied by two vigars general, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things in the name of the entire clergy of the Diocese. M. Duchere has been appointed under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Advices from Genoa announced the arrival of an American squadron in that port. The latest advices from Italy stated that the king has once more violated his solemn promise, and has carried fire and sword into the city of Mesina, which had been bombarded for hours by royal troops.—The Punto Franco is almost entirely burned down, causing a loss of ten millions of francs. It is said that the Messinese have attacked the citadel of that city and taken it by force.

THE MARKETS.—Since the departure of the last steamship the market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent upon an increased demand and limited supply. The general tendency of breadstuffs is upward, and the demand for Indian corn for Ireland has been active.

MEXICAN NEWS.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Another Battle by Gen. Lane—Total Defeat of the Enemy—An Armistice signed—Restoration of Pillow and Worth—No quorum at Queretaro, &c.

The New Orleans Picayune extra, of the 29th inst., received by the Washington Union, in advance of the mail, announces the arrival of the steamer Massachussetts and the ship Dawers, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst, and from the city of Mexico to 26th ult.

An armistice has been signed, by which it is agreed that the Americans are not to occupy any part of the country not now in their possession;—the collection of taxes is suspended, except those on gaming houses, liquor shops, and places of amusements;—when elections are held at any place occupied by the American force, they are to withdraw from the limits of the town until the election is over.—There are a number of other articles, giving the Mexicans almost the entire right to the government.

Gen. Lane, we see, left the capital on the 17th ult. About the fourth day he arrived at Tequalteplar. Before his arrival, however, information reached him that 1000 Mexican lancers were posted at that place. When they got opposite to the first house at the edge of the town, a volley of escopette balls were fired from the inside. The doors were forced open, and the assailants killed. At the next house, the scene was repeated. The town was then assaulted, the enemy was soon driven from every position, and collected in a body outside the town, pursued by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays. The Mexicans were terribly cut up—about 100 of them being killed. In the action, the American loss was 1 man killed and 4 wounded.—Fifty prisoners were taken; among them, Capt. Montano and 2 lieutenants. Lieut. Col. Montano (farther of the captain,) and Martinez, a bosom friend of Jaracta, escaped.

It was rumored that Gens. Pillow and Worth had been restored to their command.

Santa Anna was again at Tehaun on the 12th; the government had given him the passports he desired. It was supposed that in asking it, he intended only to deceive the government, and to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

The court-martial in Worth's case had not convened.

Advices from Queretaro state that Congress was slow in coming together; at the last meeting there were but 21 members.

The Star gives an extract from a letter dated Toluca, Feb. 18th, which says that Gen. Alvarez was within half a day's ride of that city; that the American troops were under arms, and the town full of people.—No apprehension is expressed by the Star or its correspondent.

The Toluca diligence was robbed on the 16th ult. One of the persons robbed says that the chief of the robbers is a deputy of the State!

The Monitor Republicano mentions an outrageous act of Gen. Perdigon Garay, at Tula. Under pretence of performing military duty, he sent to the house of a lieutenant colonel, had him brought out, and received 25 blows of the kind known to the Mexican service. The unfortunate lieut. colonel had but a short time before, and in the same place, in agreement with Perdigon, inflicted some lashes upon two of his assistants for robbery. The colonel has brought charges against Perdigon.

The 22d February was observed in various modes appropriate to the day in the city of Mexico.

A train of eight wagons, under Captain Moore, A. Q. M., escorted by Lts. Berry and Cooper with fifty men, arrived at the city of Mexico on the 20th ult. from Cuernevaca. Lieut. Williamson, Quartermaster of the 15th Infantry, arrived with them.—Every thing was quiet at Cuernevaca and the troops in good health. Two Mexican Generals arrived in Cuernevaca on the evening of the 18th ult., but their names are not given.

Gen. Butler had issued an order stating that as soon as suitable arrangements can be made a mail will be sent from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico on the 1st and 15th of each month, and returning, will leave the latter city the third day after the arrival of the upward mail.

Gen. Butler, in his general order assuming the command of the army, says:

On entering upon the duties assigned him, Gen. Butler cannot be unmindful that he succeeds a general familiar alike with the science and the art of war, and who has but recently brought to a glorious termination one of the boldest campaigns to be found in its annals. He feels, however, less diffidence in assuming the important and responsible command assigned him, from the conviction that he is aided and sustained by many of the talented and experienced officers who contributed nobly to our recent success in arms, and by a gallant army who have learned too well the road to victory easily to mistake it.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steamer Great Western, on her way from Vera Cruz to Liverpool, stopped at Ship Island on the 22d inst., by which the Picayune has dates from Vera Cruz to the 18th, and from the Capitol to the 11th inst., being nine days later than by previous arrivals.

The Free American of the 17th inst announces that Lieut. Allan, of the 2d Infantry, whilst on his way to join his regiment in the interior, forwarded to Gen. Twiggs an application from Santa Anna, for permission to pass through Vera Cruz for the purpose of embarking on board a vessel to carry him out of the country.—Permission was promptly granted, and he was expected daily to make his appearance.

Since the conclusion of the armistice, a large number of officers have thrown up their commissions and resigned.

The officers detailed as members of the Court of Inquiry, reached the Capital on the 15th instant.

The North American, of the 19th inst., gives accounts of a revolution in Guatamala against the Government and peace, and in favor of Santa Anna.

Gen. Lane is about returning to the States, a great flood on the Ohio having made such sad havoc on his plantations as to require his attention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1848.

SENATE.

A resolution from the House, relating to evidence establishing title to bounty land, was passed.

The "loan bill," as the special order of the day, was taken up.

Mr. Webster spoke at length and reviewed the state of the country and the Mexican war, and having concluded, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. White, of N. Y., submitted a resolution, (which was referred to the committee of Accounts,) directing the clerk to ascertain the usual amount of expenditure for the burial of a member of Congress, and that he report to said committee, who shall order it to be paid to Mrs. J. M. Holly.—Also, that the Speaker shall cause to be paid to her the per diem and mileage to which her husband was entitled up to the day of his death—on the 8th of March, 1848.

Mr. King, of Mass., reported a resolution to pay Mrs. J. W. Hornbrook $138, being the balance of pay and mileage due to her husband to the day when he died—on the 16th of January, 1848.

The resolution was agreed to. The House was occupied the remainder of the day in disposing of the amendments of the Deficiency Bill.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1848.

SENATE.

A few petitions were presented.

A bill granting a pension of $40 per month to a volunteer named Walker, who lost one arm and the hand of the other, during the Mexican war, was passed by a vote of 25 ayes to 9 nays.

The loan bill was then taken up. Some amendments were proposed, and adopted, and the bill laid aside.

After some consideration of House amendments to the bill providing for deficiencies, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, in the chair.)

The private calender of bills was taken up. Lots of dullness—and no debate.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1848.

SENATE.

The "loan bill" was taken up.

Mr. Niles went into a lengthy review of the commercial, financial, and agricultural condition of the country, to show how it was suffering under past legislation.

Mr. Atherton made a brief response.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., inquired of Mr. Atherton, if the financial matters of government should be summed up at this time, the amount found to be required for the past year would not amount to $100,000,000?

Mr. Atherton said he could not give a positive answer—it would depend upon circumstances connected with the treaty, &c.

Mr. Clayton offered some amendments providing for redeeming the loan; and the bill was laid aside.

The Senate then went into Executive session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, thanking Congress for appointing a committee from every State and Territory to superintend the removal of the remains of John Quincy Adams to their place of burial, at Quincy, and testifying to the kind and respectful manner in which the duty was performed.

Mr. Boyd moved that the bill from the Senate, providing for ten additional regiments, be taken from the table out of order, for the purpose of reference to the Military committee. Negatived.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union. A long debate took place on the subject of confining schools for the Indians to their own territory. Finally, the committee rose, and the amendments were concurred in. Adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1848.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Johnson, of Md., from Charles Lee Jones, of this city, relative to certain grievances in raising volunteers.

A resolution calling for certain correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the Mexican authorities, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cass, a bill making an appropriation for the settlement of certain claims arising under the Fremont operations in California, was taken up.

Mr. C. spoke of the military and naval achievements in planting our flag in California; that Col. Fremont, at the head of the military operations, had advanced $50,000 to accomplish that object; and the government had only granted $22,000.

The bill was laid aside, and the consideration of the "loan bill" resumed.

Mr. Phelps went at length into figures and facts to exhibit the comparison between receipts and expenditures of the treasury, in the past, and in what might be the result in the future—presenting the whole in no very flattering aspect.

The bill was then passed, by 34 ayes to 2 nays, (Messrs. Baldwin and Hale.)

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. King, of Ga., in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the special order—the bill for organizing the Territorial Government of Oregon. It provides for a Legislature; a Governor, (to be appointed for four years,) prohibits banking institutions, the pledging of the faith of the people for debts proposed to be contracted on behalf of the Territory, and extends over it the ordinance of 1787, which contains a clause that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be permitted.

Mr. Gale, of Ala., contended that Congress has no right to make laws for a Territory, to operate for the people therein.

The committee rose, when the Speaker called for reports from committees. Among those made, was one for the relief of Capt. Dan Drake Henrie.

Mr. Evans presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland with regard to the improvement of the harbor at Havre-de-Grace, Whitney's railroad, and the heirs of Baron Dekalb; which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The President of the U. States, through his private Secretary, informed the House that he had signed the bill providing for deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848.

Mr Pollock presented the memorial of Asa Whitney, asking alternate sections of land to enable him to construct a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific.

The House, at half past 3, adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1848.

SENATE.

The Indian appropriation bill, from the House, was read twice, and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hale presented the petition of citizens of New Hampshire, for the establishment of an uniform rate of postage—one cent on newspapers and two cents on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution, tendering the congratulations of this country to France, on the establishment there of a Republican government. The resolution had its first reading, but objection being made by Mr. Miller—who desired that it should be referred to the committee on foreign affairs—it was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Yulee submitted a resolution calling for information in reference to volunteers who served under Gen. Scott in 1814. Adopted.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business,

On motion of Mr. Cass, the consideration of the bill for ascertaining and paying the California claims, was resumed.

Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr Atchison also supported the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, the bill was here again passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Loan Bill, with the amendments by the Senate, was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. French, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the act of February, 1847, to raise for a limited time an additional military force. Read twice.

On motion of Mr. Haralson, the House, then, in committee of the whole, took up the joint resolution from the committee on military affairs, to refund money for expenses incurred, subsistence or transportation furnished, and money advanced by individuals, for the use of the volunteers before or after being mustered into service.

Mr. Wick opposed the passage of the resolution.

The committee, after considerable debate, on amendments offered, rose, and the House adjourned.

A GENTLE HINT.—"The Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle says—"The respective friends or Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay should be careful not to make assertions disparaging either of those eminent men which the enemy will use to their discomfort in the approaching campaign. Point your guns toward the vulnerable points in the distracted ranks of a bad Administration, and you may do your country a good service."

EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.—Six thousand persons left Paris, with regular passports, on the 23d and 24th of February. That was the first wave of emigration, unless permanence be secure to the new institutions, and even apparent permanence will not stop all.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 1.

A CARD.

A meeting of the *Whig Central Committee*, of Talbot County, is requested in Easton, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH of APRIL, at 1-2 past 2 o'clock P. M.

Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

Per order,
SAM: HAMBLETON, Jr.,
Chairman.

☞ On our first page will be found an able address by Mr. Prentiss, delivered at a Whig meeting in New Orleans, on the 14th inst., assembled for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention, at Philadelphia. It is particularly appropriate at this time. Let no Whig fail to read the remarks of Mr. Prentiss, together with the address of the committee appointed by the Whig State Central Committee, in to-day's paper. The necessity of unity and harmony is clearly and conclusively established, and an attentive perusal of these documents is all we ask from any one, be he in favor of Clay, Taylor, Scott, or any other prominent man of the Whig party.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We are requested to republish the following resolutions of the Whig State Central Committee. As originally published "the second *Monday* in May" was fixed in the first resolution for the meeting of the Whig State Convention. It should have been the second THURSDAY in May, as recommended by the Whig members of the Legislature. We republish the resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Whig members of the Legislature, the Whigs of the city of Baltimore be respectfully requested to assemble in their respective wards, on the second Monday in April next, to select delegates to a City Convention, with power to choose delegates to meet in the State Convention in the city of Baltimore, on the second THURSDAY in May next for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the State in the Whig National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th day of June, to nominate candidates for President and vice President, and for the purpose of nominating electoral candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the several counties be respectfully requested to assemble at their several places of meeting, on the second Monday of April next, to elect delegates to the Whig State Convention, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the second THURSDAY of May next for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig National Convention and nominating electoral candidates for the next Presidential election.

I. NEVITT STEELE, Chairman.
R. H. COLEMAN, Secretary.

☞ We omitted to mention in our last, that, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Sevier, Attorney General Clifford had been appointed by the President as an extra Commissioner to Mexico, and proceeded on his mission. Mr. Sevier has since recovered from his illness, and followed Mr. C. It is said that Judge Mason will be appointed acting Attorney General.

☞ A most brutal murder was committed in Philadelphia last week, on the person of a Mrs. Rademacher, who was so cut and mangled, as hardly to be recognized. Her husband was also severely wounded in several places, but it is thought he will survive. One Charles Langfeldt, a shoemaker, was arrested and committed, circumstances leaving little doubt that he was the cold-blooded and fiendish assassin.

☞ John Jacob Astor, the richest man in the United States, died in New York on Wednesday morning last. His property has been variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, all of which was accumulated by his own exertions.

☞ The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church met in this town on Wednesday last, according to previous notice.—We have been unable to obtain the proceedings of the Convention, for to-day's paper, but we hope to be able to give them entire next week.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A great revival of religion is going on in the M. E. Church at Chestertown.

Captain S. H. Montgomery, A. Q. M. has been dismissed from the service, by order of a Court Martial for letter writing.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the resident members of the Whig State Central Committee in the city of Baltimore, on the 21st instant, THOMAS SWANN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, appointed to prepare an Address to the Voters of the State, submitted the same for the consideration of the meeting; which, having been read, was *unanimously* adopted, and ordered to be signed by the members of the Committee, and published in all the Whig newspapers of the State.

TO THE WHIG VOTERS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The period is fast approaching when you will be called upon to select a candidate, for the highest office in the power of the American people to bestow. In the discharge of a duty, which involves so much of responsibility and is so closely identified with our common interest and prosperity, it is not easy to overestimate the importance of your action.

Since the death of the lamented Harrison, this country has been suffering under the most marked imbecility in the administration of its affairs. That untoward event snatched from the Whig party the fruits of a well earned victory. On the eve of the realization of their most sanguine hopes, they found themselves prostrated by a blow, whose effects are even now apparent, in the administration.

The present Executive came into office, with confident declarations of important results to be accomplished, and benefits to be secured, by a wise and vigorous exercise of power entrusted to his care.—No man certainly could have been placed in a position better calculated to advance his reputation, and make good his extravagant pledges of devotion to the public weal. But the condition of our affairs at the present moment, proclaims a striking commentary upon the past.

The elevation of Mr. Polk has been attended with sad and bitter disappointment to the whole American people. Almost without a party to advise and sustain him in his vacillating policy, he is it now shivering in the uncertainty of weakness and distrust of his own capacity, and we are called to witness the humiliating spectacle of a great nation in the hands of rulers who have forfeited the public confidence, and brought discredit upon the national character, at home and abroad.

Planting himself, in the very threshhold of his administration, upon the policy of a distinguished predecessor, in his prohibition of foreign interference in the affairs of this continent, the present Executive transcended the prudence of that illustrious man, by throwing a useless defiance into the face of all Europe. But the pending controversy with Great Britain was near its settlement. The order of his misguided patriotism was destined to be cooled, and the Senate was ere long invoked to relieve him from a position which would have involved two great kindred nations in a war, the end of which no man could have forseen.

Next in the order of his ambition, was the unfortunate Republic of Mexico. With unsettled obligations, which she has more than once acknowledged, and endeavored to satisfy, she could not be permitted to pause for a moment in rendering that measure of justice which was claimed to be due. The fatal advance of our troops announced the Executive fiat. The events of the Mexican campaign belong to history. Your victorious banner has floated over every town and hamlet, and the blood of your gallant army has crimsoned the soil of the ancient Aztecs, from Metamoros to Buena Vista, and from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. But what have you accomplished? Where are the promised returns for the blood & treasure that have been so freely and generously poured out? Distrusting his own undecided and still faultering judgment, the Senate is again asked to come to his relief, and terminate the bloody drama, by the ratification of a treaty negotiated by accident; and the people are to be subjected not only to the payment of the very claims for which we have been so long and successfully fighting, but an additional tax of fifteen millions of dollars for a strip of barren and useless territory and without the accomplishment of a single defined purpose, whether it be "indemnity for the past or security for the future," this unholy war leaves us with a burthen of near *one hundred millions* of debt.

In its domestic policy, the character of this administration has been not less remarkable for weakness and indecision. With all the commanding facilities of unobstructed power and patronage, they have originated nothing from which the slightest benefit could be expected to enure to the community at large. In their over-anxiety to strengthen their own position, they have looked beyond the more sacred obligations of duty. With a wanton proscription, they have swept every department of the Government, and we behold them even now, engaged in an animated contest for the Presidential succession, in utter neglect of those to whom they owe their existence.

In the meanwhile, fellow-citizens, the effect of all this confusion and misrule is being proclaimed, in language too significant to be mistaken. Your resources are exhausted—appeals are being made to capitalists at home and abroad, to come to the relief of your sinking finances—the market is inundated with Treasury issues, fearful in amount, which must sooner or later operate as a direct drain upon the industry of the people; and we behold a nation, whose redundant products have supplied the markets of the world, reduced to the necessity of borrowing in order to meet the extravagant expenditures which have been entailed upon us by a reckless and destructive policy.

The ability of the Government to negotiate loans, has been construed as an evidence of Executive triumph, and in the midst of the disheartening picture before us, we have been reminded that the people

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