

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Cambria.

ONE WEEK LATER NEWS.

Terrible excitement in Paris—Movements in favor of Louis Napoleon as Emperor—Vote of the Assembly excluding him from his seat, but afterwards reconsidered—supposed resignation of Ledru Rollin and Lamartine—Ireland quiet—England quiet—Chartist Demonstration overawed—Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs heavy &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, Saturday, P. M.

The Cunard Steamer Cambria arrived at Boston last night. She left Liverpool on the 17th ult., and therefore brings one week's later dates than those received at New York by the Britannia.

LIVERPOOL, June 17, 1848.

FRANCE.—The political world has assumed a new phase. By the latest accounts from Paris, it would seem, that the hopes of the Moderate party are likely to be defeated, by the revival of the old Napolean feeling. A party sustained by this, and adopting as its watch-words memorable names of the empire, has risen in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon. Since his triumphant election to the Assembly, his elevation to imperial authority has been openly spoken of, and it was ascertained that a movement had been set on foot to effect it. As soon as the Government had been apprised of this movement, one hundred thousand troops were concentrated by its orders about the capital. Disturbances occurred nightly. On Saturday, during one of the riots, two thousand of the disorderly persons were hemmed in and taken prisoners—among whom were English, Americans and even women.

In the Assembly tyrants and dictatorships were reprobated and denounced.—The people, however, appeared divided in sentiment, and as is usually the case, where the least influential are the most noisy, cries of vive la Republique, were drowned by those of vive Bonaparte. The excitement had communicated itself to the military, and the clamor was joined in by portions of more than one regiment.

Lamartine mounted the tribune, pale with excitement, and firmly demanded the restoration of the law of 1832, (the act of expatriation) against Louis Napoleon.—While he was speaking, the confusion increased. The cries from without of vive l'Empereur, rose above the din; and Lamartine took his seat, overwhelmed with conflicting emotions. Information was received at this moment that a National Guard had been shot. In referring to it he feelingly remarked that this was the first blood shed in the cause of despotism, and not in that of republican liberty.

The proposed decree was sanctioned.—Despite of this decision, the *emeutiers* declared that Lonis Napoleon shall take his seat on Tuesday next. The excitement continued. Resistance was threatened and barricades attempted, but the overwhelming military force, nipped all in the bud.

On the same day the Assembly revoked their decree and admitted Louis Napoleon to a seat. Ledru Rollin opposed the proceedings; but the majority prevailed, and thus the door was opened for a civil war. It is said that Ledru Rollin immediately resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example. But who can tell one hour before another what event will happen next.

On Wednesday Paris was tranquil and the populace were waiting the arrival of Louis Napoleon from England, which may be the signal for renewed discord. Presigny, leader of the Bonapartists had been arrested, which would promote returning confidence in the government to maintain themselves and the republic.

In consequence of the great political agitation six thousand commercial houses of Paris had suspended.

At Amiens, a proclamation had been issued, calling people to arms, to place Napoleon on the throne. Other parts of the country, as far as heard from, have manifested no predisposition to the movement.

IRELAND.—This country is more tranquil than it has been since Mitchell's conviction. The fraternization of Old and Young Ireland (the two sections of the Repeal party,) had been postponed for a fortnight. John O'Connell had protested against the abandonment of his father's platform, of peaceful agitation.—This protest, however, was not received with much favor, the physical force principle being uppermost in the hearts of the people.

ENGLAND.—The Chartists' demonstration, on the 12th, was considered a failure. It was completely overawed by the military and police, who dispersed it without difficulty, before it could be organized.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.—There has been amendment of prices in this article. The prospects for a fine and abundant harvest continue cheering. The transactions were chiefly confined to the immediate wants of the trade. Wheat was selling at 7a7s 8d per 70 lbs. Corn dull but prices still sustained, white 31a32s 6d per quarter of 480 lbs.; yellow 33a34s.

FLOUR.—There is no change in the quotations of flour from those of the week previous, as noted per the Britannia. Best Western Canal flour 23s per bbl.

JOHN P. HALE.—The National Anti Slavery Standard has the following:

"Mr. Hale, we hear from very good authority, will, without doubt, withdraw in favor of the Barnburners' nomination. We shall not believe him the man of good sense that we take him to be, if he does not."

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, July, 3 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Metcalf, appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., appeared, qualified, and took his seat.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, a resolution, submitted sometime previous, concluding the present session, was taken up.

Mr. Mangum reviewed the "democratic platform," and charged Mr. Cass with inconsistency upon the subject of slavery.—He exhibited some discrepancies found in two different copies of a pamphlet, giving a biography of the life of Gen. Cass upon the subject of slavery, which he said were intended, the one for the north and the other for the south.

Mr. Foote explained. In a second edition, after Mr. Cass' speech at a French gratulatory meeting in this city, a change had been made, as he had understood, to suit the facts—not materially effecting the question of slavery.

Mr. Mangum made no charge of Mr. Cass's conniving at the maters. His attention had been called to a third copy still differing from the other two referred to.

Mr. Hannegan defended democratic principles, and denied that the whigs had any.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., in reference to discrepancies in the (three) editions of Mr. Cass's biography, closely analyzed, compared, and commented upon them, as mere party trickery.

Messrs. Foote and Hannegan, denied that these issues were chargeable to Gen. Cass or any person for him; but that they were prepared by a young man as a matter of business.

Mr. Niles, desiring an end to the debate spoke of it as out of place and useless.

Mr. Clayton wished to speak; but the hour being late, the resolution was laid aside.

The Senate then adjourned till Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Burt asked the general consent of the House to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill to increase the regiments and corps of the army, and to provide for disabled and infirm officers.

Mr. Collamer introduced a joint resolution, to deliver to Vermont two brass field pieces, captured by the people of that State from the British 1777, and which now he at the arsenal in this city unhoused. He said that they were mounted when captured, and all Vermont asked was to have the Government remount them, and return them. After some further remarks, the resolution was carried through the several stages and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Root in the chair—and took up the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. Flourney, of Va, concluded the subject which he commenced on Saturday, contending that Gen. Cass was an extreme partizan, and that Gen Taylor left legislation for the people.

Mr. Woodward, of S. C., delivered an argument on the rights of property under the Constitution.

The time to which the general debate was limited—2 o'clock—expired.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the General Appropriation bill was laid aside, and the committee took up the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department, as returned from the Senate with amendments. On that appropriation $50,000 for a line of mail steamers between Charleston and Havana, (the Postmaster General having entered into a conditional contract with Mr. Mordecai,) a debate took place. Without disposing of the subject the committee rose, when

Mr. Jones, of Tennesse, asked leave to introduce a resolution calling upon the President to inform the House what amounts of regular and extra pay have been drawn from the Treasury by General Cass and General Taylor, respectively, since their entrance into public life until the present time, etc.

Objection was made, Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules. But

The House preferred to adjourn until Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1848.

SENATE.

After some preliminary business, the resolution for concluding the present session came up.

Mr. Tourney moved to lay the resolutions on the table—lost by 11 to 38.

Mr. Clayton then answered, at length, numerous questions previously propounded by Mr. Foote, respecting all the leading political questions of the day, in defence of Gen. Taylor and the whig party.

Mr. Foote replied.

Mr. Downs moved to postpone the resolution till Monday week, 17th inst., (the time named in the resolution, as passed the House, for adjourning.) Negatived, 19 to 32.

Motion to lay on table lost—25 to 26.

After sundry motions and debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the amendment, to the Senate bill granting half-pay to the widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who died in Mexico in battle, or from wounds or diseases received in the service, to or from the seat of war. The bill was reported in obedience to the memorial of almost every officer, he said who was in Mexico; it was drawn up before the bloodiest battle during the war took place. Many of the officers who signed it fell in the first action in which they were engaged, and they asked Congress to make provision for their families, if they should fall in the conflict.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Botts asked the House to discharge the committee on Military affairs, from the further consideration of the amendment of the Senate to the bill requiring the President, at the close of the war, to reduce the number of Major and Brig. Generals to what it was before the commencement of the war. The amendment proposes to suspend the act until the 4th of March, 1849, in order to give time for legislation upon the subject.

The order of the day was called for, being the report of the committee on Commerce on the subject of internal improvements. By a vote of 128 to 55, the House adopted the first of the series, viz: that the Constitution vests in Congress the power to appropriate money to open and and improve harbors and remove obstructions in navigable rivers in all cases where improvements are necessary for the protection and facility of commerce among foreign nations and commerce among the States.

The subject was laid over till to-morrow.

The amendments to the bill to charter the gas-light company were agreed to; and the remainder of the day was occupied on the amendments to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

GEN. P. F. SMITH'S TESTIMONY.—Among the officers of the army in Mexico who have distinguished themselves for their exemplary bravery and soldierly skill, Gen'l. PERSIFER F. SMITH of Louisiana occupies a prominent position. In the Florida war he served with great eclat under Gen. TAYLOR, and subsequently, at the hard fought fight and capture of Monterey he gained fresh laurels under the lead of the same victorious commander. The last and crowning act of his career was the bold and brilliant fight of Contreras, in the vicinity of the Mexican capital. Gen. SMITH belongs to the Democratic party, and in his politics is as decided as the firmest, but he does not let his political opinions prevent him from seeing and doing justice to the merits of others. In a letter to a friend he thus speaks of Gen'l TAYLOR. Testimony from such a source should convince even the most ultra friends of other candidates that the National Convention did wisely in selecting Gen. TAYLOR as the standard bearer of the Whig party.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8th, 1844.

* * Any one who has visited this country must have a horor of bad government, for here is seen the spot on earth most favored by nature, stripped of all its advantages and converted into a hell by the vices and corruptions of its rulers.

I have great faith in our own people, however; they show their high sense of honesty and nobleness whenever the occasion offers.

General TAYLOR's millitary exploits are not the *causes* of his popularity; they are only the *occasions* for the display of his sound judgment, energy of character, lofty and pure sense of justice, and incorruptible honesty. He has as much reputation for what he has written as for what he has done, because even where the composition is not his own, the sentiments, motives and feelings are; and everything he says, as everything he does, is marked by the purity and loftiness of his own character.

I have never heard of any one, however corrupt or base himself, that, after five minutes' conversation with Gen. TAYLOR, has dared to propose or even hint at, anything dishonest or mean. And no intercourse in the ordinary events of common life can give the true idea of the loftiness of his character. I remember you asking me at the time he was put in command at Corpus Christi, whether he was equal to the circumstances. I told you of his sound judgment and inexhaustible energy as I had learned them in Florida, but I did not then estimate properly the other and higher points of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande, I saw him tried under all circumstances, and he always came out pure gold.

His profession that he will be the candidate of no *party* will, if he be elected, be carried out in his practice,—not that his opinions on matters of policy may not be those of one or the other party;—*on most of these he is a Whig*, and he is not the man to act adverse to his own opinions; but no party management or power can ever lead him to do a mean, or what he thinks a wrong thing.

As soon as Gen. TAYLOR was furnished by events with the opportunity to display his character, you see that it was estimated properly at once, and I come back to the truth of the proposition I started with, that I believe the people will always properly measure *great* men.

I do not say they will always reward them properly, for they cannot always give a direct expression to their feelings, and the least worthy may have the *vote* without having the wish.

There has a great error been committed in relation to Gen. SCOTT: no military operations in history have displayed more military qualities or been more uniformly successful in their results. Nor have they been in any case the result of chance; every thing has been done in conformity with a plan, and the event in all cases has been almost predicted. That a successful General should be degraded in the very scene of success, for complaints made note *of* him but *by* him, is exceedingly strange, and most unfortunate. Every one in the army feels it as a disgrace.

* * * * * *

Your sincere friend,
PERSIFER F. SMITH.

Gen. Smith, the writer of the above letter, is now at Vera Cruz, acting as Governor of that city. The Vera Cruz Star of the 26th ult., has the following paragraph respecting him:—

GEN. P. F. SMITH.—No man, says the *Star* of the 25th ult, who ever was in the army of the United States has won so high a reputation in so short a time as General Persifer F. Smith. Gen. Taylor, however, seems to have known his worth when he called him from private life to the field, and it was a happy day for the army when the foresight of old "Rough and Ready" brought him out. The soldiers, not only of his division, but the army at large, love him, and have unbounded confidence in his military skill and ability. The great captain of the age, the conqueror of Mexico, knew and appreciated his worth, and the high commendations he has passed upon his character and services were as deserved as they were just and liberal. The plan of attack made and carried out by Gen. Smith, at Valencia's camp, stamps him a general of the first water, and as long as memory lasts he will be known and styled the "hero of Contreras"—a prouder title than which none will wear. The sagacity and military tact displayed in the investment and carrying that camp, is without a parallel in the war, and its success with so small a loss won him the entire confidence of the army and the approbation of our country. May health and happiness attend the General wherever he goes!

GEN. CASS A FEDERALIST.

It is no kind of use for the Delaware Gazette or any body else to endeavor to prove that Gen. Cass in the earlier part of his life was not a Federalist: why, he was *born a Federalist, educated a Federalist, and wore a black cockade*, when such a thing was fashionable.

Now is it not strange, that the locofocos, who pretend to have such a horror of old Federalists, should choose one for their candidate for the Presidency. The first political writings of Gen. Cass which were published, were aimed against Thomas Jefferson, the great Father of true democracy and yet Gen. Cass is presented as being the very pattern of democracy! Future developements will show that the locofocos have been cheated in the man; and under the assumption of Democracy they have been deluded to nominate for the Presidency an old Federalist.

General Taylor forms a striking contrast with General Cass: while the former was born a democrat and still is one, the latter was born a Federalist and was proud and ostentatious of what he considered such an honor.—*Delaware Journal.*

"Do you know that General Taylor is a 'Native American?' said a Loco Foco to an Irishman, yesterday, whom he was endeavoring to win over to the support of Cass and Butler. 'Divil a bit do I believe that, shure;' responded Patrick; 'Ould Zack has seen the Irish boys fight for America, and be the powers, ye lying spalpeen, would you have me believe that Gineral Taylor would tread a man under his feet because he happened to be born beyint the herrin' pond? Its your own party, shure, that wouldn't send the bit of bread to the starving wimmin and children of ould Ireland, and now ye come to chate me into voting the Loky ticket, do ye?'

The Loco Foco did'nt stop to hear the indignant Irishman any further, but *vamosed* with regular Mexican celerity.—*N. J. State Gazette.*

A NOBLE ACT.—General Taylor in 1814–15 was a Captain or perhaps a Major by brevet, and stationed with his company at Green Bay—at the time far beyond the limits of civilization. The Paymaster received from the government the necessary funds to pay off the U. S. troops, which funds, save a small amount, he exchanged for the *bills* of J. H. Piatt & Co., Bankers in the city of Cincinnati. This was a "business transaction" on private account. The Paymaster proceeded to Detroit, and there paid off the soldiers in this individual responsibility paper; he then proceeded to Mackinaw, and there paid the soldiers in like manner; lastly he reached Green Bay. Here again the Paymaster, with official solemnity, counted out to Capt. Taylor the bills of J. H. Piatt & Co., Bankers, for the soldiers. "Old Zack" looked at the "rags" and said:—"*Is this the stuff you intend to pay us?*" The paymaster assured him it was the same he paid to the men in Detroit and Mackinaw, "but," says he with a knowing wink, "*I have United States Bank Bills for you officers.*" To this Captain Taylor replied:—"*Sir, my men can receive no money that I am unwilling to take myself—go back and get us good money.*"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PROVISO.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writes:

"The story in relation to Gen. Taylor's repudiation of the Proviso in a letter to a Barnburner, turns out all moonshine of course. Senator DIX, too much of a gentleman to pervent or withhold the truth, gives, I understand, this version of the rumor: Sometime since a late Barnburner member of Congress wrote the old hero a letter, asking him if, in the Signal letter, he should be understood to intend opposition of slavery. Gen. Taylor replied, *that the letter spoke for itself.* He should say nothing farther. It was intelligible to all those who wished to understand it."

MR. CLAY AND GEN. TAYLOR.—The Louisville Journal, referring to the rumor that Mr. Clay would not support Gen. Taylor, says:

To those who know the character of Mr. Clay, the tales in question seem too silly for notice, but we must take the trouble to say once for all that they are wholly and in every respect false. We state what we do know when we say, that, since the nomination of the Philadelphia convention, Mr. Clay has never hesitated for an instant to avow his intention to vote for Gen. Taylor. We are assured of this by those who have heard the avowal not merely once but repeatedly from Mr. Clay's own lips.

THE BIG FIGURE.—At a great whig ratification meeting at Portland, Me., on Monday, among the speakers was F. O. J. Smith, formerly a leading Democratic member of Congress. He gave it as his deliberate opinion *that General Taylor would receive a larger majority than General Cass would receive votes.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. Millard Fillmore,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
WM. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery.
JOSEPH S. COTTMAN, of Somerset.

Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT—JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,
2d " J. P. ROMAN,
3d " ANDREW J. EGE,
4th " J. MORRISON HARRIS,
5th " B. C. WICKES,
6th " J. C. DERICKSON.

PRINCIPLES.

As so much is said about Principles of late, it would not be inappropriate, as we have reviewed in part the principles of our own candidate, and proven them to be of the true Whig stamp, to inspect the platform of the opposition, as laid down by the late Baltimore Convention. They say, "the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." We contend that the constitution *does* give that power. Every Administration except the present, have acknowledged its constitutionality, and James K. Polk, when a member of the House of Representatives, voted for and supported bills appropriating money for internal improvements! It is not denied that Congress has power to improve the coast, by the erection of light houses and the construction of harbors, &c., for the protection of life and property from shipwreck and storm, but it is denied that any power is granted to prevent equally alarming disasters on our lakes and rivers. Thousands of lives have been lost on our Western rivers, because, forsooth, the constitution does not grant the power to appropriate money for their improvement! The constitution undoubtedly intended that the people of one State should receive equal protection with another, but in denying the constitutionality of internal improvements the equality of the States of this confederacy is denied. Is this democratic? When the river and harbor bill was sent to President Polk for his signature, to the surprise of all it was returned to Congress with his veto, he alleging that it contained measures of a local interest. The bill was again passed, every thing that could be construed as of a local nature being expunged, and a second veto astonished the people of this Union and their Representatives in Congress assembled. What was the reason then? Why, Mr. Polk had suddenly discovered that the *constitution did not grant Congress any power to make such improvements at all!* The friends of the Administration followed their leader, and now it is put forth as one of the principles of the *democratic* party! On the 21st December last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution by a vote of 138 to 54, declaring that "the general government HAS the power to construct harbors and improve such rivers as may be necessary to facilitate commerce," &c. We ask an intelligent community, who is most likely to be in the wrong, the nine first Presidents, some of whom were engaged in framing the constitution, or Mr. Polk; the greater or the less number of Representatives; the Whig or the Locofoco party? Their answer must be, *those who are opposed to internal improvements!*

Another article of their creed says, "that justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another," and "that no more revenue ought to be raised than is necessary to defray the necessary expenses of government, and the extinction of the debt created by a just and necessary war," &c. We suppose this to mean opposition to the tariff of 1842. Now we hold that the tariff of '42 did not "foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another."—While it aided the manufacturer and enabled him to extend his business, the farmer received large prices for his wool and other products, the laborer was employed and well paid, and prosperity and happiness was at every door. It is true that in those States where manufacturing products are made the principal articles of produce, the beneficial results of the tariff of '42 were greatest, but we have yet to learn that it was detrimental to any. Under its effects the farmer was prosperous, and thro' him all other branches of business were flourishing. Since the present tariff has been in operation, these happy results have been gradually disappearing. The manufacturer is compelled to curtail his expenses, either by employing his operatives at lower wages or decreasing his business; the farmer receives less for his produce; the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer all suffer. Money is not so easy to obtain, for less is used in this country and more sent abroad in payment for goods imported.—Owing to the famine in Ireland and some other transient causes, considerable amounts of produce have been exported, thus keeping up the prices of breadstuffs and retaining in our own country large sums of money that would otherwise have been exported. But is any credit due to Mr. Polk or his party for these causes? We do not think, as much as he seeks popularity, he desires to be considered as the author of the Irish famine. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has conclusively proved that the revenue under the present is not equal to the revenue under the former tariff, and less money sent abroad for the goods imported to secure that revenue. Is it not better to allow some money to accumulate in the treasury while our country is prosperous and happy, than to have, not only the treasury, but the people, bankrupt?—Gen. Cass pledges himself to carry out the principles of the Baltimore Convention, and "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Gen. Taylor will be guided by the will of the people as expressed through their Representatives. What is that will? When the tariff of '42 was repealed and the river and harbor bill vetoed, the House of Representatives was Locofoco by a large majority. The people denounced those acts, and substituted Whig for Locofoco Representatives, giving us a majority. The people will again announce their disapprobation by placing the mark of condemnation upon Gen. Lewis Cass, in a manner which it will be impossible to misunderstand. We shall further review the platform as opportunity offers and it becomes necessary.

☞ Gov. Dodge has published a card in the Union, in which he declines being a candidate for Vice President, on the Barnburner ticket. He says he has received no official notice of his nomination, and infers from that circumstance that he will receive none.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hons. Reverdy Johnson and J. W. Crisfield, for interesting public documents.

The Worcester (Mass.) Disunion, Abolition Convention adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday evening. They made no nominations, and the demonstration was a decided failure. A letter in the Boston Courier says:

"This is the smallest Convention I ever attended, and half the persons present do not appear to be interested, except as spectators."

The same writer says that the Convention was in Worcester considered as a "good joke." The correspondent of the Boston Atlas says "it was the most perfect failure in the shape of Mass Conventions, Worcester has ever seen," and he adds:

Taylor stock is on the rise in the heart of the old Commonwealth, and all sensible men feel certain, to quote the words of one of her ablest sons and truest Whigs, that "there is the best reason to believe that the doings of the Philadelphia Convention will be ratified by a majority of the voters in the United States." And this despite the despicable efforts of a few disappointed politicians, varied in their creeds as were the contents of the witches' cauldron, with their

Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble."

DROWNED.—Captain McDaniel, of Bristol, A. A. county, (Md.) was drowned off Thomas' Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, on the 19th instant. He had been, says our informant, for some time laboring under *mania a potu*, and while under the influence of this dreadful malady, he fell overboard, and found an untimely grave.—*Marlboro' Gaz.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Hon. Isaac Toucey, the new Attorney General, has arrived in Washington, and entered upon the duties of his office.

PROTESTING NOTES.—Justice Smith, of the Marine Court of New York, has decided that a Notary Public who procures a note to be presented by his clerk, and does not himself present it, cannot protest it. The act of presentation must be by the notary in person, as he cannot delegate to an agent an official act.

FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, June 22.

The steamship Palmetto arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 18th inst.

Mr. SEVIER left the Mexican Capital on the 12th, and was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz on the 19th. Immediately on his arrival the Custom House at Vera Cruz would be transferred from the American to the Mexican authorities.

A conspiracy had already been discovered in the City of Mexico, having for its object the overthrow of the Government, the heads of which were to be assassinated on the first favorable opportunity. This attempt is said to have been headed by Paredes and Rasuta.

All the American troops, it was thought, would be out of the Capital and on their march to the coast, by the 21st inst.

The Palmetto brought over five companies of Michigan volunteers.

MEXICAN BARBARITY.—Capt. Gaulding of the Georgia Infantry, and a deformed drummer in Capt. M'Alpin's company, were murdered recently in Mexico by the guerrillas. They lagged behind the main body a short distance, when these bandits set upon and massacred them with extreme brutality. They were cut all to pieces and the fragments of their bodies stuck up in conspicuous places on the road.

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE.—We notice that John Cooper, Esq., of Danville, made an eloquent speech at the Whig Ratification meeting at that place in favor of Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Cooper has hitherto been one of the most prominent leaders of the Democracy of the "Star of the North." We well remember listening to a speech of his in the old Court House in 1844, in favor of Polk and Dallas and the *Tariff of 1842!* He has now seen the error of his way. We welcome him to our ranks.—*Phil. Daily News.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1322.jpg