FROM THE ARMY.

We give below the details of the news to which we alluded in our last paper:

Gen. Scott was still at Brazos, but was expected to leave on the Alabama, which arrived there on the morning of the 16th.

Another account says that he was to sail on the Massachusetts, which was waiting for him. Four companies of artillery were already on board that vessel, Capt. Smith's, Capt. Swartwout's and Lieut. Shakleford's of the 2d, and Capt. Vinton's of the 3d, who are to act as a body guard to General Scott. A part of the 8th Infantry was also on board.

All the private vessels at the Brazos had been taken up by the Government, and were rapidly loading with mules, wagons and provisions. The camp at Palo Alto had been broken up, and Gen. Worth and staff were at the mouth waiting to embark.

All the troops were in motion. The 4th and 8th Infantry were already on board transports at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The 1st Regiment Rifles, 2d Dragoons, Capt. Taylor's light artillery, Col. Duncan's battery, and a detachment of recruits were still on shore.

The roads between Camargo and Monterey were said to be almost impassable on account of robbers. The rancheros were gathering in all quarters.

They were expecting an attack at Matamoras, and the Plaza had been fortified and the city placed in a state of defence.

Capt. Lowd, of the 2d Artillery, had been ordered to leave Fort Brown and join his regiment. His place had been filled by volunteers.

Col. Bankhead had arrived at the Brazos and sailed at once for Tampico.

The Mexicans having become convinced that Vera Cruz is to be the object of attack, have set about fortifying the passes on the road to Mexico. The merchants of Jalapa have been called upon for a loan of $4000 to fortify the Puente National.

Rejon and Icarte have entered upon the discharge of their duties as Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Finances. Guevara has resigned the post of Minister of Justice.

Senor Lemos had tendered his resignation to the Government, but it had been refused. Eight days' leave of absence was granted him, and Gen. La Vega appointed temporarily to his post.

It is astonishing to note the accuracy of the information possessed by the Mexicans of every movement of our troops. Not a regiment marches or counter-marches, not a reconnoitering party sallies forth, that a particular account of it is not transmitted at once to head-quarters. We find in the papers an account of every assailable or exposed point, and it is to this minuteness and accuracy of their information that we attribute the late success of Gen. Minon. That officer has nearly two thousand fine cavalry under his command, ready to pounce upon any detachment of our troops too weak to resist his attacks.

The rage of many of the Mexicans is unbounded that Santa Anna has not attacked our army in detail, whenever an opportunity has offered. They deprecate a general action, now that the Americans are flushed with success and the Mexicans dispirited by reverses, as almost sure to be fatal to their national hopes, and even existence; and they do not spare Santa Anna in their insinuations as to the motives which influence him.

Troops have began to pour into Vera Cruz from the interior in considerable numbers. The papers pray the Government not to send them forward without ample supplies of money and provisions, lest by their presence the previous distress of the regular garrison should be enhanced.

When the decree authorizing the confiscation of church property reached Queretaro, the Secretary of that State refused to take part in its promulgation, and resigned his office. His example was followed by his subordinates in office, and the decree was at last proclaimed without the usual formalities, signed by the Governor alone. Bodies of the military patrolled the streets and protected the points where the decree was posted. A mob collected in front of the Governor's palace and insulted him by their outcries. The military were again called upon to disperse the rioters, and eight were shot in doing this. The vice or deputy governor resigned his post, and the governor was constrained to make arrests of principal citizens to check an insurrection. This shows what hold the clergy have upon the sympathies of the people.

It is stated in an extract from *La Patria*, a Mexican paper at San Luis, that desertions from the American forces continue, and that a full company of such renegades is found at San Luis. We find it difficult to believe that they are, as stated, for the most part, Irishmen.

The following is a list of the names of those captured at Galeana. It will be perceived that Cassius M. Clay is among them:

Majors J. P. Gaines, S Borland—Captains C. M. Clay, C. C. Donley, Daniel Henry—Lieut. George Dabnelzon—Sergeants S. Cason, C. G. Sion, E. P. Martin—Privates Robt. Adams, J. Brooks, Wm. Edwards, J. Richmond, Geo. Rainey, Moses Nelson, W. Ingglen, Geo. Undernova, J. E. Brown, C. H. Bailey, Charles Bony, William Rund, Charles Wheldon, L. P. Williams, Thos. Webb, R. Hudkins, R. Higgens, Wm. Rabel, Geo. Curtis, W. R. Spugle, R. Sod, E. Teston, A. Estenson, Wm. Montgomery, Thos. Smart, A. Marshal, J. Finley, Wm. Holtman, J. Magner, J. Johnson, John Magon, John Rogers, N. Ware, W. Funk, B. S. Dowell, Wm. Reilly, E. R. Endar, John S. Tandy, John Scott, D. Rary, D. Jons, B. A. Chefman, Chas. Moony, John Richardson, J. Walker, A. C. Reagon, A. Argetrutt, H. Igo, W. Rollie, J. S. Buggemon, J. Schignsk, I. Scott, A. Wilchinson, H. S. Wood, Wm. Whitehead, J. Dougloughy, S. Colbert, U. Vonlman, R. Cachran, J. G. Bates, U. L. Paine—Total 79.

Besides the Americans taken by Gen. Minon, there was one Mexican named Galeano, who had been with our troops as a spy and a guide. He was immediately put to the sword, although Major Gaines interceded for him.

We have before us another list of the captured which includes the names of Capt. Albert Pike of Arkansas, and Capt. Wm. Heady, of Kentucky. Capt. Heady was captured two days after Maj. Borland's party, by a party of rancheros. His fate is uncertain.

Report says that Capt. Cassius M. Clay wished to break the ranks, but could not induce others to assent to it, finding the Mexicans so outnumbered them. Minon's command consisted of two thousand some hundred men, according to some accounts; others say not more than five hundred.

Dan Henrie, well known as a Mier prisoner, who acted as an interpreter to the Arkansas troops, made his escape from the Mexican camp, on Maj. Gaines's horse. The guard fired upon him, but he escaped uninjured.

Later.

Gen. Wool apprised Gen. Taylor, towards the end of January, that he anticipated an attack at Saltillo. In consequence, Gen. Taylor left Monterey on the 1st of February with his staff for Saltillo. He took with him Bragg's battery and Thomas's battery, the 1st Mississippi Rifles, and May's squadron of dragoons. Captain Thos. F. Marshall was to leave Monterey on the 3d of February with his company of mounted men, also for Saltillo. Capt. Gordon, with a detachment of 150 recruits for the different regiments, also left Monterey for Saltillo with Gen. Taylor.

The American forces at Saltillo would be between 5000 and 6000 men. In addition to the two batteries named above, the batteries of Capt. Washington and Capt. Webster were at Saltillo, and at last accounts the troops were throwing up formidable fortifications. Little apprehension is felt as to the result of any attack which may be made upon that point.

The number of troops left at Monterey does not exceed 500 men, but the citadel or "black fort" is held by them, and there is no route by which the Mexicans can approach the city with artillery, save by Saltillo. Without artillery any attempt upon Monterey would be futile. The troops at Monterey consist principally of Ohio and Indiana volunteers, all under the command of Col. Rogers. Captain Arnold, of the 2d Dragoons, has also been ordered to proceed to Monterey from the mouth of the Rio Grande.

We mentioned in our last the capture of Capt. Heady by a party of rancheros. He was taken with 17 men, two days after the commands of Majors Gaines and Borland had been surprised.

In regard to the murderers of Lieut. Ritchie, we learn that Gen. Taylor had investigated the affair as thoroughly as was possible while on his return to Monterey. His inquiries led him to release the first alcalde of Villa Gran and also the interpreter of Lieut. Ritchie, an Englishman, who was also his guide; but he retained as prisoners two Mexicans, upon whom circumstantial evidence fixed suspicion, and carried them with him to Monterey. The principal man concerned in the atrocious affair, the one who threw the lasso, was still at large and in possession of the despatches. He proceeded on his route to San Luis by the way of Victoria and Tula, having had the despatches translated for him at Linares.

The intelligence we have given above of the prospect of an action at Saltillo, is confirmed. All Gen. Butler's outposts are said by the Flag to have been driven in, and the attack, if made at all, was expected during the last few days of February. Dr. Hardy is of opinion that General Taylor's command at Saltillo would exceed, rather than fall short, of 6,000 men. Of course, there was no fear as to the result. Many believed that when the Mexicans found him in such force and so strongly posted, the idea of an attack would be abandoned.

A good deal of apprehension is felt at Matamoras of an attack from Gen. Urrea. This officer is understood to be on this side of the mountains, at the head of 4,000 troops. Of these, 2000 are not to be surpassed in the Mexican service; the remainder are irregular cavalry or rancheros.

Col. Drake has the command at Matamoras, where an Indiana regiment is stationed. One company of rifles had been detached from it to relieve Captain Lowe, in the command of Fort Brown. A company of regular recruits was shortly expected to garrison that post. Col. Drake had provided muskets and ammunition for the use of the citizens of Matamoras in case of an attack. He had sent to Point Isabel for several pieces of ordnance for the defence of the city, and Captain McDougall's company of Indiana volunteers had been converted into a corps of artillery, and stationed in the Plaza. We infer, from all we can learn, that the danger that threatened Matamoras was not deemed very imminent. All accounts agree that the road from that city to Monterey is a perilous one to travel at present, save in considerable force.

The troops were still embarking at the mouth as rapidly as possible. Gen. Scott sailed on Saturday the 13th instant. Gen. Worth had not left on the 19th, and would see his whole command on shipboard before leaving. The troops would be concentrated at the isle of Lobos as rapidly as possible, but we are informed by an intelligent gentleman that it was not supposed the army could move from Lobos before the 18th of March.

A Mons. Suzeneau, a respectable citizen of Matamoras, committed suicide on the 10th inst. The infidelity of his wife is assigned as the cause, and the Flag says that remorse had driven *her* to self-destruction *prior* to her husband's death.

On the 10th January General Heredia left Durango for Chihuahua at the head of 700 men, of whom 150 were cavalry. He took with him 1500 muskets and two pieces of artillery.

When he reached Cuencame, in the north part of the State of Durango, he heard the news of the action near El Paso, and leaving there his infantry he pushed on to Chihuahua with his cavalry, with the view to assume the command of the Government forces there.

The cavalry of Cuilty, which was in the action of the 25th of December, and which protected as far as possible the retreat of the Mexicans upon El Paso and afterwards Carizal had dwindled down to a handful by desertions which took place at the different ranchos on the route.

News had reached Durango that about the 5th or 6th of January two English ships entered the port of Mazatlan, having evaded the blockade. They are supposed to have been laden with ammunition and other munitions of war.

Later from Tampico.

THE LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS SAFE.—We copy the following gratifying intelligence from the N. O. Mercury of the 21st ult:

"We learn from Mr. Wheeler, who came passenger on the brig Cayuga, which arrived this afternoon from Tampico, in four days, that the whole of the Louisiana volunteers with Colonel De Russey, who had been wrecked on the Ondiaka, arrived at Tampico on the 11th inst., with the exception of two or three sick, who were unable to march, one of whom succeeded subsequently in reaching Tampico.

"The report that the volunteers had been surrounded by a superior Mexican force is correct. A surrender was demanded, and Col. De Russey asked twenty-four hours to consider, which was granted. In the meantime he gave the order to march, and without being molested by the enemy, arrived at Tampico.

"The artillery sent to the assistance of the volunteers did not reach their camp until they had left. The Ondaka was burnt by our troops. The Mexican force which surrounded the volunteers, was not less than five hundred, and by some it was said to be eight hundred—all cavalry.

Papers from the city of Mexico had been received at Tampico to the 24 inst. The enemy seems, by the tenor of their contents, to be quite intoxicated with the paltry success of Gen. Minon, at the head of two thousand troops in capturing Major Gaines' detachment of seventy men, out on a foraging expedition, at a watering place, *Tanque de la Vacca*, near the town of Galeana.

Santa Anna, in giving an account to the Minister of War, of the arrival of the American prisoners at San Luis de Potosi, states that all the wagons, horses, and other appurtenances of the captured troopers, had been given up to the captors to be distributed; the arms being retained for the use of the Government. Santa Anna announces to the Minister of War that he will begin offensive operations at the first favorable moment.

It seems to be the general belief that Santa Anna has really gone in the direction of Monterey, where Gen. Taylor is with 3000 men. The *Patria*, in a slip issued on Wednesday evening, publishes a letter dated 9th instant, from Tampico, which states that Santa Anna has with him 16,000 chosen troops. General Urrea, it is also affirmed, is moving toward Matamoras with 1000 cavalry, the advance guard of a very large force. We trust and believe, should these rumors be confirmed, that our Generals in command will not suffer themselves to be surprised, or attacked with overwhelmingly superior forces.

At Tampico every thing that can facilitate the embarkation and transport of troops was in course of diligent preparation. All were anxiously expecting the arrival of, or order from General Scott.

Santa Anna's Proclamation.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of Operation of the North to his subordinates:

Companions in arms! The operations of the enemy demand that we should move precipitately upon his principal line, and we go to execute it. The independence, the honor, and the destiny of the nation depend at this moment on your decision.

Soldiers! the entire world observes us, and will expect our acts to be as heroic as they are necessary. Privations of all kinds surround us, in consequence of the neglect shown towards us for more than a month by those who should provide you pay and provisions. But when has misery debilitated your spirits or weakened your enthusiasm?

The Mexican soldier is well known for his fungality and his patience under suffering—never wanting magazines in marches across deserts—and always counting upon the resources of the enemy to provide for his wants.

To-day we shall undertake a march over a desert country, without succor or provisions. But be assured that we should immediately be provided from those of the enemy, and with them you will be sufficiently remunerated.

My friends—we go to open the campaign. What days of glory await us! What a flattering future for our country! How satisfactory, when we contemplate that we have saved its independence. How the world will admire us! How the nation will bless us! And when in the bosoms of our families we shall relate the risks and fatigues which we have endured, the combats won and triumphs over a daring and presumptuous enemy, and hereafter, when telling our children that we have saved our country a second time, the jubilee will be complete, and these sacrifices will then appear to us as nothing.

Soldiers! hurry forth in defence of your country. The cause we sustain is a holy one; never have we struggled with more justice, because we fight for the land of our forefathers, and of our children, the honor and religion of our wives and children. What sacrifice then can be too great for objects so dear? Let our motto be—"CONQUER OR DIE." Let us swear before the great Eternal that we will not wait an instant in purging our soil of the stranger who has dared to profane it with his presence. No treaty, nothing which may not be heroic and proud.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

HEAD QUARTERS, SAN LUIS POTOSI, Jan. 27, 1847.

☞The *New York Evening Post*, in referring to the revival of the regulation against the publication of letters from army officers, relating to military plans and operations, says:—"The Federal prints complain that it is levelled against Gen. TAYLOR. The *National Intelligencer*, in making this complaint, says it 'will not say that the regulation may not be in itself, as a general rule, a proper one.' That is enough—if it be a proper rule, a time of war is the proper time to revive it. If it should prevent the publication of imprudent letters from General TAYLOR, or any other officer, we do not see that this constitutes an objection to it."

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—During the revolutionary war, a man was convicted and hung at Albany, New York, for being *a tory*. The evidence against him is thus summed up in the histories of the day:

"It was proved that the said Andrew Patchen damned the Congress for declaring war, and used towards them very abusive language; and if those present should agree with him, he would resist and oppose Congress, and all military officers and others holding commissions under Congress. He persuaded all present to go to no more trainings, saying that he nor any of his family should do so; closing by the remark that all who did not agree with him were worse than infidels."

ANOTHER LIBEL ON THE SENATE!—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Whig says that the United States Senate "has of late years been a mere hospital for feeble candidates for the Presidency." This is certainly "intolerable, and not to be endured." It must be looked to. *I, lictor, colliga manus!* Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms, lay hands on the offender, and bring him before the Senate! Our outraged dignity must be vindicated. Where *is* the balance-of-power party?

☞The Hon. F. Pierce, who has been confirmed as Colonel of the New England Regiment, under the Ten Regiment Bill, was at one time a member of the House of Representatives, from which he was transferred to the Senate of the United States. He resigned his seat to prosecute his law profession, and last year refused to accept the invitation of the President to take a seat in the Cabinet as Attorney General.

ILLINOIS CONVENTION.—A law has passed the Illinois Legislature, providing for the election of Delegates to remodel the Constitution of that State. The election is to be held on the third Monday in April, and the Convention is to meet on the first Monday of June next. The law, for this purpose, districts the State anew; and in this respect, the north has achieved a complete victory over the south.

PROVISION FOR IRELAND.—One house in New York city has orders for *fifteen hundred tons* of provisions, such as beef, bacon, pork, &c., for Ireland. The British Government have sent out discretionary orders to agents in all the American cities for Indian corn.

☞JAMES DAVIDSON has been unanimously elected Treasurer of State by the Kentucky Legislature. And GEORGE B. KINNEAD has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of State.

Speech of Gen. Cass,

In the U. S. Senate, on the resolution to expel the Editor of the Union from his privileged seat.

MR. CASS said: I regret the introduction of this subject, and still more the course of this discussion. I do not believe, that the character of the Senate required any such aegis as this. That character is the property of the country, and amongst its most valuable property too. From the functions of this body, uniting portions of the legislative, judicial, and executive powers, and from the previous position of its members it must always exert considerable influence upon public opinion. But its influence will not be increased by measures like this. Its dignity will be better protected by its own course, than by the punishment of newspaper editors, or of newspaper writers, who may call in question its action, or the motives of its members. I do not say, sir, that a case may not arise, when it may be proper to inquire into assaults upon the character and conduct of the Senate. But they must be strong ones—almost extreme ones—far different from this. For, myself, I agree with the Senators from Ohio and Virginia, that the defensive power of this body is confined to cases where summary interference is necessary to protect it in the execution of its duties. This is the only tangible point. It is clear that the constitution confers no such power. As to our assuming it, because it is exercised in England by the legislature there, I reject the proposition, as one unworthy of our nation. Neither as a part of the common law, nor as the result of analogy, can we claim any such power. We have it as a part of the great law of self-defence, and it must be limited by the same necessity, to which it owes its origin. We can protect ourselves in the execution of our duty; and if our dignity, as it is called, requires further atonement, let a tribunal for the trial be established by law, and the proceedings regulated by law. Even in its mildest form it is an exceptional power, not within, but *without* our institutions. We are judges and parties at the same time. The prejudices—no, not the prejudices—but the just feelings of the country, at once array themselves against such a jurisdiction. It should be exercised but rarely; and then only in cases so palpable as to carry conviction with them. This case is not only one where this summary power is exercised, but where it is exercised without giving the party who is the object of it an opportunity of being heard. It violates a fundamental principle of all codes, even of the rudest, that the accused, before condemnation, shall be heard in his defence. *Strike, but hear me*, was a memorable invocation, which has come down to us. But we, in this age of the world, are about to strike without first hearing. Now, nothing could illustrate this universal rule better than the course of the matter before us. The second resolution required the expulsion of the reporter.

A SENATOR. That resolution is withdrawn.

MR. CASS. I know that, sir, as well as I can be told. But my object is to show that, before any such resolution is acted on, the party should be heard in his defence. I wish to enforce the universal principle, and to do so, I advert to our course in this very case. We did not give the reporter the opportunity of defending himself. Still our own proceedings have shown, that we ought to have done so. We have discovered that the reporter was wholly blameless. We have discovered that the offence charged, that of publishing a partial report, was the result of the purest accident. It was because one of your members, it was because I, sir, wrote out my own remarks, which were then published agreeably to an invariable usage, known to every member of both branches of Congress. Had either of the other Senators done the same thing, they could have had *the pleasure* of seeing their remarks in the Union. But after all, so far as respects the reporter, I say it with all respect, but it really seems to me that this prosecution is very much of a tempest in a teapot. Is it such a grievous offence, that on the second evening after an incidental debate, only one of the speeches should be published? And that is the sum total of this grave contempt. I shall not enter into any consideration of the duty of reporters to give the details so speedily as that. I will only say, it is physically impossible; and for not doing what, as a general rule it is impossible to do, we have been upon the point of expelling the reporter. Had we acted immediately, or had the reporter himself sat still, and the member, whose speech was published, been absent, we should have passed our judgment of expulsion, and then found that we had convicted an innocent man, simply because we found him guilty without trying him. And we are now going on with the rescinding resolution, violating the same eternal principle, and perhaps to regret afterwards our precipitate action. We propose to expel the editors of the Union; and for what? Because, in a communication in that paper, there were very improper reflections upon this Senate, assuming the Mexicans in this war with them, and a kind of endorsement of those views in an editorial paragraph. Now, Mr. President, I have no apology to make for such publications. They are in exceedingly bad taste, and will never be defended by me. But what kind of a charge is this after all? Just such a one as has abounded in every page of our party history from the Conclusion of the government, for Twenty years the epithets French party and British party, were bandied about in every paper in the country. The federalists were charged with being under British influence and the democrats under French influence; and each was accused of sacrificing the interests of their own country to that of the rival nations. In the House of Representatives, during the last war, a distinguished member of Congress from New York, said that Mr. Madison was chained to the chariot wheels of Bonaparte. And what is the amount of all this? This indefensible article charges the Senate with promoting the interests of Mexico. But how? Why, the charge is a rhetorical one. The Senate delayed the passage of a certain war bill, and therefore promoted Mexican interests. The promotion of those interests is the deduction of the writer from his premises, not the assertion of an independent fact. Why, where is the whig paper in the republic, which, during and since the last session of Congress, has not charged the democratic party with sacrificing the interest of the country to England on the passage of the last tariff act? And if I am not greatly deceived, in a paper published in this very city, extracts were given from English papers, approving the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the action of Congress upon the tariff, as proof, that what we had done was well done for England, while it was ill done for the United States, and that our interests had been sacrificed by party to party. We never thought of investigating such charges seriously? There is not a man in the country, its to be out of a mad-house, who ever believed that the democratic party sacrificed our own interests to England, or that one member of Congress desired to sacrifice our interest to Mexico. This is no charge of a specific offence, such as demands investigation. Such as a charge of bribery, treason, or of other acts, implying moral guilt. It is a deduction, a constructive charge, where the premises are given, and the conclusion drawn. It says you delayed a certain measure. Therefore military operations were delayed, and Mexican interests subserved. I repeat, all this is in bad taste. But let us not act in still worse taste by sallying out upon an expedition against the writers of articles like these. What do we propose? To expel the editors of the Union. In the course of this debate, one of these gentlemen seems to have been exclusively alluded to, and I suppose we may safely assume, that he is exclusively the object of this measure. How are we to affect him? I will not enter the question of the nature of his right here. Let it be right, privilege, courtesy, or what you will. He has a place here by our rules, or by our permission.

MR. WEBSTER said he had no right to come here at all.

MR. CASS. If he has no right here, what are you doing? If he cannot enter this hall, why are you slamming the door in his face? If he is not here, how can you expel him; and that is the very thing you propose to do? This whole proceeding is but a solemn farce, if the editor of the Union cannot be reached by your resolution; and he can only be reached by the assumption, that he is in the enjoyment of something you seek to take from him. Why, the resolution itself expressly recognizes "the privilege of admission," these are the very words; and that privilege of admission you are about to take away. I will leave to senators, who would involve us in this inconsistency, to search the technical meaning of right and privilege, and the true meaning of courtesy. I seek no such thing. I am not to be led into subtle distinctions, as to the signification of this or that word. I find we are about to expel the editors of the Union from the power of entering upon the floor of this hall as recognized in the resolution, and I thence conclude, they have that power, and as it is worth expulsion, it is worth enjoyment. You are then taking from them something they possess, and in doing so, you are in fact punishing them. That is, you attach a penalty to an act which is the essence of punishment, and what is that act? It is the publication I have referred to; and which is denominated in the resolution, "a public libel on the character of this body." I am well aware, Mr. President, that the power of entering this floor is a special one, which is not granted to every citizen, because it cannot, in the nature of things, be thus enjoyed. You may grant it, as you do, to certain persons; but these grants are general, if I may so speak, and not special. They are made, not to individuals, but to persons of a certain description—to your own officers, to members of the State governments, to foreign ministers, &c.; while all within the same description are included, there is no just cause of complaint. But when a single person is selected for exclusion, he has a right to consider himself aggrieved. This is not only human nature, but it is in conformity with the equal nature of our institutions. It is, then, no answer to the remonstrance against this proceeding to say, that the seats are our own, and that we may do with them as we please. In the first place, they are not our own; they belong to the people of the United States, and are only only to use and control. And in the next place, our appropriation of them should not be arbitrary and unjust, but regulated by reasonable principles. If you exclude a class, so be it. But to exclude one of a class without sufficient cause, becomes a case of individual injury. So, in the regulation of your grounds, it is no doubt in the power of the two houses to exclude A. or B. from entering them. But it is not in their power to prevent such an act being considered one of great injustice. If your rules of admission are inconvenient, repeal or modify them. It is a matter for your discretion. But do not attempt, as in this case, to justify exclusion, by saying that the seats are your own, and that you may do with them as you please. Mr. President, all experience, here and in England, shows that this summary jurisdiction is watched with great jealousy by the people. As to the freedom of the press, it needs no eulogy from me. As the air we breathe is essential to human life, so is the freedom of the press to the life of liberty.—Without these elements of existence, they would soon expire. Touch the press, and you touch the most delicate nerves of the political system. A good deal has been said of its abuse. But, after all, it has always appeared to me as almost wonderful that this abuse was not much greater than it is. The fault is quite as much the fault of the public as of the press. We have, all of us, a good deal of prurient curiosity. If we did not read, the press would not print. It ministers to us, and our taste guides the selection it makes. But I repeat, with the unbounded freedom we enjoy, it is surprising to me that this evil does not prevail more extensively than it does. But such proceedings as these will never remove the difficulty. You are examining the conduct of two respectable citizens without hearing them. You are, in effect, trying them. Your doors are open, and the strongest epithets are not spared in your debates. There is not a log house upon the verge of civilization, where the story of this day's work will not be borne. And if this public discussion, and these public denunciations, are not a punishment—a heavy punishment, too—then the heart has lost its sensibility, and physical pain is the only evil we have to dread.

Song of the Hoosier Volunteer.

TUNE—"*Bonnets o' blue.*"

We'll scorn aye the cowaid an' the slave,
We'll pledge to the gallant an' brave,
An' let the wretch hang in a rape that is strang,
Wha wisna his kintra gae save.
Hurra! for that glorious ban'—
Hurra! for the noble auld Zack,
Wha cest met the fae on our far-distant stran',
An' drave the inradeis all back.

Here's a health to our Armie awa—
Here's a health to chiel Worth an' them a'—
Here's shame to the whigs wi' their taunts an' their rigs
May mercy ne'er come wheen they ca'.
Fareweel to our friends an' our hames,
Fareweel to our dear lassies too,
We'll march to the field an' we'll die ere yield
One fit to the barbarous crew.

Come fill to the men o' the State—
Come fill to our Jamie the great,
Wha ne'er bent his knee but honors the free,
An' serves them baith early an' late.

S. WARREN VANCE.

Connersville, Ind., Feb. 20th, 1847.

History of Illinois.

Governor Ford, of Illinois, has been delivering lectures on portions of the history of that State, in the Senate Chamber at Springfield. The first embraced an account of the "Black Hawk War," and is noticed in the Sangamo Journal as being full of thrilling incident. The second lecture embodied a series of historical reminiscences, running from the date of the foundation of the State Government in 1818 to the year 1830. The Journal concedes Governor F. "rare ability as a historian," and speaks in very complimentary terms of his descriptions of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the early days of the State; of the proceedings, doings and sayings, of judges of the courts and other distinguished citizens; of the fierce but abortive attempts to make Illinois a slave State; and of "the terrible overthrow of the Circuit Court system."

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Union contains a long and interesting account of the celebration of the founding of that city, which took place on the 15th of February. It must have been a very animated time. The Military, Masons, Odd Fellows, Hibernian Society, Schools, Mechanic Crafts, Members of the Corporation and Apprentices Association, and citizens, all showing badges and banners, moved in procession. The Hunting Club also turned out in character. They exhibited a model of the steamboat *Pike*, the first steamboat that ever reached the landing of St. Louis. They had an oration and a dinner, after which numerous toasts were given. The most interesting feature of this celebration was the person of Pierre Chouteau. He is called, in the description of the proceedings, the *central figure*. He was the contemporary of Laclede, who witnessed the foundation of St. Louis, who it may be said, partook in the work of laying its corner stone. He lived there when it was a desert wild, beside the Indian in his rude hut. He is in his 94th year! This venerable man addressed the assembled multitude in French, and gave many interesting facts publicity, among others the death of Laclede, which occurred, he said, in 1788 at the mouth of the Arkansas. From the account, the people of the Mound City must have had a glorious time on the 15th, and one long to be remembered.

A woman, 57 years of age, with a broken arm, named Betsey Rich, who lived in the most abject poverty in New York, depending upon charitable aid for her subsistence, and seemingly among the poorest of the poor, died recently from the effects of fire, her clothing catching while kindling a fire to cook her miserable meal. Upon examining the premises by the lady on whose charity she had been subsisting all winter, a good bond and mortgage was found for $2,800, with an accruing interest of $100, a Savings' Bank book, on which stood to her credit 26 60, and three purses of gold and silver, amounting to $38, wound up in list balls, together with a chest of bedding, clothing, &c. She declared upon her death-bed that a man in Connecticut owed her $1,500, and that another, a land agent, had absconded with $200, but said nothing about the property found. Upon diligent inquiry, a nephew of her first husband was found working in one of the ship-yards, who, if a supposed married daughter does not come forward, will receive her property. This is the strangest case of avarice, destitution and death, we ever recorded.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, &c., FROM BOSTON TO EUROPE.—Since the first of January, says the Boston Traveller of Feb. 26, there have been exported from this port to Europe, (principally Ireland) ten thousand nine hundred and sixteen barrels of flour, one hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and eleven bushels of corn, and twelve hundred barrels of corn meal. For the quarter ending December 31st, there were exported from this port, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and seventeen barrels of flour, one hundred and seven thousand and forty-one bushels of Indian corn, eight hundred and forty-one bushels Indian meal, and nine hundred bushels rye, the value of which was $303,351. In addition to the above, three barques cleared this morning for Europe, viz: the Attica for Cork, the Hannah Thornton for Galway and the Angola for Liverpool, with fifty-one thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven bushels of corn, two thousand one hundred do. rye, five hundred barrels of flour, and five hundred do. corn meal.

☞It is stated in the French papers, that Abdul Medjid, the Sultan, had despatched an ambassador to the Pope, to congratulate him upon his succession to the pontifical throne. It was not doubted that the Pope would receive with proper courtesy the envoy of the Sultan, as it would be but consistent with that reputation for liberalism, which the Pope has already attained. These are no longer the days of Crusades and religious wars—and the successor of Mahomet is seen extending the friendly hand to him of St. Peter.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—Sir Wm. Hamilton, member of the Irish Royal Academy, announces in the Dublin Evening Post, an astronomical discovery of great importance. He professes to have discovered, aided by mathematical calculations, the true centre of our solar system, that is to say, the point round which the sun herself turns, and the planets which are only her statellites. Sir William states also, like an observer in Liverpool, and like some astronomers in New York, that the new planet of Le Verrier is surrounded by a luminous ring like that of Saturn.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN THE MINES.—On yesterday about three o'clock in the afternoon, as some of the miners who were employed in Spencer's mine, were proving the air with their lamps, the foul air ignited, when a most terrible explosion took place, killing six men, and dangerously injuring the seventh, who it is expected will not survive.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Emporium, 20th inst.*

A LONG TRAIN.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* writes from Albany thus: "On our way east, we passed the longest train of cars on the Albany and Boston Road that has ever crossed the track. It was composed of 125 cars of an average length of 30 feet each, making a train of over 3,600 feet, or near three-quarters of a mile long, and all drawn by one powerful engine."

DEATH OF WHIRLING-THUNDER.—This celebrated Winnebago chief recently died, at an advanced age, among his people. He was the oldest chief in the nation. In our last war with Great Britain, he held a Maj. General's commission in the British service, the fragments of which he preserved with great care till the day of his death. His Indian name was *Wun-con-cho-ca-ning-caw.*

PATRONIZING HOME MANUFACTURE.—Each member of the Massachusetts Legislature is allowed fourteen newspapers per week, during the session. Mr. Keys, member elect from Dedham, and editor and proprietor of the Norfolk County American, subscribes for *thirteen* copies per week of his own paper! He goes upon the principle of patronizing *home* manufacture.

The average democratic majority at the recent election in New Orleans exceeded 300.

Literary Notice.

The annual exhibition of the PLATONEAN SOCIETY of Indiana Asbury University will be held in the College Chapel on Wednesday the 7th of April at 6 o'clock, P. M. The friends of learning are respectfully requested to attend.

WM. CASADY, Cor. Sec'

Greencastle, March, 1847.

The annual spring exhibition of the Philological Literary Society of the Indiana Asbury University, will be held in the college chapel, on Tuesday the 6th of April, 1847, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The public and friends of literature are respectfully invited to attend.

T. SEVERE SELLER, Cor. Sec. Phil. Soc.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

Cases determined at the November Term, 1846.

REPORTED FOR THE STATE SENTINEL BY A. M. CARNAHAN.

JANUARY 5.

Plough v. The State ex rel. the Lawrenceburgh Ins Co—Error to the Decatur C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Hamilton v. Jones et al.—Error to the Decatur C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Hall et al. v. Hawkins—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Ingersoll et al. v. Hub'le—Error to the Owen C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Murphey et al. v. Spears—Error to the Daviess C. C.—*Reversed.*

The State v. Wilson—Error to the Clark C. C.—*Affirmed.*

The State v. Adams—Error to the Dubois C. C.—*Affirmed.*

McDowald & Spears v. Nave—Error to the Fountain C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Conrad et al. v. Armstrong et al.—Error to the Vigo C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Jackson et al. v. Calvert et al.—Error to the Madison C C.—*Affirmed.*

JANUARY 9.

Brenton v. Davis—Error to the Marion C. C.—DEWEY, J.—If the manufacturer of an article sells it at a fair market price knowing the purchaser designs to apply it to a particular purpose, he impliedly warrants it to be fit for that purpose, at least against all defects not visible to the purchaser on inspection. *Reversed.*

Place v. The State ex rel. of Patterson—Error to the Laporte C. C.—BLACKFORD, J.—The act respecting certain specific taxes authorizes the county treasurer in vacation, to determine the sum to be charged for a year for a license to retail spirituous liquors, and to receive the same and give a receipt, &c., unless he is prohibited by the 175th section of that act. But that section applies only to the application of brokers, R S. 1843, p. 256-7. *Reversed.*

Criswell v. Criswell—Error to the Hamilton C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Johnson v. Emison—Appeal from the Knox C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Burgat v. Spitler—Error to the Jasper C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Coon et al. v. Blackley—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Hoagland v. Shriver—Appeal from the Tippecanoe C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Leslie v. Fairman—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Hurst v. Harrison—Error to the Harrison C. C.—*Affirmed.*

JANUARY 13.

Connelly v. Doe ex dem. Skelly—Appeal from the Owen C. C.—PERKINS, J.—A plaintiff in ejectment must recover, if at all, upon the strength of his own title. A defendant therefore to protect his own possession is permitted to show in bar of the plaintiff's recovery a subsisting outstanding title in a stranger older than the title of the plaintiff's lessor. *Reversed.*

Leslie v. Slusher et al.—Error to the Warren C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Doe ex dem. Chandler et al. v. Evans et al.—Error to the Vanderburgh C. C.—DEWEY, J.—The possession of land is *prima facie* evidence of a fee in the possessor. The admissions of the possessor (he being dead) that he holds under another being in derogation of his own title, are admissible evidence to establish a seizin in that other.

An exception in a deed for certain land, in these words "excepting thirty acres heretofore conveyed to Carter Barman," is a good and valid exception upon its face.

If the plaintiff in ejectment makes out a *prima facie* title derived from the patentee to a certain tract of land, and the defendant shows an older deed from the patentee for a larger tract of land embracing that claimed by the plaintiff, which older deed contains an exception which from its terms, may include the latter land, it is incumbent on the defendant to show that the excepted tract and the land claimed by the defendant are different tracts of land.

If a person having title to land purchase jointly with another the same land from a stranger, he cannot afterwards set up his title in an action of ejectment against the first purchaser or his heirs. *Reversed.*

Ramsey v. Cockenour—Error to the Harrison C. C.—BLACKFORD, J.—This was an action for the price of goods sold, not for the price of goods sold and delivered. The plea therefore denying a delivery of the goods was no answer to the declaration. The issue was immaterial, and the defendant who made the first fault has obtained a verdict. There must be a repleader. *Reversed.*

Caldwell v. Ford et al.—Error to the Clark C. C.—*Reversed.*

Bland v. Echeltberger—Error to the Jefferson C. C.—*Reversed.*

Rickets v. Gristlin—Error to the Ohio C. C.—*Reversed.*

Holloway v. Taylor et al.—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Stackhouse et ux. v. McCormack—Error to the Tippecanoe C. C.—*Affirmed.*

Parker v. The State—Error to the Rush C. C.—*Reversed.*

Congressional Convention.

What say the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District! Shall we have a District Convention! We suggest that each county composing the District at once take measures to appoint delegates to attend such a convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress to be