Allgemeine Zeitung, the Polish insurgents are committing the grossest excesses. They have broken up, it appears, into small bands, and they are now wandering about the country, levying black mail on the inhabitants.

A letter from Cologne, of the 24th, states that a great meeting, to have been held there on that day, would be postponed. It was expected that the elections, which are fixed for the 1st of May, would not pass over without some disturbances.

GERMANY.

The news from Germany is much of the same character as it was last week. The violent but partial agitation produced by the first shock of the revolution has subsided into a general ferment. Republicanism raises its head here and there, but meets, at present, with little sympathy.

The King of Hanover has made a reply to an address from the Deputies of the General Assembly of the estates of the Kingdom, thanking them for their assurances of loyalty, and assuring them of his desire of ameliorating the condition of his Kingdom; but intimating his intention of abdicating rather than submit to dictation by force. On the 18th, a revolt took place at Hildesheim, but was soon quelled by the military, without any bloodshed.

Hesse Cassel has been restored to tranquility.

In the portion of the Duchy of Baden bordering on the Lake of Constance, the republicans had seized Donaueschingen, where they established a Provisional Government; but they were driven thence by some Wurtemberg troops, and it appeared that the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, &c., had already quelled the insurrection. The numbers of the republicans, who were headed by Hecker and Struve, are very variously estimated, and a considerable portion of them seem to be composed of workmen from France and Switzerland.

We regret, however, to learn that Baron Von Gagern, the leader of the German movement for reform, and prime mover in the assembling of the preparatory assembly at Frankfort, has been treacherously shot, whilst endeavoring to bring the republicans to views of peace. The details of the affair are given as follows:

"Deplorable accounts from Baden have been received. The insurgents intimated that they wished to capitulate to the force sent against them, but would treat with none but the General in command, unless Gen. Gagern advanced from Schliengen, which the insurgents had evacuated to Gandern, which they occupied. The General stepped from the ranks to parley with the rebels. The chivalrous warrior exhorted the rebels to obey the voice of the law, but they refused to listen to his counsels, and, as he retired, was most treacherously shot and mortally wounded by three balls. The troops, exasperated to see their chief basely slaughtered, fell upon the insurgents and completely routed them, leaving a great number dead upon the field. The troops kept up the pursuit, and encountered another party, headed by Stronne, which they also attacked and routed, when night put a stop to the engagement. The rebels suffered greatly.

The republican bands continue to overrun the frontier portions of the Grand Duchy. A letter from Sheffhausen states, that the republicans are stationed all along the road between Engen, Blomberg, and Stuhlingen. A letter from Offenburg, of the 20th, says that the inhabitants of that town were divided—one-tenth for the republic, and the other nine-tenths for the present order of things.

SICILY.

Advices from Palermo state that the Sicilian Parliament continued its sittings. In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., it was moved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a loan of half a million be raised, for alleviating the necessities of the State, which were more heavily felt in Messina than elsewhere. The Minister of Finance moved that the Parliament grant a provisional power to the executive to collect the revenues of the State, and satisfy its obligations with the following modifications: 1. The land-tax shall commence to be due from April 18, 1848, according to the basis which existed before the rectification of the registers. 2. The tax on milk to be reduced one-half. 3. That the payment be suspended of 19,702 ounces, entered in chap. 47 of the budget, for the interest of two loans made by the treasury of Naples; and of 213,798 ounces entered in the same budget for the civil list. After some discussion, the powers were granted. On the 30th ult. the Ministers resigned, but the reason is not stated. A commission had been formed for making a new system of finance. On the 1st of April the Parliament took down the Austrian arms from the Consulate, and set them up as a shooting mark. On the 4th the Chamber voted unanimously the restoration of Messina as a free port.

The *Lega*, of Palmero, of the 15th instant, contains the following:—The Sicilian House of Commons met on the 13th, under the presidency of the Marquis de Torrearsa. At the opening of the sitting the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Sicily was desirous to join the Italian League, and trusted that she would be able to defeat the intrigues of the King of Naples. M. Paternostro observed that Sicily was bound to shake off her King, and proposed accordingly to decree on that very day that Ferdinand of Bourbon and his dynasty had forfeited the throne of Sicily. M. Lafarina said that Sicily could only choose a sovereign in the families of Tuscany or Savoy. But, added he, let us first think of ourselves—let us organize our own resources, and prove to all that we wish to be Italians. Futurity shall decide whether we are to be a constitutional state, under an Italian prince, or a republic, should Providence smile on Italy. After a few words from M. Perez, M. Interdonato exclaimed that the house should begin by proclaiming the downfall of Ferdinand and his dynasty, a republican monarchy, the government of an Italian prince, and that the country should be saved. The adoption of the decree was then carried amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

The decree was as follows:

The Parliament declares—1. Ferdinand Bourbon and his family are for ever fallen from the throne of Sicily. 2. Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian prince as soon as she shall have reformed her *statute*.

Done at Palermo on the 13th of April.

The President of the Chamber of Commons,
MARQUIS OF TORREARSA.
The President of the Chamber of Peers,
DUKE OF SERRADIFALCO.
The President of the Kingdom,
RUGGERO SETTIMO.

The town was to be illuminated the three nights following. On the 14th, all the bronze statues of the house of Bourbon were thrown down, beginning with that of Philip V. That of Charles II. alone was spared, because he was a just and beneficent Prince. Those statues were to be cast into cannon.

By advices from Palermo to the 17th inst., being four days subsequent to the Parliamentary decree, we obtain the important intelligence that ambassadors, or commissioners, from the Government of Sicily may be expected in London in the course of a few days; one of the first acts of the Parliament, after proclaiming total independence, having been to despatch representatives to foreign powers to announce the new order of affairs, and to negotiate for the interests of the country. The parties selected for the respective missions, and who had already departed by the Sicilian steamer Palermo direct for Civita Vecchia, were Prince Granatelli and Don Luigi Scaglia, for London; Baron Pisani and Don G. Larfarina, to the Pope; Conte Amari, for Tuscany and Piedmont; and Don Michele Amari, for Paris. At these dates the greatest anxiety, of course, prevailed to learn the effect which would be produced at Naples, and also throughout Europe, by the bold plunge which had been taken.

The *Concordia* of Turin states that a report was prevalent in Milan that the King of Sardinia had abandoned the cause of Italian independence. The Milanese were naturally panic-stricken. The Paris papers of Wednesday, however, discredit this alarming intelligence, and state that Charles Albert, leaving a corps to blockade Peschiesa, has resolved to direct all his efforts against Verona.

Much anxiety is expressed in all the letters which arrived from Northern Italy respecting the result of the contest now going on in Lombardy.

The issue of that contest depends mainly on King Charles Albert. Without the Sardinian army, the Austrians under Radetsky, reinforced as they speedily must be by the troops marching from the North and by those already in the Frioul, wold be, ere long, again at the gates of Milan.

It is announced officially that Charles Albert, having ascertained that intrigues were on foot to induce the Lombards to follow the example of the Venetians, and to proclaim a republic, has given notice to the Provisional Government at Milan, that he requires them immediately to establish definitely the form of Government of the Lombard States, or he will withdraw his army. The cause of this measure on the part of the King of Sardinia is easily explained. A republican party has been formed at Milan, and is collecting round it numerous partisans. The object of this party is not liberty to Lombardy.

Its speculations extend over the whole Italian Peninsula, and its project is nothing less than to constitute a great Italian Republic, comprising Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Venice, Milan and Genoa.

Its designs on Piedmont are not, of course, openly avowed while the Sardinian army is working out real limits of its speculations are the line of the Alps.

Charles Albert desires to defeat these combinations by inducing the Lombards and Venetians, either by the influence of persuation or threats, to agree to a union of their territory and the definite constitution of a regular government. According to the latest accounts, if this be not immediately done, the Sardinian army will retire within its own territory.

The city of Brescia has declared for the constitution of a "Kingdom of Upper Italy."

No official bulletin had been received from the Piedmontese army. It was announced, however, that before the 24th it would be reinforced by 24,000 men, composed of Tuscan, Roman and Neapolitan auxiliaries, of which 17,000 were troops of the line.

A meeting was proposed of all the conductors of the Italian press, to be held at Turin, to agree upon the principles on which a grand Italian Confederation was to be advocated.

Letters from Botzen state that Gen. Radetsky has undertaken a survey of the whole line from Verona to Mantua, and is strengthening his position; the reinforcements from Austria have left Isonzo, and are in full march through the Venetian territory to Verona.

AUSTRIA.

We published, in the postscript of our last paper, the basis of the new constitution granted by the Emperor. The Austrian Government has honorably and in good faith accepted the revolution. It has retreated and succumbed before an inevitable necessity. It is said that the Archduke Reiner is commissioned by the Emperor to effect a full and amicable settlement with the people of Lombardy. It remains to be seen whether the latter will prefer to continue nominally annexed to the Austrian empire, but with free and independent institutions, or whether, in the attempt to separate altogether, they will be weak enough to run the risk of falling a prey to the ambition of the King of Sardinia.

From Vienna we learn that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Kolowrat, who was appointed Provisional President of the Ministry on the 20th of March. The Count had been engaged in the service of the state above fifty years. His majesty has acceded to the proposals of the Germanic Diet, in regard to the election of deputies to the German Parliament, which is to assemble in May.

The Archduke, Stephen, left Presburg suddenly at midnight on the 13th, for Vienna, in consequence of serious disturbances having broken out at Brunn, to which place he would immediately proceed. At Pesth meetings have been held, and strong denunciations made against the employment of the Hungarian military against the Italians. At Cracow great joy has been evinced on the return of a deputation from Vienna, bringing intelligence that the Emperor is not unwilling to permit the reorganization of Gallicia, under circumstances peculiarly favorable to the Poles.

A proclamation appears in the *Weiner Zeitung* declaring that from the 1st of January, 1849, the *robot*, tithes, and other similar burdens pressing on landed property, are to be commuted for a money payment.

It is understood that an arrangement has been effected between the Government and the National Bank, according to which the former are to issue exchequer bills, to the amount of 30,000,000 of florins, which will be received at their full value, both at the various Government offices and at the Bank. A portion of the state property is to be assigned to the Bank as security.

Much excitement has been caused in Hungary by reports that fresh bodies of Hungarian troops would be marched into Italy. A regiment of hussars, which was to have marched from Pesth on the 10th instant, was stopped by the people. Polish and Italian delegates had been received with great enthusiasm at Pesth, and the Hungarian Ministry had been petitioned to recall all Hungarian troops from Italy and Gallicia.

SPAIN.

The *Heraldo* denies positively that the journey of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier to Aranjuez has any cause such as that we have already assigned; that it is entirely spontaneous on their part, and that they will return to Madrid to take leave of the royal family before leaving for Andalusia. The Duke and Duchess had left Madrid.

A report was prevalent that Queen Christina had been ordered to join the Montpensiers in their rustication. Our correspondent, however, gives little credit to this.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier were to leave Aranjuez for Seville on the 29th.

Our letters contain no other interesting news.

Another insurrectionary explosion was expected to break out before the close of the month. Business was at a stand-still, so generally known was this intended movement. "All that I see," says our correspondent, "confirms me in the opinion that there will be 'war to the knife,' and that Spain will be shaken to its centre, unless the business be quietly settled by a military *pronunciamiento*."

The greatest indignation has been manifested by Gen. Narvaez, who is very wroth at the interference of Mr. Bulwer, who took it upon himself to recommend a little more moderation to the Government in their demeanor towards the Liberals; and it will be seen by the correspondence which has passed between Lord Palmerston and the Duke de Sotomayer, and which we publish in another part of our paper, that the feeling is carried to the utmost bound that even diplomatic civility allows; indeed, we are not surprised to hear that Sr. Isturitz has been instructed to apply to Lord Palmerston for the recall of Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister to the Court of Spain.

It is reported, on the faith of a letter from Gerona, that the centralist chief Bellera, with Don Enrique, have entered Spain at the head of about 1000 men.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—[Report for the week ending April 28.]—Cotton can hardly be quoted lower this week, although the common qualities have been so freely pressed on the market, that the buyers have had the turn in their favor. On the other hand, the fair to good qualities of Orleans and Uplands, being in demand for export, and comparatively scarce, fully support previous quotations. American of all kinds, including Sea Island, are at as low a price as at any period in the history of the Cotton trade. Inferior, 3@3¼d.; Low Middling and Middling, 3½@3¾d.; Middling Fair 4d.; Fair, in Uplands, 4⅛@4¼d., were never at a more depressed figure. At the former period, when we reached about the same low quotations, the stock was three times its present amount, and the rate of consumption probably not more than at the present time, under the greatly-reduced spinning of the last twelve months. It appears, however, that nothing can avail to restore confidence and induce parties to hold Cotton for a chance of better times, except an improvement in Manchester, accompanied by a pretty clear proof that the consumption will be equal to cope with all that we have on hand, as well as what we are likely to import.—For export, 4180 American, 640 Pernam, 20 Demerara. No speculation. The sales for the week are 30,940 bales.

April 29.—The inquiry for Cotton is again good, and 4000 or 5000 bales are likely to be sold at yesterday's prices.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—*April 28.*—Sales of Beef for the past week amounted to 700 tierces, at steady prices. Fine brands are scarce. Holders of old prime Pork having advanced their prices, there has been a pause in the demand. 1,050 hoxes Bacon sold on Tuesday at full prices. New Hams and Shoulders have met an improved demand. The transactions in Cheese, for want of supply, have been limited. There has been a large import of Lard. Prices of fine quality have been supported; in middling and inferior, a slight reduction. All that has been offered has been taken.

CORN MARKET.—*April 25.*—The general runs of foreign Wheat week 1@2d. ℔ 10 lb cleaner, while superior kinds, upon a limited demand, were unchanged. American Flour being scarce, and very few fine brands offering, improved 6d. ℔ bbl.....*April 26.*—A busk business has been passing, at further advanced rates for Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn and Cornmeal. Indian Corn taken freely for Ireland at an advance of 1s. ℔ qtls. 6d. ℔ 480 lb., and Cornmeal sold at 12s. @12s. 6d. ℔ bbl. There was a moderate attendance, and holders were firm for most articles—which may be attributed to the active demand for Ireland, together with the cold, backward spring weather.....*April 29.*—Holders generally require a small advance on Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn, which will probably be submitted to. The London, Wakefield and other accounts received this morning give strength to this market.

LIVERPOOL TOBACCO MARKET.—*April 28.*—The demand this month, though without animation, has been fair, and the sales are about 880 hhds, including 90 hhds. Virginia and 30 Kentucky Leaf for exportation. Prices for the best kinds of Kentucky strips have been fully maintained, and the extreme quotations paid for those with color and condition, though in small quantities. At the same time, the demand has been principally for good working kinds at 5¼@5d., the lower sorts being almost neglected, and may be considered somewhat lower than at the close of last month. The imports are 91 hhds. from New Orleans.

	1848.	1847.
Tobacco in Liverpool, March 31 .....hhds.	18,279	18,864
Imported in April.....	91	8
Total .....hhds.	18,370	18,872

BEAUTIES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—Day before yesterday, a firm in this city received a communication from a gentleman in Mobile, who complained that his valuable gold watch had been stolen. The note which was sent by the telegraph, was as follows:

Mobile, May 22, 1848.—"Messrs. Wingate & Brennan: Search out steward of 'Sunny South,' Michael Waters, on the Odine St. John. He has got my gold watch and chain; watch marked M. B. C. on back. Take constable immediately and arrest him—answer quick. M. B. CALLAHAN."

No sooner had Captain Winters received this, than he put his officers on the *qui vive*, and yesterday morning, Michael Waters and the watch in question were discovered on the steamboat Duchess. The thief was arrested, and the watch taken care of Mr. Jonte, Recorder Baldwin's very obliging clerk. Waters was arrested by officers Davis and Orton, who, just as soon as they had delivered up their prisoner, went to the telegraph office and informed the agents of the fact. Information was immediately transmitted to Mobile, and in about half an hour Captain Winters received the following laconic note, written with a pencil pointed with lightning:

"*Mobile, May 23, 10 o'clock, A. M.*—Waters, pay expenses—let him go—expenses here $4. CALLAHAN."

The watch was secured, but Mr Waters was not let go, on account of his suspicious deportment. He will be overhauled by Recorder Baldwin this morning.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting.*—Lady Sutton and Lady Moscow met yesterday afternoon, to contend for the proprietor's purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five, to skeleton wagons. Three straight heats, won by Lady Sutton, decided the affair.—*N. Y. Herald, 13th.*

FROST.—There was a severe frost in parts of Maryland on the 15th inst.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1848.

SUPREME COURT.—Owing to the press of matter on our columns the decisions before this Court yesterday were crowded out, but they will appear tomorrow.

The French Elections.

The only news which we have received of the elections in France, is contained in the following paragraph of Willmer & Smith's Times, of the 26th April:

The elections to the Assembly form almost the absorbing topic in French affairs: and, although it was not expected that the choice of the electors would be made known in Paris till this morning, sufficient has transpired to indicate the complexion that body will assume. The votes examined up to the evening of the 26th, give an imposing majority in Paris in the following order:—1. Lamartine; 2. Dupont (de L'Eure); 3. Garnier Pages; 4. M. Arago; 5. Marrast; 6. Marie, 7; Bethmont; 8. Cormenin; 9. Caussidiere; 10. Beranger; 11. Cremieux; 12. Bucher; 13. Duvivier; 14. Carnot; 15. Berger; 16. Moreau; 17. Cavaignac; 18. Lamoriciere. These all have at least 100,000 votes. After them come, as nearly as can be ascertained:—19. Coquerel; 20. Lacordaire; 21. Lamennais; 22. Champion, (the man "au manteau bleu"); 23. Perdiguier; 24. Corbon; 25. Clary; and some names of workmen. There is some doubt if Ledru Rollin will have sufficient votes to secure his return. MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, Raspail and Cabet, are distanced a long way. M. Lamartine has generally obtained 95 per cent., and M. Ledru Rollin 35 per cent. of the votes. Louis Blanc and Albert, each about 1 vote in 40. The Marquis d'Aoncourt, a large proprietor, and of the moderate party, is elected for the Pas de Calais. So far as it can be ascertained at present, it appears that not more than two-thirds of the qualified electors in Paris have exercised the right of voting.

The statement of the persons elected, so far as it goes, may be correct—for we cannot conceive of any possible motive which the publishers could have in putting forth a falsehood; but when the editor goes on to say that there have been frauds committed in the election, as there are "in similar elections in the large cities of the United States, where universal suffrage prevails," Messrs. Willmer and Smith return to their appropriate functions of libelling every thing democratic, in order to lead the attention of the people from the gross and monstrous frauds habitually perpetrated in the English elections—if any faith may be placed in English affidavits and Parliamentary reports.

☞ Our Semi-Weekly, issued this morning, will be found more than usually interesting.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The United States schooner Capt. Morris, Barnes, master, left last evening for Brazos Saint Jago, with Government stores.

THE LAST SUPPER.—We last night had the pleasure of witnessing the great painting of "The Last Supper," as copied by Creighoff, from an original of Leonardo da Vinci. The praise which has been bestowed upon this picture by the press throughout the country, had prepared us to see a work of no ordinary merit, and our expectations were fully realised. The execution of many of the figures is admirable—the calm resignation of the Saviour—the incredulous indignation of Thomas—the profound grief of John, and the sullen resolution of the traitor Judas, are all faithfully portrayed. As a whole we consider it a decidedly good picture, and advice all those to visit it who admire the fine arts.

☞ We are under obligations to the steamboats Chas. Hammond and Pride of the West, for late Cincinnati and St. Louis papers.

☞ Messrs. Beard, Calhoun & Co. sell to-day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, two eligibly situated lots of ground in the city of Carrollton. Those wishing to purchase property for summer residences would do well to attend this sale....They will also dispose of a number of slaves—cooks, washers and ironers, draymen, etc.

☞ We are indebted to the "Pride of the West" for late St. Louis and other papers.

FIRE.—At about half-past 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered at the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets. The coffee-house on the corner was occupied by Salvador Panzer. The fire broke out in the rear of his premises, which were occupied by a man named Joseph S. Josephs, a matrass maker. The house is supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary—but, owing to the timely aid afforded by our gallant firemen, the flames were soon extinguished. The damage done was but trifling.

TREASURE TROVE.—The following paragraphs were yesterday picked up by our reporter. The hand-writing was particularly bad, and the paper was written only on one side, from which we conclude that it must be the production of one of our editorial brethren, but of which it is difficult even to guess. We have not time to send it round to all the offices in the city, and therefore give it a place in our columns, in order that the rightful owner may reclaim it. We would have been better pleased had our contemporary finished the interesting bit of foreign correspondence which he had begun, for the news of the day after to-morrow could not have been otherwise than entertaining, particularly when obtained at the cost of much enterprise and money, ink and paper.

ALGERINE NEWS.

Six Days Later than any yet Published.

By our private skiff, which we keep up at an immense cost, and by means of which we have been enabled several times to serve and save the administration and the nation, we received this morning, fifteen minutes in advance of the regular ferry-boat, full files of our Algerine papers, and copious letters from all our correspondents, of different dates, from the day after to-morrow to the middle of next week. We cannot, of course, publish a tithe of this news to-day, but we hope that, by filling our paper with nothing else, we will get through with the whole long before the occurrences take place. Many persons, in reading our correspondence, may imagine that it records only events published by other city papers some days ago; but we assure them that in this they are entirely mistaken: all the facts, persons and dates are entirely new, and were got up expressly for this paper only.

It will be seen by the interesting letter of our admirable correspondent, "Wild Hoss," that there has been considerable reduction in the height of grass, and consequent rise in the price of oats, though putty, we learn, has remained heavy and soft. Gen. Humbug, by the last accounts, was advancing gloriously, but we doubt whether he has the capacity and universal aptitude of some of his family in this city, and particularly with that branch of it connected with the daily press. We feel assured that he will never attain their varied and enviable fame.

Letters from "Wild Hoss."

ALGIERS, May 26, 1848.

Eds.——

GEN. SCOTT AT WASHINGTON.—The Mayor of Washington has, in compliance with the resolutions of the city councils, called a public meeting of the citizens for Wednesday evening next, at the City Hall, to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. Scott, and the celebration of the victories achieved by the army under his command.

FATHER MATHEW.—An intelligent gentleman from Cork, Ireland, informs the Philadelphia Times that the story about Father Mathew coming to this country, as an English spy, is unfounded.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. Richard H. Toler, senior editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig, expired on the morning of the 16th inst., after a very painful illness of a few day's duration.

☞ Mr. William Brent, Jr., of Richland, Va., late Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Buenos Ayres, died, on the 13th inst., at his resi at Palermo, near Alexandria.

THE MURDERER.—The trial of Langfelt, indicted for the murder Rademacher, commenced at Philadelphia on the 15th inst. A jury was empanelled after much difficulty. A large and much excited crowd of persons was in and around the Courthouse.

Washington Correspondence of Crescent.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1848.

The Senate has been engaged during the past week in the discussion of two subjects, both possessed of deep interest, the one being the resolution introduced some two weeks since by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether there are any officers in the service of the Government under appointments from him (meaning Generals Pillow, Cushing and others,) whose nominations have not yet been made to the Senate: and the other, the bill to enable the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan.

The debate upon the former subject has been confined exclusively to the mover of the resolution and Mr. Allen of Ohio. It will not be forgotten that Mr. Allen resigned the post which he held in the last Congress, of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate, in consequence of the course of President Polk upon the Oregon question; and, indeed, it has not been many weeks since he talked freely and openly of having been *deceived* by Mr. Polk upon that occasion. It was not a little surprising, therefore, to men of all parties, to find Mr. Allen, after the resolution had passed without debate, moving its reconsideration and standing up as the champion of the President, denying the right of the Senate to ask him why he had not thought proper to send in the nominations alluded to. He contended that the President was not an individual merely, but that he was above and beyond the control of the Senate, and that the latter had no right to inquire into his official acts. The Constitution, he said, authorized him to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate, and the commissions thus granted remain in force until the end of the succeeding session of Congress. The President might, therefore, if he thought proper, hold back the nominations of officers so appointed until the last day of the session, and the Senate would have no right to demand why he did it—or he might withhold them altogether, and thus let the commissions expire of themselves. Mr. Allen said a great deal had been said about the usurpation of power by the Executive, but he thought there was more reason to apprehend the usurpation of power by the Senate, because they were further removed from the people. The President he looked upon as the direct representative of the people.

Mr. Johnson replied in a speech which occupied the morning hour of two days—and in fact more than two hours on the last day of the delivery of it. He contended that the result of the position assumed for the President would be to place in his hands unlimited power over the appointment of all officers of the Government, whereas, the plain intent of the Constitution, was to divide that power between the Executive and the Senate. For instance, if he could withhold a nomination until the last day of the session, and it should then be rejected, the office would again become vacant and leave it in his power to fill it a second time. He might withhold the second nomination until the last day of the succeeding session, when it might also be rejected, and leave him the power to make a third appointment. Mr. Johnson alluded especially to the fact that General Pillow's nomination had not been sent in, although Congress had been in session more than five months, and various other nominations had been sent in almost daily, or he might say hourly. He considered the President direlect in the performance of his duty, if he withheld Pillow's nomination in consequence of a fear that it would be rejected. He also alluded to the case of General Quitman, whose nomination had not been sent in. Every body knew that the nomination of that gallant officer would be confirmed instantly, and it must be galling to his pride thus to hold his commission by appointment only, and not by that "advice and consent of the Senate" which the Constitution provides for. He supposed, however, that he was paying the penalty of bad association—he and Pillow having been appointed at the same time, and it not being in very good taste to send in the name of one and not the other. Upon the question of usurpation of power, he thought the tendency to it was much greater in the Executive than the Legislative branch of the Government, and he instanced the vetoes, by Mr Polk, of the River and Harbor Bill, and the French Spoliation Bill, to prove it.

As to the Executive being the immediate representative of the people, he denies it. He never could be the immediate representative of the people, as long as the present system, adopted by both parties, of nominating party candidates, remains in force. Of the 20,000,000 of people in the United States, not more than 10,000 made Mr. Polk President—for not more than that number participated in the election of delegates to the Convention that nominated him. It was the Convention that made him the President; and those who went to the ballot box in 1844, merely went there to register the decree of the Convention, knowing but little of the individual, and perhaps caring less. One thing was certain, he though, and that was, that if the people had known his views upon the vital question of the improvement of rivers and harbors in 1844, they would never have put him in the Presidential chair; and that now those opinions were known, the Baltimore Convention could not again nominate him; or if they did, the people would vote him out of the place he occupies.

Mr. Borland will speak on this subject when the resolution is again taken up: and Mr. Allen will doubtless follow in reply to Mr. Johnson.

Upon the Yucatan bill there have been five speeches during the week—two in its favor, by Messrs. Houston and Cass: and three against it, by Messrs. Niles, Davis of Massachusetts, and Miller. Mr. Calhoun has the floor for today, and will make a lengthy speech, which he has been some days preparing, against the bill, and will be followed by Mr. Bagby in support of it. Those who support the bill, generally take the ground that England has designs upon Yucatan, and that it is necessary to do something to prevent their accomplishment. Those who oppose it, take the ground that it would be unwise to depart from our long-settled principle of non-interference in the affairs of other nations; and to do so might involve us in interminable disputes, and even wars. The question of humanity appears to have been lost sight of by both. The bill will not pass the Senate for at least a week yet, if it does at all—and then not in its original shape. It will be carefully guarded, so as to prevent the *annexation* of Yucatan from becoming *permanent*.

The only important things done during the week by the House of Representatives have been the passage of the bill giving bounty lands to officers who have been promoted from the ranks during the war with Mexico, and the bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. This makes the *thirtieth* State, and it is, I believe, the largest of the thirty; at least it has an area of upwards of 47,000,000 acres—or 19,000,000 more than the State of Louisiana.

There is much speculation afloat as to the result of the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on Monday next. Some of the shrewdest politicians of the party think that the contest will lie between Gen. Cass and Mr. Polk. Their impression is, that if the friends of the latter can succeed in passing the two-thirds rule, which was adopted in 1844, he will get the nomination, although the former will have a majority on the first ballot. I myself am inclined to think they are mistaken in this opinion, for I peceive that the Democratic Convention of New Jersey has instructed the delegates from that State to cast their votes for the candidate who receives a majority. Mr. Dallas' friends, and they are not few, seem to entertain hopes that he will receive the nomination. Mr. Buchanan seems to be out of the question. But all these speculations may turn out to be idle, for the Union of yesterday published three letters from Gen. Worth, avowing democratic doctrine, and it may be, after all, that if there should be a strong probability of the whigs taking up Gen. Taylor, (which I think there is,) he will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention—Chieftain against Chieftain.

It is said that orders were dispatched, some time since, to the Commander of our forces in the Gulf, to send as many vessels as possible to Yucatan, for the protection of such of the inhabitants as may be driven to the coast. A resolution was adopted by the Senate, on Saturday, calling upon the President to know if such is the fact, and I have no doubt the answer will be in the affirmative.

We have most delightful weather here—a little cool for the season, it is true—and every thing promises well for our enjoyment during the remainder of the session. Strawberries have just made their appearance, and the prospect is that they will be more plentiful than for many, many years past. Peaches, Apricots, Pears, and Plumbs, look equally well.

PHILO-ORLEANS.

Messrs. Calhoun and Cass on Yucatan.

In the United States Senate, on the 15th instant, the question being on the bill for the relief of Yucatan, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate.

He said that the President, in his message, recommends certain measures: First, to prevent Yucatan from falling into the hands of an European power; and, second, for the protection of the white population from the Indians. On the first proposition, he states that Yucatan has declared that unless we furnish the aid, some European power will do so; and that the so taking possession by Great Britain, or any other power, will be in contravention of the doctrines of Mr. Monroe. In pursuance of this, the Committee on Foreign Relations have reported a bill to carry out the views of the Executive.

In the first instance, then, he proceeded to show that the case did not come within the declaration of Mr. Monroe, nor, for that reason, furnish any sufficient ground for the bill from the committee. The declaration of Mr. Monroe, he said, referred to the proceedings of the allied powers in Europe—Russia, Prussia, Austria and France—to put down republicanism, which, in their progress, had finally extended to this Continent, in a design to assist Spain in putting down her revolted colonies. At this point, England had interfered against these movements, and Mr. Monroe's declaration, after mature deliberation, had also been put forth.

The circumstances then existing have since, Mr. Calhoun said, entirely disappeared; and, in the present state of Europe, all danger of interference with the affairs of this Continent has disappeared also. No European Government had interfered with Yucatan, with the view of oppressing her people or changing her form of government from a republic to a monarchy; and in this respect, also, did not come within the character of Mr. Monroe's declaration, as this was the state of things contemplated by him.

It appears from the correspondence, he said, that arms and ammunition might be obtained from the Belize cheap, and in abundance; that England had not looked upon Yucatan as an independent Government, but as a part of Mexico. And the President himself does not charge England with granting supplies; he merely says that England "may" furnish supplies if we do not. According to the President himself, the interference of England would be merely for the purpose of preserving the white population from extermination—not with the intention to change the form of government. Therefore, even from the declarations of the President himself, there is nothing to bring the case within the declaration of Mr. Monroe.

In regard to the term "Colonization," embraced in these declarations of Mr. Monroe, the circumstances also were different, then and now; and the term "colonization," in Mr. Monroe's declaration, had no application to the present case. Yucatan, by the alleged intended interfence, would become not a *colony*, but a *province* of England.

Mr. Monroe's declaration was, that these colonies, having established and maintained their independence, were no longer subject to "colonization." The intentions, on this subject, of Mr. Monroe, and of his cautious Cabinet, had been entirely misapprehended. They had been merely to announce to the civilized world in what light we should regard any attempt of the allied powers to interfere with the free institutions which had been established on this Continent. And his (Mr. C.'s) object now was, to set the views of that Cabinet, of which he was the only surviving member, right, before the country and the world.

The message of the present Executive—the broad interpretations given to Mr. Monroe's declarations—had been totally disavowed three years after the declarations put forth by Mr. Monroe. It had been declared that the policy of this country is to avoid war so long as it could possibly be avoided; and it was in this light that he (Mr. C.) had uniformly acted. It had never been the policy of this Government to go to war. There was no principle laid down in these declarations that rendered it necessary for us to go to war to prevent any European power from rendering assistance to any other power on this Continent.

There are cases of interposition which he would resist at the hazard of war. He would instance Cuba. It had been the policy of all administrations to let Cuba alone—and that she shall not pass from the hands of Spain into the hands of any other European power—because she is necessary to the security of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

There was another case—Texas—bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. If she had been left to take the natural course of events, it might have involved us not only in a war with Mexico but with other powers.

It was in this view that he had been in favor of annexation. Though when he had been applied to, to know whether, if England took possession of Yucatan, he would resist, he had replied that he *would not*—because it was of no importance to us in any point of view, and would no way contribute to our control of the Gulf, or for our defence in any way. Nor would the occupation of Yucatan add anything to the power of England, which England already possesses in that quarter. Not a single vessel, in case of war, would enter the Gulf by the passage which the possession of Yucatan would furnish her. The passage to the Gulf is through another channel, and she now has complete command of the Carribean Sea and of the Gulf, without the possession of Yucatan.

He believed that the taking possession of Yucatan would involve us in another "Seminole war," without any sufficient motive—the expense and the termination of which no one could foresee. There was never a time when there was more reason for us to husband our resources, to meet any contingencies which might arise. Any one who would look to the eastern horizon, would see that such an emergency may very easily arise.

In regard to our relations toward Mexico—to the armistice—he did not consider this a case embraced in the terms of that armistice. It was one of the most complicated cases, in every respect, which had ever arisen for the consideration of Congress, and requiring the greatest caution and deliberation. Under the circumstances, the suffering of the Yucatanese could not justly be charged to them, if they did not interfere, but to the manner in which the subject had been presented by the Executive.

Whether it was a war of the races or not, his sympathies were naturally with the white population. He would go farther,—if this was a war between the races, there would be strong considerations of policy which would induce him to interfere. These were, that the white population had contributed to establish liberty on this continent—they possessed the wealth, and a greater degree of intelligence than the Indian population, and might perhaps be able to take, though now not very elevated, a higher position hereafter. Though it may be a war of races substantially, yet after looking to all similar cases, he was not prepared to involve the country in their difficulties, merely to secure the ascendancy of the white race in the southern portion of this continent.

He examined the causes which led to the present difficulties between the white and Indian population of Yucatan—the "capitation tax," the "war with Mexico," &c.

He thought that we should extend to them all the aid which we can with propriety—that we might transfer the suffering portion of the population to Cuba, or anywhere else they may desire. But he was not willing to incur the danger, the cost, the consequences of doing what this bill proposes.

Between the bill and the amendment of Mr. Jefferson Davis, he would prefer the bill. He would rather do that directly, which the President proposes, than to cover it up under any other proposition whatever. Nor was he in favor of the amendment of Mr. Lewis; that did not meet the case. The time would never come when Mexico would be able to hold possession, and we should be compelled to make arrangements for permanent occupation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Calhoun's remarks, Mr. Cass referred briefly to his allusion to the uselessness of Yucatan for defence, or for the protection of our commerce. There was a map in the Departments, which had been examined at his (Mr. Cass's) request, by Lieut. Porter, and it had been shown that on the Eastern point of Yucatan there is one of the best and safest harbors in the world, with sufficient depth of water over the bar at the entrance. With Yucatan in our possession, we could successfully contend with England for the control of the Carribean Sea and the Gulf, but without it, England would have it completely.

Mr. Calhoun replied, and reiterated, that for purposes of defence, in the event of a war with Great Britain, Yucatan is not worth to us one groat. But, if the object sought by the honorable Senator from Michigan was the command of the seas, then the proper course was to husband our means and foster the navy, and not to engage in an impoverishing war upon land.

Mr. Cass referred also to the interpretation given by Mr. Calhoun to the term "colonization," as used by Mr. Monroe. Did not the the Senator from South Carolina consider Jamaica a *Colony* of England?

Mr. Calhoun—No. To "colonize" in the light of Mr. Monroe's declaration, would be to send out a portion of her population for that purpose. If she had done this, then Jam