them, promising satisfaction for the misdeeds of the Ministry, and then the train passes on, lighted as before, singing the same stern song.

But the most dramatic scene of all was on Thursday. The night before MOLE, declining to form a Ministry, the King sent for THIERS, hoping to appease the storm by putting the power in the hands of the Liberals. The people hear of this in the morning, and some of them are content. LAMORICIERE issues a proclamation as Commandant of the National Guards, having been appointed to that office by the new Cabinet. At 2 o'clock a placard appears on the walls, signed by ODILLON BARROT, stating that the King has abdicated, and that the crown rests on the head of a child protected by his mother. LOUIS PHILIPPE is king no longer. Trusting to the popularity of the Duchess of Orleans, he hopes that she may stay the tempest which he can no longer govern, and thus preserve the throne for his family. He leaves Paris for Neuilly with his household, escorted by a troop of cuirassiers. No sooner is he gone than the mob break into the Tuileries, destroy the furniture, and, seizing the sacred symbol of royalty, the throne, parade it through the streets and then burn it. So ends the reign of the Citizen King! Himself a fugitive from his Capital, his palace plundered and his throne burned up in the public streets! What is royalty worth after that?

But in the Chambers the dramatic scene we spoke of is being enacted, the very catastrophe of all. The House is called to such order as is possible, about three-fourths of its members being present, and National Guards and people crowding the apartment, and a lady appears, leading a child. It is the Duchess of Orleans, the widow of the oldest son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the lamented Duke of Orleans—a man in whom the world met a loss which cannot be estimated, for he was a man of large mind and noble heart, who understood the epoch and loved the people; and had he lived, such a scene would hardly have been. The child whom the lady leads is her son: this morning he was the Count of Paris—now he claims to be King of France. She makes her way with difficulty through the crowd, and reaches a seat. The presence of the child impresses the assembly, but does not put an end to the uproar.

At last silence is obtained, and then a member rises and says that the King has abdicated and conferred the Regency on the Duchess. That is a critical moment. Shall the act be confirmed? Will the Chamber and the people accept the new King and Regent? No! a voice from the gallery cries, "It is too late!" So it is all over with the House of Orleans. The shrewd statesman, the great manager, LOUIS PHILIPPE, has waited till it was too late. A few concessions a month since might have saved all and put off the evil day. But neither the King nor GUIZOT were long headed enough to make them. They have rushed upon their ruin, and now in a day the whole labor of these eighteen years is swept away, is become nothing or less than nothing. The blindness of men reputed so shrewd is astonishing.

In the Chambers the word has been uttered that it is too late, and what is to be done. Now we see of what stuff the leaders of the opposition are made. The more prominent shrink from the emergency. They cannot go with the spirit they have themselves awakened. One is in doubt what shall be done; another says the new Government must be upheld. ODILLON BARROT supports the Regency, but that is emphatically too late. LAMARTINE and LEDRU-ROLLIN declare that there must be a Provisional Government. The session is declared to be closed, the President puts on his hat and goes out, and so do the Princes who had come in with the Duchess. Then comes a session of another sort. The people carry one of the Deputies to the Chair, and amid a scene whose like France has not seen since the times of '89, a Provisional Government is constituted, and in it neither THIERS nor BARROT are included; they are not men for the Republic which is now shouted from all lips in that Chamber.

On the same evening THIERS, BARROT, D'HAURANNE and LAMORICIERE publish a proclamation which seems a sort of last effort on behalf of the monarchy; the Chamber will be dissolved they say and a new Ministry formed. But it is too late.—The next morning the Republic is proclaimed and the provisional Government constituted in the Hall of Deputies is confirmed by the general voice, and enter upon their duties and tranquillity begins to be restored.

Such is briefly the history of one of the greatest political events of modern times—perhaps if we regard its immediate consequences the very greatest. One of the most striking things in it is the little bloodshed with which it was accomplished. We have seen one estimate which says that six hundred were killed, but this seems to be an exaggeration. The people conducted themselves with remarkable moderation, and displayed anything but a ferocious or sanguinary spirit, while the troops were as little disposed to do them injury. The wounded must be numerous, many having no doubt been hurt by the charges of cavalry made to disperse them, and in the not very hard fighting which did take place, but we see no reason to suppose that the killed amount to any considerable number. The fact that so great a revolution has been thus accomplished, is a strong proof that the French are prepared for the freer form of government which, according to all appearances, they are now destined to have.

But the consequences of the Revolution are not confined to one country. Those who remember how the Three Days shook the whole of Europe, and with what difficulty the absolute princes then kept their thrones, will not expect nor the people are everywhere stronger and their rulers weaker, that the victory willend with France alone. Doubtless while we write all Europe is on fire. Constitutional if not Republican Government must now be given to all Italy, to Bavaria, to Saxony, to Prussia. Austria can no longer hold her millions of subjects in subjection and even Russia though safest of all, will not be wholly uninvaded by the new spirit of freedom. The millions of Poles will be roused again to assert their nationality, and the whole Slavonic race will catch the inspiration. Who can guess at the results? Verily, it seems as if the great day of national regeneration were advancing upon Europe, as if a new era were beginning for the whole world! In this crisis France, as if by some mysterious, providential destiny, holds a most important position. She cannot stop with the mere formation of a Republic. The establishment of political freedom will not feed or clothe her people, will not guarantee work to them, or the fruit of their labor to those who fidd work. But France can now repose only on the prosperity of all the people, only as their wants are satisfied. So much has been gained by all her revolutions, that the People now are the substantial power in the State. But how can they be fed or clothed when exposed to that universal competition in industry whose fundamental law, according to Economical Science, is, that workers shall receive for their work only the merest subsistence, and that when they become too numerous the surplus must die off by starvation and the diseases of poverty? People may cry Socialism, and be full of terror; but the industrial development of France is such that no Republic, nor any other Government, can be permanent unless based on the ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY. But, thank God! some of the leading men in France understand this fact, and it is not too much to hope that the thing may be done. If it be, the day has dawned indeed.

☞ The Whigs of Bartholomew and Jennings Counties, Indiana, have nominated WILLIAM HEROD, Esq. as a candidate for Senator from that District.

☞ The *Iron and Coal Interests Convention* of Pennsylvania will assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday, 22d inst.

MAYOR OF MONTREAL.—Mr. Bourret, a native of Lower Canada, has been elected for the second time Mayor, and by a unanimous vote of the Common Council.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Ten Regiments Bill Passed!

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1848.

The Ten Regiments bill passed the Senate by yeas 29, nays 19.

Mr. CLAY left in the cars this morning for the West.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1848.

Mr. WEBSTER will not speak till Wednesday.

C. W. M.

Departure of Mr. Clifford for Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Mr. CLIFFORD, the Attorney General, whose confirmation by the Senate has been previously noticed, left for Mexico in the Southern boat this morning, accompanied by Secretary J. WALSH.—Commissioner SEVIER continues to improve in health, and will follow his colleague on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19—9 P. M.

A large fire has just occurred. A fer's large grocery in Northern Liberties has been destroyed.—The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was partially insured.

☞ The TEN REGIMENTS BILL passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of 29 to 19—nearly a party division. It is simply a bill to enable James K. Polk to give five hundred of his partisans from $200 to $1,000 each out of the Treasury, with the titles of Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Colonel, and General. Nobody supposes the rank and file of these Regiments will ever be raised, nor that, if they should be, the Regiments would be nearly so efficient under new officers as under those who have seen service, many of whom are now drawing pay without earning it, simply because there are no troops for them to lead.

—However, it is not worth while to waste words on this preposterous measure. The House will finish it in short order. We fancy its authors and abettors will not enjoy seeing themselves reflected in a Report from JOHN M. BOTTS, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE SPECIAL MISSION.—Ambrose H. Sevier, Senator from Arkansas, and Nathan Clifford, of Maine, U. S. Attorney General, are the two Commissioners appointed by President Polk to proceed to Mexico and perfect the Treaty of Peace. They are both men of moderate ability, and most devoted implements of the Slavery propaganda—the Northern doughface having been more conspicuously so of the two. The expectation that Mr. Polk would appoint one eminent Whig on this Commission, or at least one man of independent character, were absurd. Tools, not Statesmen, were required, and have been chosen.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Boston Atlas of Saturday has returns from eleven twelfths of the State, showing the following result:

Counties.	Towns.	Governor's Vote Berry.	Williams.	Sen.	Rep'tives Allies.	L. F.
Rockingham,	35	towns. 4,807	4,503	13	18	23
Strafford,	12	" 2,805	2,152	31	13	7
Belknap,	8	" 1,678	2,086	9	3	14
Merrimac,	24	" 3,321	4,760	68	10	22
Hillsboro',	31	" 5,000	5,566	154	24	23
Carroll,	11	" 1,486	1,858	8	6	9
Sullivan,	12	" 1,867	1,688	22	8	8
Cheshire,	29	" 2,916	2,129	42	17	10
Grafton,	33	" 3,611	4,289	53	18	18
Coos,	2	" 151	273	1	0	4
Total,	188		27,642 29,304	401	117	158

The remaining towns will probably add 1,000 to Williams's majority. The 'Allied' vote is as heavy as that of last year, but some few of the 'independents' have been lured back to their old colors by the sham support of the Wilmot Proviso by Atherton & Co. while the sham Democracy have largely increased their vote by adding minors and non-residents to the poll-lists in the towns they control. 'The end is not yet.'

BANGOR ELECTION.—At the late Charter Election in Bangor, Maine, WILLIAM ABBOTT, Whig, for Mayor, received 955 votes against 412 for McDonal, Loco, and 141 for Curtis, the candidate of the Abolitionists.

Ex Gov. KENT is the Alderman Elect for the Sixth Ward.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Edward M. Biddle is the Delegate chosen from the Carlisle District—uninstructed.

Venango Co. declares for Clay first, Scott next.

XIIth District.—(Bradford, Susquehannah, &c.) L. P. Williston—Delegate—M. C. Mercur, Elector. Williston is decidedly for Clay.

XIth District.—(Luzerne, Columbia, &c.) Sherman D. Phelps, Delegate. No preference expressed.

Delaware Co.—Declared for Clay. John G. Henderson, Delegate.

Fayette—For Taylor and Stewart.

Greene—For Clay and Stowart.

Schuylkill—Appointed Conferees to meet those of Dauphin and Lebanon, but expressed no preference.

KENTUCKY.—A second Loco-Foco State Convention has been held in Kentucky to nominate candidates for the elective State Officers, and the result is a second failure. This time a nomination was actually effected—Hon. LINN BOYD, Member of Congress, from the 1st District, being honored with the nomination for Governor, and one Geo. W. Johnson put up for Lieut. Governor. But Linn is anything else than green, and having kept his seat in the House some ten years, in defiance of any number of hungry aspirants, was not to be fooled out of it to run against John J. Crittenden. He declines, and Mr. Johnson is in a fair way to run alone.

MAINE.—James Adams has been chosen Delegate to Philadelphia from the Somerset and Waldo District. The Convention declared its preference of HENRY CLAY for President over 'any living man,' and resolved strongly against the Extension of Slavery.

☞ *The Brattleborough Phœnix*, Vt donkeyizes as follows:

"In New-York, Webb, of the 'Courier and Enquirer,' has raised the Taylor flag, while Greeley, of 'The Tribune,' battles for Henry Clay. In their zeal for their respective favorites, they each abuse the candidate of the other in good set terms; and if the half they say is true, neither Clay or Taylor have any claims or qualifications for the office of President. This is realizing the fable of the Kilkenny cats, and is all wrong. Greeley and Webb may, if they see fit, scratch each others eyes out; but they are not, as Whig journals, justified in calumniating men who stand so high in the confidence of the Whigs of the Union, as Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor. These two papers are now engaged in a civil war; their shafts all take effect among their own friends, and cannot be otherwise than disastrous to themselves."

The Phœnix man may as well confine himself to matters of which he has some knowledge. We have never 'abused' nor 'calumniated' Gen. Taylor, nor anything of the sort. We have urged the superior claims and fitness of Mr. Clay, but have seldom spoken of Gen. Taylor's personal qualifications for President.

Presidential—Ohio.

IIId District.—Peter Odlin, Delegate, instructed to vote first for Corwin,—and for a known and reliable Whig all the time. The Preble Delegates were for Clay.

IXth District.—J. H. Cochran, Delegate, instructed as follows:

Resolved, That while we do not propose to vote any instructions to the Delegate to the Whig National Convention from this Congressional District, as to whom he shall cast his vote for among the several well known and well-tried Whigs already named in connection with the Presidency; yet we shall expect him to support no man for that high office, who has not heretofore, or who shall not at that time, make a full, frank and unequivocal avowal of Whig principles—who will not evince a willingness to be the exponent of those principles—and who is not proud to be called a Whig, and link his destiny with that of the Whig party.

Wayne County has declared for Clay. *Pike* indicated him as its first choice. *Athens* will support any one who is a whole Whig and nothing but a Whig.

☞ *Reading*, the capital of Berks Co. Pa. chose a Whig Mayor last week by 13 majority: the vote being, William H. Keim 939, Daniel R. Clymer 926. The Loco-Focos, however, carried all the rest by about 1,092 to 654.

☞ The WINDHAM COUNTY TELEGRAPH by FRANCIS E. JAQUES is a new and neat Whig weekly gazette issued at West Killingly (Danielsonville,) Conn. It is a good family and political paper, and we trust will do the Whig cause good service and gain for its Editor a competence.

Mr. Botts on the Presidency.

An able and forcible address "To the Whigs of Virginia," by Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS has already been widely circulated while we were endeavoring to find room for a part of it. It discusses the probabilities of Whig success under the lead of Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor respectively in a direct, practical, common-sense fashion which must make an impression on the mind of every reader who honestly prefers our noblest Statesman to ever so brave a General for next President. Late as it is, we make an extract treating of the *availability* of Mr. Clay. It is a point we have not so much discussed as some others, deeming the question of Principle involved of higher consequence than any considerations of expediency; but we only wish those Members of Congress who urge Mr. Clay's unpopularity would just compare the vote cast for *him* and for *them* respectively in their several Districts. Those who have polled more votes than were cast for him have a right to speak of him as they do, but we apprehend their number cannot be formidable.—But hear Mr. Botts on

AVAILABILITY OF MR. CLAY.

Ay, he is not only stronger in Kentucky, but he is stronger in every State than any man that can be started or named against him throughout the United States, as was shown in convention by tabular statements. He outran, in 1844, every man of the Whig party, in every State, before and since, whether for President, Governor, Congress, or anything else. His vote in 1844 beat General Harrison's in 1840 in Pennsylvania, 17,182; in New-York, 6,637; in Ohio, 6,906; in Virginia, 1,176; in New Jersey, 4,067; in Maryland, 2,586; in Rhode Island, 2,104; in Connecticut, 1,227; in Georgia, 1,842; in Delaware, 309; in Kentucky, 4,776; in Michigan, 1,304; in Indiana, 2,565; in Louisiana, 1,577; in Missouri, 7,702, and yet they tell us he is *not strong enough* to run again, and it is proposed to throw away, a second time, such a chance as he had in 1840. In the other States where Gen Harrison beat Mr. Clay, they both carried them or both lost them, and therefore it made no difference. And when gentlemen ask if his chance is any better now than we thought it in 1844, we answer, no: but it is a great deal better than we thought Harrison's in 1840; and the condition of the country, and the state of the public mind, now corresponds with that of 1840, and noted 1844. The people now (as then) are *ripe for change, and determined on reform*, and we can elect any good Whig we choose to run. We have the assurance of every convention that the great accession of Whig strength, exhibited in the result of the elections for members of Congress and of the State Legislature, last Spring, had shown his weakness and Gen Taylor's strength. It was demonstrated that Mr. Clay outran every member of Congress in their own districts, except two, and his aggregate vote was between 6,000 and 7,000 more than that of all the Whig candidates for Congress put together; and this is what they call weakness. We wish he would impart some of his weakness to a few more Whig candidates for Congress before the next election.

There is another element in the calculation which seems to have been overlooked, and that is, that the vote of Mr. Binney, added to Mr. Clay's, would have made his majority, in 1844, 29,471 over Mr. Polk and the probability is that vote will not be cast as heretofore, because they are now satisfied Mr Clay was right on the Texas question, which they did not then believe. And it only requires a change of 4,000 votes in Pennsylvania to give him that State; *the iron interest alone can do this*, to say nothing of the Catholic and Immigrant vote, which may be changed, and is certainly not as hostile to Mr. Clay as it was in 1844.

Mr. Fillmore is regarded as a strong man in New-York, and so was Gov. Young at the time of his election. Let us see how the account stands. Last Fall Mr. Fillmore's vote was 174,736, and the majority in the State was 10,225; and in 1846, Gov. Young's vote was 198,578, and yet, Mr. Clay's vote in 1844, was 232,482. What evidence of weakness this!

In Pennsylvania, in 1844, Shunk's vote was 160,403, Markle's vote 146,139. In 1847, Shunk's vote was 168,114, Irwin's vote (running on Gen. Taylor's strength) was 128,138; and in 1844, Mr. Clay's vote was 161,203; in 1845, the vote for Governor, in 1847, was 24,364, for Mr. Clay 34,378; in Connecticut, for Governor 30,157, for Mr. Clay 32,832; in Vermont, for Governor 23,853, for Mr. Clay 26,770; in Massachusetts, for Briggs, Governor 53,743, for Mr. Clay 67,069; in Rhode Island, for Governor 6,353, for Mr. Clay 7,322; in New-Jersey, for Governor 32,276, for Mr. Clay 38,318; in Delaware, for Governor 6,012, for Mr. Clay 6,250; in Georgia, for Governor 41,931, for Mr. Clay 42,100; in Maryland, for Governor 33,730, for Mr. Clay 35,904; in North Carolina, he greatly outran the Congressional candidates; there was no election for Governor in 1844; in Tennessee, he outran *all local considerations*. Nothing is proposed to be set down to the questions then at issue, but all to Mr. Clay's weakness; nothing to the Kane letter, by which Mr. Polk was made to appear a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay; nothing is set down to the Texas question; nothing to the Catholic excitement, which no longer exists; nothing is set down to the foreign influence, which is now with us; nothing to the Abolition vote, which is to be fairly practised at the polls, which he was supposed to have been cheated out of New-York, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Louisiana; nothing to the prosperity of the country, occasioned by the action of the Whig Congress of '42, that had restored the credit of the Government, replenished its Treasury, and given encouragement to trade and industry in '44; but all is set down to his want of strength; and on the other hand, no calculation is made now upon credit again impaired, the Treasury empty, a large public debt created, and a ruinous and unnecessary war, for which our opponents are to be held responsible,—no calculation or allowance is made for all this, all principle is abandoned, and nothing but *expediency* and *availability* is to be consulted, and the champion of all our principles, the strongest and most available too, is to be set aside, to take up a soldier of no experience in political life, upon the idea that the people are silly enough to be attracted only by the drum and fife. With what consistency or propriety can we condemn Mr Polk for taking from the Senate a *mere civilian*, as a Lieutenant-General, to place over experienced military men, and for looking to the ranks of private life for his Brigadiers, Colonels, Majors, &c when we propose to look to the camp for a *mere soldier*, who has never occupied the humblest position in civil life, to take charge of the affairs of this entire nation, foreign and domestic, to the exclusion of the wisest, most experienced, and most trustworthy statesman of the age. If availability and party expediency will excuse us, will not party expediency also justify him? As we condemned him, so we could not justify ourselves. Is Mr. Polk's position, as President, less important and responsible than that of a Lieutenant General in the army?

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR

The last letter of Gen Taylor is also subjoined, dated February 12, 1848, in which it will be seen that he says he is a Whig *but not an ultra Whig*. What he means by being a Whig, but not an *ultra Whig*, remains to be explained; but he says, moreover, IF WE TAKE HIM IT MUST BE ON OUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY. Now, we say, we want a President who will be a Whig on his own responsibility and not ours. But, as in his letter of 30th January, to Peter Sheriff, he disclaims any purpose TO LOOK TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE WHIG PARTY, FOR HIS RULE OF ACTION, how Gen Taylor can be a Whig and not look to the *principles of the Whig party* as the rule of his action, is a little more than we profess to comprehend.

Another Letter from H. W. Stevens.

CLINTON, Lenawee Co. Mich. March 8, 1848.

H. Greeley, Esq.: Enclosed is Five Dollars and Ten Cents, for which please send me *The New York Daily Tribune* and credit me the balance.

In answer to your remarks in *The Tribune* of 15th Feb. I have to say that I was entirely unaware of your terms of publication, having often read your paper but never having been a regular subscriber; and also that the postage on my letter was *paid*—where the fault lies I know not.

By inserting this in as conspicuous a place as you published my former letter you will oblige, Yours, &c.

HENRY W. STEVENS.

☞ All right, Mr. Stevens, and we hope no offence taken on either side. We certainly meant none by our reply to your last. We only wished to render more generally known the fact that we print newspapers for pay, not promises.—As to the Postage item, your Postmaster's books will doubtless show that your former letter came charged to us. *Ed. Trib.*

THE NEW TARIFF ON IMPORTS INTO CANADA.—As Mr. Hawes has announced that the royal assent would be speedily given to this very important bill passed at Montreal eight months since, we may now notify the readers of *The Tribune* that Grain and Flour are to be admitted free into Canada, for exportation—that the duty on twelve pair of Women's Boots and Shoes, &c. of Leather, Silk, &c. is hereafter to be $1 30;—that Raw Hides are to be admitted free; Calf-skins at 8 cents per lb. Harness Leather at 3 cents; Sole at 4; Leather cut into shapes, patent or glazed, at 8 cents; and all other Leather at 3 cents per lb. Men's Boots are to pay 48 cents a pair; Coarse or Wrapping Paper, 66 cts. per 112 lb.; Printing Paper, $1 20 per cwt.; Writing Paper, $2 40 per cwt. COTTON, LINEN, WOOLLEN, AND SILK MANUFACTURES, AND HARDWARE, are to be taxed 7½ per ct. on the value—that is, on the real invoice value, with 10 per cent. added to it at the Canadian port.

The Canadas owe fourteen millions of dollars, chiefly to British Capitalists. To encourage their own manufactures and increase their revenue to meet that debt they are henceforth to levy three times the amount of the duty they formerly charged on British fabrics, which, until recently, was 2½ per cent. at Quebec. The effect, taking into view our drawback system, as applied to Canada, will be to lessen importations at Quebec, from England, and greatly to increase them at this port.

BRITISH CANADIAN POST OFFICE.—The *Quebec Chronicle* states that England paid about $240,000 a year to the United States, for inland postage of her mails to and from Europe—that the mails from Montreal to Halifax, and back, are to be sent via Tennesquata, *by land* till next August, reaching Montreal from Halifax as soon as when carried through the United States territory—that the expenditure on British territory, through which the mails will pass must improve it greatly. The Editor suggests that steam may be used on a great part of the distance, as a farther improvement.

CANADA.—Last Tuesday's *Montreal Herald* states that the Canada Legislature will probably be prorogued in a few days—that Mr. Lafontaine will elect to sit for Montreal—that Mr. L. M. Viger, cousin (not brother as we stated the other day) of Hon *Jaques Viger*, will be returned for Terrebonne—that Mr. Secretary Hawes has announced that the Royal assent would be given to the Canadian Tariff, passed last year in Montreal. It describes Viger as having no faith in responsible Government—Lafontaine and Baldwin as its warm advocates—Hincks and Cameron as ardent Free-Traders—and Sullivan and Aylwin as Protectionists of the first water. The *Herald* also predicts that the British Navigation Laws will be soon repealed as regards Canada.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Something about the $3,000,000, but not much—Reasons of Trist for the Treaty—Proceedings in the House and Senate to-day.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

I don't hear that any draft upon our Government for the $3,000,000 has yet arrived from Mr. TRIST, nor perhaps will any such appear. But if the reported liberty from Mr. BUCHANAN to draw should have been taken advantage of by him, is there not a probability that he may have touched the money? It is said, and on seemingly good authority, that the nature of the power granted to Mr. TRIST was something like this: He received certificates from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect, that his draft in favor of the Mexican Government for the whole or any part of the $3,000,000 would be duly honored, with the intimation, however, that he should be careful that the conditions required by the act appropriating said moneys be fully complied with, and that any Treaty he should enter into with the authorized agent or agents of the Mexican Government be "duly ratified by Mexico."

It is true that between the grant of this power on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN and the negotiation of the Treaty by Mr. TRIST, it may be said the commission of the latter was revoked. Still he was acknowledged and treated with on the part of the Mexican Commissioners as having full powers, and it does not appear that it was known to them there had been any revocation of his powers. *In fact there was no revocation.* Mr. BUCHANAN, it is true, urges his return, and with some pertinacity; but he gave no notice, either to the Mexican Government or to Mr. TRIST himself, of a suspension of his diplomatic functions. If the debt, therefore, has been negotiated in good faith, would not our Government be bound to its payment?

There need be no apprehension entertained that it *will* pay. Gen. CASS understands well the code of morals which the Administration and his party adopt, when he asserts that nations are not governed by the same laws of morality by which the actions of individuals are to be regulated. What is vice in the individual instance becomes high toned patriotism in the aggregate.

Mr Trist, it is farthermore said, gives three reasons why he negotiated the present Treaty.

1st. Because peace was still the desire of his Government.

2d. Because if the present opportunity be not seized *at once*, all chances of making a Treaty *at all* will be lost for an indefinite period, probably forever.

3d. Because this is the utmost point to which the Mexican Government can by any possibility venture.

Of the potency of these reasons, and of the chances of peace, let those judge who know something of Mexico and the Mexicans.

The House to day adjourned after the announcement by Mr. HUNT of our State, of the death of Mr. HOLLEY. He spoke in appropriate language, and with deep sensibility of the decease and virtues of the late Representative.

Mr. HOLLEY was here hardly long enough to be known to members. But the few who made his acquaintance, speak in proper terms of his amiable disposition, his good sense, and great abilities.

The Senate adjourned early this morning upon the announcement of the death of Mr. HOLLEY. It was expected that the bill making good certain deficient appropriations would be taken up and passed—but that bill will now probably occupy Monday. The loan bill will come up Tuesday, when Mr. ATHERTON will explain Mr. WALKER's notions upon the state of the Treasury and his wishes.

I telegraphed you to-day to say Mr. WEBSTER would not speak till Wednesday, because I had previously given you other information of his intentions.

The Senate confirmed in Executive session Mr. Attorney-General CLIFFORD as Minister to Mexico in place of Col. SEVIER, whose ill conditioned health will not permit of an exposure to Mexican climate.

It is rumored, on the strength of a Loco Foco Senator's assertion, that Col. SEVIER will succeed Mr. CLIFFORD as Attorney-General. I give the story as I heard it.

New England Loco-Focoism will be disappointed if not represented in the Cabinet, and Mr. HANTOUL and Mr. B. F. HALLETT also.

The Hibernia Society of Baltimore—Speech of Henry Clay—His Election as an Honorary Member—Speech of Mr. Hughes—Toasts, &c—Mr. Clay's Departure for the West—The Hibernian Dinner at Washington.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1848.

Last night I had the pleasure of dining with the Patriotic Friends of Ireland in the City of Baltimore. The dinner was got up in magnificent style by Mr. DORSEY of the Exchange Hotel. The large dining-saloon was spread in its whole length and breadth with tables, and every seat at them was occupied. The bill of fare was rich and varied, the wines of the best brands, and the good cheer was general, reflecting great credit on the preparation part of the hotel as well as on the Baltimore Hibernian Society.

Leaving Mr. CASS talking on the Ten Regiments bill I took the cars at 5 o'clock and reached Baltimore a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Hurrying to the Exchange Hotel, the first man I ran against was HENRY CLAY, who had just arrived in Hon. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES's carriage as the invited guest of the Society. As Mr. CLAY entered the room the whole company rose and received him with loud and long continued applause, the excellent brass band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. CLAY having taken his seat on the right of the President, the discussion of the bill to supply deficiencies for subsistence (the bill of fare) was farther continued. The President of the Society, HUGH JENKINS, Esq. was in the chair, surrounded by several invited guests. Mr. Mayor DAVIES acted as Vice President. Among the guests I noted Mr. FARQUARSON, President of the Scotch Society; Mr. SCHOENMACHER President of the German Society; the Spanish Consul at the port of Baltimore; Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH and Lieut. STERRET of the Navy; Capt. SWARTWOUT of the Army, stationed at Fort McHenry; JAMES M. BUCHNAN, Postmaster of the city, and other official and private gentlemen.

The cloth being removed the regular toasts were commenced with a bumper. I give them without the somewhat lengthy sentiments:

1. *The day we celebrate.*
2. *Ireland.*
3. *America.*
4. *The President of the United States.*

Here the President said he would break the order of the general toasts to introduce one which he knew would be received with all the honors. He gave:

Our distinguished guest—The Star of the West—HENRY CLAY.

The applause with which this sentiment was received showed that Mr. CLAY was indeed a welcome guest. When it had partially subsided Mr. CLAY rose to respond; while one his most enchanting smiles lighted up his marked features. This was the signal for renewed applause which continued a long time. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society:—Passing through your city, on my return home, I received your kind invitation to meet the friends of Ireland here this evening. I felt that I could not decline that invitation to be present on an occasion so interesting to all Irish hearts. But nothing was farther from my expectation, than that my presence here to-night should have called forth such demonstrations from those around me. I beg leave to thank you kindly for the honor conferred upon me. In the course of my life, which you, Sir, have justly observed is not a short one, I have had the honor and pleasure to be acquainted with many of the sons of Ireland. Some of my nearest and dearest friends were Irishmen. I might mention PORTER, the lamented and gifted PORTER, EMMEET, WEIR, and my old friend LUKE TIERNAN; and, knowing them, I could not but respect them and their country. It is not with mere truth, but with pleasure that I bear testimony to the hospitality, the generosity, and the distinguished gallantry of the Irish in our country. They have courted fame wherever it was honorably to be won, and they have generally been successful. It is usual upon such occasions as this to propose as a toast the name of some eminent statesman, successful general, or hard fought battle-field where our country has come off victorious. I propose to offer something different. There is an Irishman soon to visit us, who, without armies, without navies, by the mere force of moral power, has won the most glorious victory ever achieved among men; and it will be among the happiest acts of my life, if I shall be permitted to bid him welcome to the hospitality of our shores. As I have to start early in the morning on a long and fatiguing journey home, I am sure you will excuse me for not making a longer speech, and for concluding with this sentiment:

Father Mathew—A safe arrival and a distinguished reception to him in the United States.

As Mr. CLAY took his seat the band struck up "Hail Columbia," and the applause was so great, that it was evident he would not be let alone—Accordingly, a few minutes afterward, the President of the Society rose and called the attention of the members to some business before them. It was moved, he said, and seconded, that Hon. HENRY CLAY be elected an honorary member of the Hibernian Society of Baltimore. He put the question, and such a responsive aye was given as left no doubt of his election.

Mr. CLAY again rose, amid continued applause, and said:

I have had the honor, during my life, of being elected an honorary member of some hundreds of societies—humanitarian, literary, and other societies, but never before, I assure you, have I felt more highly honored than by that which you have now conferred upon me. The generous reception you have given, the warm Irish hospitality you have extended to me, the whole scene around us this evening, I shall remember with sincere pleasure while I live.

Mr. CLAY was again seated when several gentlemen came up to shake hands with him—Mr. CLAY playfully remarking, "I can do so now more cordially, for I have just been made an Irishman."

The Chair then gave:

Hon. CHRIST'PHER HUGHES—He honored his country abroad—he honors HENRY CLAY at home.

Mr. HUGHES in reply, made a very witty speech. He said there was no use in adding to the fact that he had honored the country, the counterpart of it that he would honor HENRY CLAY. HENRY CLAY and the country are the same thing. He was obliged to them for drinking his health, though it was about the weakest thing they could drink around this table. Why should n't he honor Mr. CLAY? His father was a *brickmaker*, and what would that be without *clay*? Nor had the Society much to boast of in trying to make their guest an Irishman, since everybody knows that before they made the attempt *clay* belonged to *the sod*.

But the mail is about to close, and I regret that I cannot write all I intended to say about this pleasant party and the speeches made. The regular toasts were concluded as follows:

5. *The Memory of Emmet.*
6. *The Memory of the Immortal* WASHINGTON.
7. *The Immortal Signers of the Declaration of Independence.*
8. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*
9. *The Memory of the Illustrious* O'CONNELL.
10. *Baltimore.*
11. *The Memory of* JOHN OLIVER.
12. *The St. Andrew's and German Societies.*
13. *Woman.*

Appropriate music followed each toast. Speeches were made by Messrs. S. TEAKLE, WALLIS, PRESTON, FRANCIS GALLAGHER, FARQUARSON, SCHOEMACKER, Capts. GOLDSBOROUGH and SWARTWOUT, the Mayor, JAMES M. BUCHANAN, and W. E. ROBINSON. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH closed a capital speech with this toast: "*Our Body Politic*—May it ever pulsate with a large supply of Irish blood." Mr. WALLIS concluded his speech by this toast: "*The Irish Bar*—It taught even to Tyrants the necessity of Law." Some capital songs were sung by P. A. KELLY, Capt. KELLY, Mr. GRAY, &c. The company did not separate till they had seen the end of the day, cleverly, and an hour "ayont." When Mr. CLAY retired he was cheered and the band played an appropriate air.

This morning, when Mr. CLAY arrived at the depot, the windows of the cars were thrown up simultaneously, and cheers issued from them with waving handkerchiefs. He will stop to-night and rest to-morrow at Cumberland; then proceed to Pittsburgh, where he will remain two or three days; thence down the river to Maysville; thence across by stage to Lexington, where he hopes to arrive by the 25th or 27th inst. and where may be arrive in health and happiness. Who that ever knew him does not almost involuntary exclaim, with the deepest sincerity of soul "God bless HENRY CLAY!"

The friends of Ireland had a dinner here at which speeches were made by Hon Pat. W. Tompkins, Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Gen. Shields, Com. DeKay, &c., but as I was not present, and as time passes, I cannot say more. Mr. CLAY's health was drank with great applause.

Nothing important in Congress to day. Both Houses adjourned after the announcement of the death of Mr. HOLLEY. RICHELIEU.

XXXth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, March 18, 1848.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour, the Vice-President in the Chair, who called it to order. Prayer was then offered up by the Chaplain.

Mr. ASHLEY of Arkansas, moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to, and the doors were closed.

On the doors being opened, and the Senate reassembling, Mr DICKINSON of New-York announced the death of Hon. JOHN M. HOLLEY, a member of the House of Representatives from New-York, and after pronouncing a brief and eloquent eulogy upon the character of the deceased, he concluded by offering the customary resolutions of condolence and mourning, which were unanimously agreed to. On motion, the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at the usual hour, and the Speaker resumed his seat and called it to order, when an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. GURLEY, the Chaplain.

After the transaction of some business—

Mr. WASHINGTON HUNT of New-York, rose, and in a feeling and eloquent address, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. JOHN M. HOLLEY, late a member of the House from the State of New-York. He concluded by moving the customary resolutions of condolence and respect for the memory of the deceased, which were unanimously passed, when.

On motion, the House adjourned till Monday.

☞ *The Trial of Dr. V. P. Cooledge*, for the murder of a young associate named Mathews, at Hallowell, Maine, is now proceeding at Augusta. The evidence is of course very strong against him, and his conviction is very probable, though Hon. Geo. Evans, defends him. The trial excites the deepest interest, and the largest church in Augusta is crowded with listeners. Cooledge was a dashing, speculating young man, and appears to have borrowed money of Mathews, and then destroyed him to get rid of the debt. He gave him brandy drugged with Prussic Acid, which killed him with the speed of lightning. This was in his own office, and Cooledge procured the aid of a student (now a witness against him,) to remove the body. He probably had not calculated on so speedy a death, and expected that Mathews would get out of his room and fall dead in the street or die in some other house.

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

THE LATE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Herrick, in the House of Commons, on the 17th ult. estimated the whole loss sustained by the 220 important British failures of business firms, last year, at $150,000,000.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The April number of this sprightly monthly is already on our table. Its table of