

immortal beauty. Suddenly the whole Court was filled with unearthly music, a band of sister angels descended and surrounded her. They took their course upwards through the air. The eyes of the gazing multitude strained after them until they were lost in the blue arch above. A universal shout followed and then all was still.

I now heard my own name distinctly pronounced and took the stand. Ah! thought I could I but follow that bright band that has just departed Palaces Kingdoms. Worlds would be nothing in consideration. I heard my sentence it was five thousand years. The gentleman in black gave me such a rap on the shoulder that I awoke.

The cold mountain dews were falling around me and the world was silent and dark I arose pursued my journey and resolved to be a better man.

Years have rolled on since I sat upon the oak yet the images of that place are still bright and glowing in my imagination and to the end of my journey here shall I reflect back with melancholy delight on—the Dream of the Pilot-Mountain.

*From the St. Republican.*

### REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

The arrival of the Fall Company of Traders from Santa Fe. bring advices of a complete revolution in that State. We have been favored by a gentleman of this city who was formerly concerned in that trade with an extract from a letter received from his correspondent giving some of the particulars of the Revolution.

At the date of these advices the Americans in the Province had not been molested although there was no security whatever for property and the Revolutionists it is said had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice.—This individual it was observed would be known when his head was seen on a pole!

We annex the contents of a letter which is dated.

SANTA FE, Aug. 12, 1837.

"Thursday last the Governor Don Alvaro Peres, Political and Military Chief of the Territory of New Mexico, accompanied by Abreu and a small party of soldiers marched to the Cavada (20 miles from Santa Fe) where a large number of malcontents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from the Rio Arabia to Taos, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood who are partly civilized—and subjects of the General Government

"Upon the meeting of the armies, which took place near St Ildefonso the Governor commanded his soldiers to fire at which order all his men went over to the enemy except 23—of whom one was killed on the spot and 3 or 4 wounded.

"The Governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; for, as soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they despatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abato with orders to spare none of them which was literally accomplished. The next day the victors encamped at Au Chappelle which is near the town of Santa Fe and there killed the Governor, Ramon, and Marcelino Abreu, Chico Alari a young Lieu., and many others whose names are not known.

"The triumphant army having declared the leader Jose Gozales an inhabitant of Taos Governor made the entrance into the town where he assumed the Government assisted by Rafael Garcia who had commanded the troops with him. All was now tranquil.

"But one thing was wanting to complete the purpose. The head of Santiago Abreu judge of the District the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer; and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santo Domingo.

"From the best accounts the killed is about fifteen, among whom was Miguel Sena and five or six wounded among whom was Francisco Sur-rissino former Governor and Commissary, Apuntis adjutant of the late deceased Governor, Jose Bustamante, and the sergeant Antonio Sena.

"All seems quiet enough at this time though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new Governor with several others immediately left here; and we have some assurance that we shall be spared their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition."

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added that the Priest were very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

### Congressional.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*

WASHINGTON, Oct 9 1837.

### PASSAGE OF THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Gholson who had the floor when the House took a recess proceeded in his remarks in support of the measure.

Mr. Southgate one of that gallant band whom Kentucky has sent hither to maintain her principles—the principles of the Whigs—on the floor of Congress proposed a provision that no notes shall be re-issued by the Secretary of the Treasury; but that when the notes shall return to the Treasury, they shall be forthwith cancelled. Mr. Cambreleng expressed his concurrence in this amendment, and the faithful therefore "toed the mark"—and it was adopted.

Mr. Southgate offer another amendment limiting the denomination of notes to be issued to \$50 instead of \$100. Mr. Legare of South Carolina requested Mr Southgate to say 25.

Mr. Jones of Va., demanded the eyes & noes. He said he wished to know who the men were that would add these small notes of the Government to the already redundant circulation of the country.

Mr. Wise rose instantly and told his colleague that he was the man to do it? He would go as low in the scale as five dollars or even one dollar! He called upon the Democracy to unite with him in giving the benefit of the Government-credit to the bone and sinew of the country!

Mr. Cambreleng said he would resist to the utmost the issuing of any notes under \$100. He protested against making the credits of the Government a common currency.

Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, told Cam-

breng that if he would go to the West and tell the industrious and enterprising poor man that he should not have the benefit of these notes but must buy his land with gold and silver he would receive such an argument in return as would make him change his mind! (Loud laughter.) Mr. Southgate accepted Mr. Legare's modification.

The question was then taken on the modified amendment; and negatived. Ayes 86 Nays 130.

Mr. Southgate then proposed his original amendment limiting the denomination to \$50. Agreed to.—Yeas 141. Nays 84.

Mr Mercer now moved to strike out "Ten millions of Dollars" and insert "Seven millions of Dollars," as the amount to be issued. Negatived. Ayes 102. Nays 121.

Mr. Legare moved to reduce the interest 2 per cent instead of 6 per cent per annum. Rejected. Ayes 99. Nays 127.

Mr. Rhet moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means with instructions to report a bill incorporating his amendments. Rejected without a division.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Committee of the Whole on their amendments as amended and carried in the affirmative. Yeas 123. Nays 89.

The question then being on ordering the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time it was carried in the affirmative. Ayes 127. Nays 98.

The bill was then read a third time and PASSED.

The House adjourned at a quarter before 9.

WASHINGTON, Oct 11.

We had a rich treat in the House of Representatives to-day. Mr Ogden Hoffman made a speech against the *Sub-Treasury Bill*, which has elevated him by general consent to the very front rank among those most distinguished for debating power and eloquence. Some of his passages possessed a beauty and splendor never exceeded in either house of Congress. In manner he is exceedingly earnest, animated, and energetic, and in the more impassioned parts uncommonly rapid in his utterance. The reporters find more difficulty in reporting his remarks than those of any other celebrated speaker. One of the most efficient of them assured me to-day that dazzled and enchanted by the splendor of his imagery he threw down his pen several times so that he might attend with all his faculties to the thoughts and sentiments and brilliant creations of fancy which were thrown out in such profusion.

In the course of his reasoning against the bill he exposed with immense power the gross and flagrant inconsistency of the Speaker of the House Mr. Polk and of Mr Cambreleng in relation to it. He read passages from the speeches of both, made in 1835 expressing in the most decided terms their opposition to this very Sub-Treasury Scheme! Cambreleng found his distinguished colleague's assault so hot that he tried to find shelter under a speech which he said had been delivered in the same year and was revised by himself. He rose to explain; and read a long extract from this production of his carefully prepared revised and printed in pamphlet from doubtless to be kept in reserve for such an occasion as the present to repel the imputations which the other speech from which Mr. Hoffman quoted was calculated as he well knew, to fix upon him. Mr. Hoffman asked for the date of this revised speech. It was delivered only six weeks after the one from which Mr H had read an

extract. Most unlucky was Mr Cambreleng in resorting to this miserable subterfuge: for Mr. Hoffman contrasted the two speeches and presented the glowing contrariety of the second to the first, in so strong a light that utterly insignificant as the "premonitory symptoms" always was in the House he never appeared so contemptible before.

Not less successful was Mr Hoffman in showing up the inconsistencies of Mr. Van Buren himself in relation to this Sub-Treasury Scheme. He quoted from the messages of the "Bank Making Governor" as he called him when he filled the gubernatorial chair of the State of N. York and showed how exactly opposite the doctrines and recommendations he then presented were from those embraced in the last Message.

One of the finest parts of the whole speech was that in which he defended the Credit System; and portrayed the consequences which had flowed from it, as exhibited in the unrivalled growth prosperity and happiness of the country. I can only describe the effects of this highly wrought passage by saying that the auditors actually seemed to hold their breathing during his most graceful and energetic delivery of it and at the close could scarcely restrain themselves from giving the loudest expression of admiration and applause.

Another debate in the House Mr. Wise's resolution relative to the Florida War without any decision upon it! It is to be a mere peg to hang speeches on—for it will come to nothing—it will be talked about till Monday next. Mr. Adams lashed the opponents of investigation again to-day.

Before taking up the Sub-Treasury Bill the House passed the Bill regulating the fees of District Attorneys for the renewal of Merchant's Bonds.

**POSTSCRIPT—EVENING SESSION—Eight o'clock.**—The House has just adjourned without taking any vote on the Sub-Treasury Bill. The "Old Dominion" has had all this evening to herself. Mr Mason finished his speech. Mr Roberson followed; and next Mr. Garland addressed the House—all of them against the Bill.

**THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.**—This audacious stride, on the part of Mr. Van Buren to uncontrolled power over the revenues and treasures of the country is warmly applauded and sustained by the Globe.

Concerning such a system when proposed by Mr. Gordon, of Virginia in 1834, as a substitute for a system of Deposites in State Banks, that same paper, under date of November 20, 1834, held this language;

"The proposition is disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government and of its entire practice from 1793 down to this day."

"It is palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme will be to bring the public treasure much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands where one cannot reach it now."

Can these objections these fundamental perilous objections be now removed?

We wait to see how.

### Sub-Treasury Bill Defeated.

News by last night's mail from Washington announces the defeat of the iniquitous Sub Treasury Bill on the 14th instant, by a vote of 120 to 107, to lay it on the table.—Thus have the administration been baffled