3rd. The proviso can only apply to British and Mexican territories, as there are no others coterminous to us. Its phraseology would reach either, though its application is pointed to Mexico. It seems to me that to express so much confidence in the successful result of this war, as to legislate at this time, if not over this *anticipated* acquisition, at least *for* it, and to lay down a practical basis for its government, would do no good in the eyes of the world, and would irritate, still more, the Mexican people.

4th. Legislation now would be wholly inoperative, because no territory, hereafter to be acquired, can be governed without an act of Congress providing for its government. And such an act, on its passage, would open the whole subject, and would leave the Congress called upon to pass it free to exercise its own discretion, entirely uncontrolled by any declaration found on the statute book.

5th. There is great reason to think, that the adoption of this proviso would, in all probability, bring the war to an untimely issue, by the effect it would have on future operations.

6th. Its passage would certainly prevent the acquisition of one foot of territory; thus defeating a measure called for by a vast majority of the American people, and defeating it too, by the very act purporting to establish a partial basis for its government.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. MILLER OF NEW JERSEY, IN REPLY.

Mr. Miller said he did not rise to inflict a speech upon the Senate at this late hour of the night; his only object in rising was, to express his surprise and regret, in which he believed the country would partake, at the opinion and views which had just been expressed by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass.)

At the last session, when a bill similar to the one now under consideration was before the Senate, it was generally understood here that the Senator was in favor of retaining in that bill the "Wilmot Proviso"—the same as that now offered by the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Upham.) It is true that for want of time the Senator had not then an opportunity to give his vote; *yet his opinions were well known and he openly avowed his anxiety to vote in favor of the proviso.* The position of the Senator upon this great question was not only understood here, but HIS FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH HELD HIM UP AS ONE OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONS OF HUMAN LIBERTY, AS THE UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY INTO TERRITORIES WHERE IT DID NOT EXIST. In addition to this, the Senator had at this very session presented to the Senate the resolutions of the State of Michigan, in which it is declared that in the acquisition of any new territory, whether by purchase, conquest, or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the Ordinance of 1787, with all its rights and privileges, conditions and immunities."

At the time when the Senator presented that resolution, he *said nothing to indicate that he had in any way changed his opinion upon this important subject*, and he (Mr. M.) took it for granted that he would sustain the opinions of his own Democratic Legislature—seeing that they accorded so fully with those which the Senator had, before then, expressed for himself. But, sir, the Senator has disappointed us all; he neither agrees with his Legislature nor with himself. He has just declared his intention to vote against the Wilmot Proviso. He is not willing to extend the great principle of liberty contained in the ordinance of 1787 over the territory which may be acquired by purchase or conquest in Mexico. The honorable Senator had, no doubt, weighty reasons for this change of his views and course upon a subject of such deep interest to the country. But the Senator had altogether omitted to state them to the country. Now, and he (Mr. M.) would respectfully inquire of the Senator why it was that he had become the opponent of a measure at this session, which measure he had been so anxious to support by his vote at the last session? No doubt the Senator had good reasons to justify this apparent inconsistency; but he had not favored the Senate with them. The reasons assigned by the Senator for his vote now are, that we are in war, and that the proviso, if adopted, would prevent the acquisition of any territory. "Both these reasons existed at the last session," the former with greater force than now, at that time we did not know the object of the Executive in making and carrying on the war against Mexico. They are now avowed, and we all understand his object to be the acquisition of Mexican territory, to be annexed to the Union. The purpose of the bill was to acquire territory by treaty. The Senator from Michigan is in favor of the acquisition.

"THE BROKEN SWORD."

Gen. Cass's friends, in enumerating his claims to the presidency, state very conspicuously that at the time of Hull's surrender he was so indignantly patriotic that he broke his sword and wept. The editor of the Dayton Journal has been examining into the history of the affair, and comes to the conclusion that the story is all borrowed or rather stolen capital; a base attempt to assign to a living partizan the honor that belongs to a dead soldier and patriot. He says the breaking of the sword upon that unfortunate occasion was the act of Gen. Duncan McArthur, of Chillicothe, now deceased, and not the act of Gen. Lewis Cass, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency; and to show that he speaks "by the book," he quotes from Niles' Register, volume 3, page 45, (published at the time,) as follows:

"When Col. McArthur's sword was demanded, he broke it into three pieces, tore his epaulettes from his shoulders, and stamped them on the ground, and, overcome with mortification, threw himself upon the earth and wept. His brave spirit will have satisfaction for this outrage upon it."

HISTORY MYSTIFIED.

The Enquirer quotes several votes from the proceedings of the House of Representatives in 1838, on resolutions offered by Mr. Atherton, against legislation by Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. The object is to show off Mr. Fillmore as an abolitionist; and after giving the *nays* on several propositions, it exclaims with rapture, "Here is Fillmore voting with John Q. Adams, Giddings, and Slade."

But it takes special good care not to state, that the name of *Bouldin* (James W. Bouldin, then Democratic Representative from the Charlotte District, in Virginia) is also, in two instances, in company with that of Giddings!

So also is the name of *Caleb Cushing*, a Democrat good enough to be run for Governor of Massachusetts.

But the best reply to all the charges against Mr. Fillmore will be found in the fact that the *abolitionists* of New York would not vote for him as Governor in 1845, but run *Gerrit Smith* as the man who embodied their principles.

Whig.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Mr. King will probably be appointed to succeed Mr. Bagby in the Senate, though he resides in the Southern division of the State, the same as Senator Lewis, the present Senator from that State; but North Alabama will be vociferous for the successor of Mr. Bagby to be taken from that portion of the State.

It is said that Mr. Chapman, the present governor, who was long a member of the House of Representatives, has an ardent wish to come to the Senate, he being a North Alabamian. But there is this difficulty in the way—he cannot appoint himself. He may, however, appoint Colonel King, and trust the next Legislature with his own claims.

Mr Polk has appointed General Wallace, of Virginia, Marshal, in place of General Hunter, resigned. This appointment gives great offence to Jesse E. Dow, Esq. of this city, who was one of the delegates honored, as a member of the Hickory Club Jackson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, with a seat in the recent Baltimore Convention.

It is thought that Mr. Graves will be appointed by the Governor of Kentucky, to fill the place in the Senate vacated by Mr. Crittenden's resignation.

The Whig members of Congress had a social meeting last evening, on which occasion letters were presented, which had been received from Ohio and other States, breathing the sentiment that the Taylor and Fillmore Ticket would carry all before it. A letter from a clear headed man, in the Western Reserve of Ohio, says Taylor will beat Cass in Ohio by 10,000 majority. "The nomination of "Old Zack" is liked better and better every day! We have glorious news from New York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Look out for "breakers" in the Old Dominion this time!"

Gen Cass at the Battle of the Thames.

In the life of Gen. Cass, which the Democrats in Congress are franking over the country, the following extract is taken from Gen Harrison's report of the battle of the Thames, to show what a conspicuous part was borne by Gen. Cass in that battle:

"I have already stated that Gen. Cass and Commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for the action. The former is an officer of the highest promise, and the appearance of the brave commodore cheered and animated every breast."

Gen. Cass and Commodore Perry acted as volunteer Aids to Gen. Harrison. The renowned Commodore doubtless did good service, by the enthusiasm which his very presence excited. As for Gen. Cass, he deserves about as much of the credit of the battle as any one of the lieutenants who formed Gen. Scott's military family in Mexico—Major Gaines, who escaped from his imprisonment, and joined Gen. Scott as a *Volunteer Aid* in the battles before the Mexican capital, acted in the same capacity which Gen. Cass filled in the battle of the Thames. Major Gaines was a brave and gallant officer, but who thinks of calling him the hero of Cherubusco or Chapultepec? Still more preposterous is it to call Gen. Cass, as some of his supporters do, the "hero of the Thames." Gen. Harrison spoke accurately in describing him as an officer of "*promise*," but it was a promise which he never had opportunity or disposition to fulfil. His long career, as Governor of Michigan, is more remarkable for extraordinary replenishments of his purse, than for any increment of his very slender military reputation.

Richmond Times.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.
Washington, June 13.

MAJ. CASS AS INDIAN AGENT.

It will take some time and some labor to unburthen from the rubbish of the Public Documents the facts connected with the administration and mal-administration of Gen Cass, as an officer of the General Government. The Democratic nominee has grown rich upon the spoils of office, doing nothing, we are willing enough to believe, personally, but yet holding most conscientiously to the creed that "to the victors belong the spoils of office."

Gen. Cass was Governor of the Michigan Territory, from 1813 to 1831, and received a liberal salary as compensation in the discharge of his Gubernatorial duties. His love of acquisition and persevering application, however, secured for him an extra compensation, nominally for Indian service, in Michigan, of fifteen hundred dollars a year additional, as a salary, and beyond all this, ten rations a day, equal to $730 a year, from the date of his appointment in 1813 to the end, in 1821. He received an extra allowance of $2,230 per annum, for discharging duties incident to the office of Governor, which he held, and for which he was most liberally paid. All this, of course, was independent of his salary as Governor.

On the 30th of April, 1831, General Cass, after begging steadily for ten years, received $10,500 as extra compensation, and on the 14th of November, 1829, $3,875 was allowed him as additional pay. The particulars of the extra pay be found in the annual 112 254, Congress, 2d Session, H. of R.

In document 244, same Congress, I find the following items, under the head of "*allowances* made to Governors of Territories, to cover expenses incurred on account of the Superintending of Indian Affairs, for office rent, clerk hire, &c.:

Lewis Cass, Michigan, from Oct. 9 1813, to May 29, 1822, 10 rations per day, at 20 cts. each	$6,610
Lewis Cass, from Oct. 9, 1813, to July 31, 1821, (extra salary at $1,500 per annum)	26,715
	$33,325

All received as extra compensation.

In a more important document, No 6, 25th Congress, I find the following items under the head of "*extra allowances*," and where Gen Cass appears to have received, not as Governor of Michigan, but as additional pay while holding the office of Governor.

Lewis Cass, for a per diem of $8 for 55 days extra service as Commissioner, at the treaties of Greenville in 1814, and St Marys in 1818, and concluding arrangements with the Wyandottes in 1817 and 1818,	$440
Travelling expenses,	520
Attendance and travelling at Fort Meigs 1817,	200
Attendance and travelling at St Marie, in September and October, 1818,	600
Travelling and other expenses incident to the Saganaw treaty, in 1819	240
Do do to the treaty Sault St Marie, 1820,	320
Fifty days extra service before and after the treaties,	400
Commissioner at Chicago, 52 days, at $8 per day 1821,	216
Mileage for do, $8 for every 20 miles	248
Attendance at the seat of Government, 1825, for settlement of his own account,	1,480
For treating with Indians at Wapaghkonetta in 1825, and allowances,	246
Same kind of service, same year, at Prairie du Chien, and carrying the treaty to Washington,	2,092
Similar service, 1826, in Indiana, in Sept, and October,	552
Similar service, 1826, at Fond du Lac, three months,	1,360
Similar service, 1827, at Butte des Morts, June, July and August,	950
Similar service, 1828, at Green Bay, July and August,	1,112
Similar service, 1827, at St. Joseph, for September,	240
Services and expenses at seat of government, 111 days, 1829,	1,526
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, for Wayne and Chicago, 1822 to 1828	10,500
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, for Wayne and Chicago, 1829, 1830 and part of 1831,	3,875
	$27,087

This is triple pay for actual service, and duplicate extra pay to the amount of sixty thousand four hundred and twelve dollars.

There were other benefits than this received. During the time that Gen Cass was Governor of the Michigan territory, he received his regular salary, always liberal,—even munificent for the amount of service performed. Nor was this all. The position of Governor Cass enabled him to become rich, as a speculator in the Public Domain, and he located his lots almost in the heart of the present great city of Detroit. The Government has made him rich and in a manner, it would seem, not always in accordance with principles of strict equity, and many will doubt even if it really be strictly just.

E. B.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

One of the slanders, hatched instanter, upon the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, was that he was an abolitionist. They could say nothing against his character, his integrity, or his talents, but they thought they would injure him, in the South (you never hear them repeat the slander at the North) by calling him an abolitionist. In proof of this charge and in despair of doing any thing better or worse, they bring up a speech delivered by Mr. Fillmore, in the House of Representatives, in 1835, on a motion to print a petition from Rochester in New York, in favor of "abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia," and this speech we find printed in the Richmond Enquirer. We do not know that it is either a full or correct account of what Mr. Fillmore really did say, but here it is:—

Mr. Fillmore said: "It was not unreasonable that the memorial should be printed and preserved among the documents of the House. He disavowed most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on his part to interfere with the rights of what was termed the property of the citizens of other States. While he did this he conceived that as a citizen of the State of New York, and a member of this House, he was interested in the claim to property in man within the District of Columbia. He referred to the effect which was produced in the North by the advertisements in the papers of this city connected with the purchase and transportation of slaves. The people of that section of the country believed slavery to be improper, and that it should not be tolerated. This was a great national question. There was nothing in the memorial which should prevent its being printed and placed on the files of the House for future reference. Whenever petitions should be presented here from the Slaveholding States of a different tenor, and which might advocate the establishment or continuance of slave markets in this District and city, if they could satisfy the people of other sections that this was proper, he was willing that each party should be fairly heard, and that each should have the privilege of spreading their views before the people generally."

Now, if there is any thing here to make Millard Fillmore an abolitionist, we are not able to see it. If there is any thing here, which will be disavowed, by any man living North of Potomac, we are yet to be shown it.—On the contrary, does he not, distinctly, explicitly, and fully declare, that he is opposed to any interference with the rights or the property of the Southern States? Does not the very speech produced to show that Millard Fillmore is an abolitionist, prove that he is no abolitionist but that he is a friend to the constitutional preservation of the rights and property of the people of the South?

Alexandria Gazette.

TO THE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA.

At a meeting of the Whig Central Committee, held on the 12th day of June, 1848, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to those who favor the election of Gen. Taylor throughout the State, to hold as early as practicable in every county and town, public meetings to embody and express public sentiment upon the nominations of President and Vice President of the United States, made by the Whig Convention in Philadelphia, and that it be also recommended to them to form clubs to be called, "Rough and Ready" clubs.

Resolved, That it be recommended to them, also to appoint county Committees, for the purpose of correspondence and preparation for the election in November, and that the names of the members of such committees be communicated to the chairman of this committee.

Resolved, That it be enjoined upon the electors and sub-electors upon the Whig Ticket, to commence as early as practicable the discussion before the people of the great questions involved in the pending election.

JAMES LYONS, Chairman.
Richmond, June 15, 1848.

From the Washington Union.

THE LOAN TAKEN.

THE GREAT PREMIUM.

The sealed bids for the loan of sixteen millions of dollars were opened yesterday, at 3 o'clock, by Mr. Young the able and worthy Chief Clerk of the Treasury, in the presence of the Secretary, of the heads of bureaus, of the principal bidders, and spectators, in the large entrance hall of the Treasury Department.—The time taken up in opening the bids was more than two hours. The total amount bid was $30,333,140, nearly every dollar at a premium. The whole loan was bid for in the name of "Corcoran & Riggs, for themselves, Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, and others," at a premium of $3 2-100, the premium offered by them above par amounting to $483,200.—They were the highest bidders for about $14,000,000; the remaining $2,000,000 bringing a premium ranging from 3 3-100 to 4 5-100. The total premium realized is about a half a million of dollars. When we compare this result with the loss of forty six millions of dollars by discounts on the government loans during the war of 1812, as shown by the Committee of Ways and Means in their report to Congress of 1830, and the sales of one and three quarter millions of dollars of our United States six per cent twenty years stock at a loss, by discount of 24 2 per cent, as late as 1842, in time of profound peace, the premium of half a million of dollars realized on the present loan must be a subject of universal congratulation by men *of all parties* throughout the country.

We perceive, besides their numerous other correspondents and customers, that Baring & Co., of London and others, are associated with Messrs Corcoran & Riggs in their bid. So far as the loan is thus taken on foreign account, it would of course tend to change the current of specie, and to cause a reflux of gold and silver to the country.

MR. FILLMORE ON IRELAND.

The New York Tribune publishes the following:

Albany, May 30, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to attend a meeting to be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 3d of June, for the purpose of extending aid and sympathy to Ireland in the present eventful crisis of her fate; and I regret to say, that my official engagements are such as to deprive me of that pleasure.

No man who has a heart can fail to feel for suffering Ireland. Her brave sons have fought the battles of the civilized world, but her own they have yet to fight; and why England continues to hold her in subjection, against her will and by mere force, is to me unaccountable. Is it from the mere love of dominion, or the fear that if Ireland resumes her stand among the nations of the earth, that her distant colonies may seek to sunder the frail tie that binds them to the mother country?—Whatever may be the motive it seems clear, that the Union is profitless to England and ruinous to Ireland; and I trust the time is not far distant when Irishmen will again breathe the free air of an independent and happy people. Respectfully yours, &c.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. James H. Titus, Peter McLaughlin, Robert Hogan, Wm. F. White, J. C. Devereux, John T. Doyle John A. McGlynn and Nelson J. Waterbury, Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Balt. American,
Washington, June 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Webster rose and said it was known that in the course of last year, a large convention was held at Chicago to take into consideration, among other things, the subject of internal improvements. That convention adopted certain resolutions, and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress. That memorial he was now about to present.

Mr W. said it was a very respectable paper, very respectably signed, and like the memorial of the Memphis convention, on a previous occasion, he moved that it be referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the chair, and be printed, which was ordered accordingly. And he further gave notice that at a future time he should move to print an extra number.

Petitions and memorials were also presented by Messrs Hale, Sturgeon, Cameron and Lewis, and several unimportant reports were made from Committees.

Mr. Atchison reported, with an amendment, the bill to regulate the intercourse among the Indian tribes in Texas.

Mr. Jefferson Davis from the military committee, reported a joint resolution "on the Choctaw Reserve."

Mr. Dickinson, pursuant to previous notice, called up his bill amendatory of the naturalization laws—providing that where persons applying for naturalization may leave the country before the expiration of the period of residence required before receiving papers of naturalization, but with the intention of returning, the time they are so absent shall be deducted, and shall not be deemed, as heretofore, to so operate as to compel them to commence anew the period which they are so required to reside in the country. After some debate, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Breese reported a bill granting the right of way, &c. for a railroad from St. Louis to ———, on the Missouri river.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., submitted a resolution, which lies over, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the whole number of officers now employed in and about the Custom House at Baltimore, with the compensation allowed to each; and that he also inform the Senate what was the number of such officers at the same Custom House on the 4th of March, 1835, and the compensation allowed each.

Mr Butler reported a bill from the judiciary committee to regulate the trial of issues in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Senate took up the joint resolution [similar to that which has been heretofore considered and rejected in the House] directing the restoration of the contract for carrying the great Southern mail between Washington and Richmond, to the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail Road and Steamboat company.

A debate ensued, which occupied the remainder of the session, in which Messrs. Pearce, Bradbury, Yulee, Berrien, Allen, Cameron, Mason, Davis, of Massachusetts, Hale and others participated. An amendment, offered by Mr. Bradbury, requiring the Railroad Company to pay damages to the Bay Company was negatived—18 to 27. It was proposed further to amend by providing that the sum paid to the Railroad and Steamboat Company should not exceed the highest price on other railroad and steamboat lines in the country for similar services, but the amendment was not adopted.

Mr Hale moved to lay the resolution on the table, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted yeas 20, nays 29.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, proposed to amend, by providing that the contract shall not be renewed until the Bay Line shall consent to relinquish their contract, but the amendment was also rejected, 19 to 27. The joint resolution was then read the third time and passed, by yeas and nays, 27 to 19.

The bill to promote the despatch of business in the Supreme Court of the United States, was taken up, considered, and then passed over informally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the House to order, and stated that in consequence of illness, and by advice of his physician, the Speaker would not take the Chair to-day.

Mr. Ashmun stated that it was probable the illness of the Speaker would be but temporary—that he might resume the Chair to-morrow—and he would therefore offer a resolution that Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, be appointed temporary Speaker. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Houston of Ala. from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back with amendments the Senate bill to refund to the State of Alabama certain moneys advanced for the United States during the years 1836–7, and allowing interest thereon. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Wentworth presented a memorial from a Convention at Chicago, on the 5th July last, in favor of River and Harbor improvement, and a debate ensued on a motion to print, which motion was finally decided in the affirmative, 122 to 56.

Mr. Andrew Stewart moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill to increase the revenue by increasing the duties on foreign luxuries and such foreign manufactures as are now coming into ruinous competition with American labor. Ayes 85, nays 82.

On motion, the daily hour of meeting was changed to 10 A. M.

The bill to regulate the exchange of certain documents and other publications of Congress was passed.

A bill was reported and read twice to repeal the first section of an act concerning the District of Columbia, approved 27th Feb., 1801.

The bill was passed, extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants.

Also, the bill extending the time for satisfying claims for Bounty Lands.

Also, the bill, to regulate postage on newspapers and for other purposes.

Washington, June 20, P. M.

U. S. SENATE.

The Senate, after transacting some business of no special importance, proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill. A tedious debate ensued on Mr. Bell's amendment, which was finally agreed to.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker (Mr. Winthrop) being too unwell to discharge the duties of his station.

Mr. King of Massachusetts, offered a resolution appointing Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, speaker *pro tempore*, for one week, or until Mr. Winthrop shall be in sufficient health to resume the duties of his station.

The resolution was adopted.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, on Mr. Vinton's motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole (Mr. Root in the chair) and took up the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Several speeches were made on matters and things in general, the subject matter before the committee being rarely touched by the speakers. Mr. Hilliard has the floor for to-morrow.

The committee, on motion rose.

A motion was made and carried to reconsider a resolution, offered and adopted yesterday, providing for commencing the daily sessions at 10 A. M. The resolution was then laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. O. Bee, June 12.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the U. S. Transport ship American, Capt. Stuart, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., files of the Free American have been received to the 3d inst. The American made the passage from Vera Cruz to the Balize in six days.

The official announcement of the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Congress having been received at Vera Cruz, the 190 soldiers, composed of company F, 4th infantry, company K, 6th infantry, and 33 recruits for general service, were not permitted to land, but were ordered to return to this city. As soon, therefore as Capt Howe's company [G. 2d dragoons,] had been taken on board the American sailed for this port.

We notice that some of our officers in Vera Cruz have commenced raising volunteers for Yucatan.

Capt. Taylor, of the Twiggs Riflemen, and Capt Tenbrink, ex-sheriff of Vera Cruz, and ex 1st lieutenant in that company of Louisiana boys commanded by Capt Blanchard at Monterey and the bombardment of Vera Cruz, have taken the initiative steps, and ask for men who wish to follow their example.

On the 1st inst., the civil authority of Vera Cruz was delivered to the Mexicans. The Free American says—"The 'Star spangled Banner,' however, still waves proudly over the city and castle, and ere this, the civil authority has also been turned over to the Mexicans in the city of Mexico, and in several other places captured by our soldiers."

Capt. Taylor, of the Twiggs Riflemen, and twenty-five of his men, came through from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, a distance of 70 miles, in 11 hours, as an escort to Major Graham, bearer of the ratified treaty.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SMITH.—Gen. Smith's arrival was announced by the guns of Fort Conception. A great number of his old friends immediately went to see him.

He is ordered to remain at Vera Cruz as commander of the American troops and to superintend their embarkation for the United States.

Gen. Smith came through by the Orizaba road.

It is said that instead of Ampudia, it is Senor Quijano, who will assume the governorship of Vera Cruz.

The Yucatan excitement was increasing in the city, and the lists opened for volunteers rapidly filling up.

From the N. O. Picayune, June 13.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.
TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN THAT CITY.

The transport ship America arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 3d inst.

There had been no later arrival from the interior of Mexico, and the letter below from our correspondent conveys all the local news of any interest.

The recruits arriving at Vera Cruz are now turned back, without permitting them to land. This is a wise precaution to save them from exposure to the fever.

We will not delay our readers from our correspondent's letter, which mentions a deplorable casualty which has just taken place in Vera Cruz.

[*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*]
Vera Cruz, June 3, 1848.

Gentlemen—Our city has been thrown into a terrible excitement by an accident which occurred about 10 o'clock this morning in the lower part of the city. An awful explosion of powder took place, causing the death of from twelve to twenty persons—most of them women.

I have just returned from a visit to the scene of the accident, where I remained an hour, during which time I saw the bodies of three women removed from the ruins, horribly mutilated. Up to this time seven bodies have been recovered—four are those of women, three of men. Two men and one woman have been taken out wounded.

The house in which the explosion took place was occupied by forty Mexican washerwomen, and tortilla makers. It was a resort for poor people from the country, and a supposed haunt of guerrillas. A part of the front room below was occupied by two Spaniards who trafficked in all sorts of merchandise, much like the cabaret keepers of New Orleans, and they were without doubt engaged in buying up or smuggling in ammunition to supply the guerrillas. How the powder came to explode is not known.

The ships America and Russia leave this evening for New Orleans, with troops and sick.

The Yucatan fever is raging violently in Vera Cruz, and amongst its victims I find on the list Capts. Wheat, Tenbrick, White, Kerr, and many other officers, but there is a great uncertainty whether their services will be accepted, or they receive transportation. This going to war and finding yourself is not what it is cracked up to be, and it is doubtful whether Yucatan will be able to find food after they get there. With fair prospects of obtaining supplies, such as are absolutely necessary for an army, I have no doubt but that from 3 to 400 could be enlisted here and over a thousand from the army alone.

Gen Smith, with his staff, paid a visit to Com Perry yesterday on board the Cumberland, and was received with all the honors to which his rank entitles him.

Within the last three or four days the yellow fever appears to be on the decrease, but I hear of many cases of bilious fever with those who are acclimated.

Our latest dates from Mexico were sent by the Water Witch, but we shall have two days later by the Mexican mail to-night, if no accident occurs to the diligence.

Yours, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.
London, May 30, 1848.

It is supposed that Baron Rothschild will apply at the bar of the House of Commons, immediately after the Whitsuntide holydays, as a member for London. On the oaths being presented to him he will, of course, decline taking them. With that refusal his duty will terminate. What will be done, is for the House to say. It may either hear counsel on the question of the oaths at the bar, or refer the question to the consideration of a select committee, or at once issue a new writ, or take no steps whatever in the matter. We do not suppose that the liberal party in the House will originate any motion for a new writ, but we have no doubt that should a writ be issued the citizens of London would re-elect Mr. Rothschild by a large majority, and thereby show the House of Lords the sense which that great constituency entertains of their illiberal decision. Mr. Rothschild will, it is generally thought, remain a member, and wait the event of the next session, when it is said that Ministers will be prepared to reintroduce into the House of Commons a bill for the purpose of removing all disabilities affecting the Jews holding seats therein. The bill will pass with greater promptitude and with larger majorities in the House next session, and probably the Lords may think better of the measure when it is again presented to them.

The work of reform has commenced in the House of Commons; and, what is more gratifying, the House has begun the reform itself on motion of Dr. Bowring, to substitute a more satisfactory mode of showing the actual amount of money received into the Exchequer, for the present one, which only states the *balance*, after deducting the expense of collection and other charges, has been carried against Ministers by a majority of five votes. This mode, which is simply showing the *gross* amount of money received from the people instead of the nett amount paid into the Exchequer, will, it is said, lead to the exposure and consequent correction of many abuses; at all events, the people will be informed of the gross amount of taxation; and probably by far the greater part will now, for the first time, learn that this amount is reduced at least £7,000,000 before it reaches the Exchequer; and that, since the passing of the Reform act, from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty millions sterling have been expended without the previous intervention, control and authority of the Commons. The consequences of his system have been, that neither the first Lord of the Treasury nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer can show, by any official account, the entire total receipts and expenditures of the country. Dr Bowring stated that "he knew of no other country in Europe in which the gross amount of the revenue was not paid into the Treasury of the Exchequer." This is a small but a very good beginning.—Another good "first step" is the report of the committee of the House on the miscellaneous estimates, which, although not yet communicated to the public, is known to contain a recommendation that the offices of Junior Lords of the Admiralty, Treasury, &c. be either entirely done away with or most materially cut down, and that the salaries of Cabinet Ministers be very much reduced.

The people of Liverpool, Manchester, several of the districts of the metropolis, and various other large constituencies, have held meetings for the purpose of petitioning in plain and explicit terms for reform, upon the plan recommended by Mr. Hume; there will be no chance of mistaking their wishes when the subject is next before Parliament. Nothing is said now in respect to an amalgamation of Lord J. Russell's and Sir Robert Peel's forces in the administration; but a general feeling is abroad obtaining throughout the country that the latter is the only man possessed of energy and vigor enough for the existing, and for the fast approaching still more important, crisis. The country gentlemen, who are not absolutely bound hand and foot to the present system, are fast imbibing an opinion that something must be done for the great masses of the suffering population; they do not know what that something is, but they are, many of them, willing to forgive Sir Robert his heresies respecting the corn laws, if he could devise any mode of feeding the poor, silencing the clamorous, and keeping the country at peace, at home and abroad. Whether he can do this or not, may be questioned, but there seems to be little doubt that he will be asked to make the attempt, as the most likely man in the country to effect such desirable ends. Sir Robert cannot be expected to hold the second place in any administration to which he may give his name and talents, nor can Lord John Russell be asked to act as lieutenant to Sir Robert; but the matter may, probably, be arranged by the former's elevation to the House of Lords, and his renunciation of official duties on the well established claim of bad health, helping the administration by his voice and his vote, and the weight of his party and friends. The other members of the present administration would, probably, have no objection to retain office under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel, with an understanding as respects the policy of that gentleman upon all leading questions. It is rumored that Lord Palmerston will not escape blameless in the coming investigation respecting Spanish affairs and the return of Mr. Bulwer, and, very probably, Lord Aberdeen would succeed him, in the case of an amalgamation of parties. These are speculations, however, but they are every day becoming more likely to be accomplished.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO
AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOT
FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, privately, a lot of ground, fronting on first street, seventy five feet, thence running back towards Main street, occasionally about thirty seven feet. This being the corner lot opposite Martin's Warehouse, it is believed to be one of the most desirable situations for a manufacturing site in the town of Lynchburg.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to
RICHARD MATHEWS.
June 5—w3w tf

LANDS IN APPOMATTOX FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from E. H. Williamson to us, made the 6th of October, 1840, and of record in the office of the courts of Charlotte, Campbell and Appomattox, and pursuant to two orders of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond circuit, made in the suit of Hunt, &c., Warsham, &c., on the 11th of March, 1846, and 9th of July, 1847, we shall, on Saturday, the twenty ninth day of July, 1848, at twelve o'clock, in the town of *Farmville*, in front of the Eagle Hotel, proceed to sell, at public auction, certain tracts of land, which, at the date of the said deed, were in the counties of *Charlotte* and *Campbell*, but mostly in *Campbell*, and which is stated to as lie now in *Appomattox*, to wit: 2 tracts containing

ONE 700 AND ANOTHER 533 ACRES,

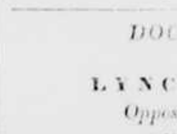
more or less, each of which tracts is more particularly described in a deed of the 21st of November, 1833, from *Edward Worsham*, administrator, with the will annexed of C. Williamson, dec'd., to E. H. Williamson, of record in the office of Campbell county court. The sale will be for cash as to one fourth of the purchase money, and as to the residue, upon a credit of six and twelve months, in equal instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale. A deed of trust will be taken on the property to secure the credit instalments.

If, at the time appointed for the sale, the weather should be such as in our opinion to make it improper to sell, the sale will be adjourned from time to time until it shall be completed.

CONWAY ROBINSON,
WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND,
June 22—[illegible]

DOCTOR WILLIAMS
HAS MOVED TO
LYNCH'S BUILDING,
Opposite Friends' Warehouse.
OFFICE UP STAIRS.
May 15—w6wif

FOR RENT.



That most desirable Family Residence at the head of Main street, recently occupied by Thomas J. Otey, dec'd. Terms liberal.
June 5—w3t if
RO. CAWTHON.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

BLACKFORD, TOWNLEY & DILLARD, PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORS.

1. John J. Jones, Isle of Wight.
2. George W. Bolling, Petersburg.
3. Henry P. Irving, Cumberland.
4. Joseph K. Irving, Lynchburg.
5. W. Martin, Franklin.
6. B. Johnson Barbour, Culpeper.
7. Robert E. Scott, Fauquier.
8. H. T. Garnett, Westmoreland.
9. John A. Meredith, Richmond city.
10. Robert Saunders, Williamsburg.
11. Andrew Hunter, Jefferson.
12. A. H. H. Stuart, Augusta.
13. S. O. McD. Moore, Rockbridge.
14. Connelly F. Trigg, Washington.
15. G. W. Summers, Kanawha.
16. G. D. Camden, Harrison.
17. F. H. Pierpont, Marion.

CASS *versus* CASS.

There are few points in which there is a greater difference between men than in the impressibility of their minds, and the power of retaining impressions. Some are slow and cautious in making up their opinions, which, once formed, become as it were fossilized, and incapable of change. The minds of others resemble the newly discovered gum, Gutta Percha which, however firm its consistence, is easily softened and remoulded into other shapes by the application of a moderate degree of heat. The opinions of modern politicians may be symbolized by the Gutta Percha, as their consciences by the more familiar gum, Caoutchouc, or India Rubber. Hume tells us that no physician of Europe, over forty years of age, embraced the theory of the circulation of the blood when the discovery was announced by Harvey. The old Doctors were an obstinate race, compared with the great leader and nominee of the Democratic party of this country who, however he may be "wax to receive," is certainly not "marble to retain." Gen. Cass, when near three score and ten, adopts or renounces any opinion, with as much ease and little compunction as he pulls on and off a—not very tight—Hoskin glove. He does not affect a gradual displacement of ideas—a struggle between previous convictions and new views. He follows the directions in the music books—*Volti Subito*, "Turn Suddenly." All that he requires is to know what his party demands of him, and he conforms to the standard of opinions with a praiseworthy alacrity. He discards all old opinions, whether on a measure of expediency or on a constitutional point or avows a new and opposite one, with as much indifference as the French Generals and civil employés swore allegiance to the Bourbons, to Napoleon, and to the Bourbons again—all in the same year.

We pass over his first change of front, when, at a mature age, he abandoned a defeated party—and gave in his adhesion to the dominant one, and was shortly after rewarded for his apostacy. We have other and more recent instances to adduce. And, in passing, we may remark, that, though holding lucrative office longer and more continuously than any of his countrymen now living, General Cass has not been in situations to make his opinions matter of any interest to the nation until lately. He may have, therefore, undergone changes, as yet unknown, not less important than any we may cite. It is fair to presume, for instance, that, after having held office under John Quincy Adams for four years, he must have undergone some change of opinion—some political lustration at least—to have qualified him for a seat in Gen. Jackson's cabinet.

Whilst Gen. Cass filled the post of American Minister Plenipotentiary, at the Court of Louis Philippe, the republican party of France, cheated, as they thought, out of all the benefits promised by the Revolution of 1830, naturally enough manifested a decided hostility towards Louis Philippe. He was assailed in the press in unmeasured terms—and the liberty of the press, though guaranteed by the charter, was trampled upon. He was shot at repeatedly—and ordinances were from time to time issued, which virtually placed Paris under martial law, and made the trial by jury a mockery. Every demand for privilege was met by an extension of prerogative, until at last, by the corrupt exercise of power and patronage, Louis Philippe rendered himself virtually the autocrat of France. He had his pensioned journalists, who defended every encroachment, and vilified all who questioned the wisdom, justice, magnanimity and constitutionality of his most reprehensible acts. His money was lavished also upon authors, whose pamphlets set forth the wisdom of his policy and the spotless purity of his private character, and every thing was done, which profound sagacity could suggest and the amplest means execute, to influence public opinion abroad, and to win for Louis Philippe the sympathy and admiration of all the civilized nations of the globe. These efforts, we need not say, were eminently successful. The good opinion of the American people was secured by a spontaneous contribution to this scheme, on the part of their official representative. Gen. Cass published, about ten years ago, a book upon the personal character, the family, the court and policy of Louis Philippe, together with reflections upon the state of France at the time. We may have, hereafter, a good deal to say respecting this famous *brochure*, every page of which is redolent of courtly adulation of Louis Philippe. He and his family are constantly represented in the most amiable and charming point of view, and it was not to be expected that such a tribute from such a source should fail to win golden opinions from our people for the King of the Barricades.—Nothing ever published by Louis Philippe's well paid panegyrists did him half as much service in France as this voluntary, though perhaps not unprompted, tribute from a republican ambassador. We say not unprompted—for many chapters contain internal evidence that the information given is derived directly from the King, and that it is he, and not the author, who speaks. The book was written and published with the knowledge of the King, and the revelations by him were made—not in the confidence of friendship, but—with a consciousness that they were shortly to be laid before the world in the most imposing of all forms. We pass by at present the adulation of the royal family, sickening as it is, when the source and object are considered. We want to show Gen. Cass's inconsistency.

The opposition to Louis Philippe is described as all that is odious in politics, morals and manners. They are represented as holding doctrines subversive of human society. The specific reforms they demand are stigmatized as fatal to the best interests of the country—as being, in fact, a mere reproduction of the wildest scheme of the Jacobin clubs. These views are supported by extracts, torn from the context it is true, of their most ultra writers. It is not for us to defend the radicalism which shocked the conservative feelings of Gen. Cass. But we