IN SENATE.

Tuesday, March 14, 1848.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments reported by the Committee of Finance to the bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations.

In regard to the first amendment, being for expenses of loans and Treasury notes, $5,000—

Mr. HALE desired to know of the chairman of the Committee on Finance whether the amendment contemplated making any compensation to salaried officers of the Government for signing Treasury notes; for, if so, he should be opposed to it; and moved a proviso that no part of said sum shall go to any regular salaried officer for signing or issuing Treasury notes.

Mr. ATHERTON agreed to such a modification; and the question was taken on the amendment as amended, and agreed to.

The second amendment, appropriating $12,000 for compensation to such additional clerks as the Secretary of the Treasury might see fit temporarily to employ, together with an appropriation of $20,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate, was adopted; when

Mr. MANGUM requested that the chairman of the Committee of Finance would allow the bill to be passed over informally, in order that the Senate might proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. ATHERTON assented, and the Senate went into Executive session, and remained therein a short period. When the doors were opened—

Mr. BENTON moved further to amend the bill by striking out the item allowing a chargé to the Papal States and inserting "minister plenipotentiary," and to increase the appropriation from $22,000 to $31,000. Mr. B. made some remarks in support of his amendment.

Mr. CASS expressed an opinion that the amendment would lead to debate of a protracted character, and asked that the Senate would oblige him by passing the bill over informally, so as to allow him to proceed with the ten regiment bill.

Mr. WEBSTER hoped there might be no further debate on the ten regiment bill until a certain matter then pending in Executive session had been disposed of, as, until that was decided, such discussion would be improper.

Mr. CASS could not understand how any question in Executive session could have any thing to do with the army bill. It was well known that a person would be sent to Mexico with the treaty that had just been passed, but that ought not to prevent us from being prepared in case of rejection or failure. Mr. C. alluded to the well-known instability of Mexican institutions, and he therefore thought we should leave nothing undone that might have a tendency to cause Mexico to ratify the Treaty, and declared his belief that if this were sent with the Treaty it would lead to a speedy confirmation.

Mr. DOUGLASS would inquire of Mr. Cass what treaty he was speaking about.

Mr. CASS was opposed to any mysticism about the matter; it appeared that things were quite as well understood out of doors as in the Senate.

Mr. BERRIEN moved to go into the consideration of Executive business, but withdrew it to allow

Mr. CRITTENDEN to make a motion to appoint Mr. Hannegan chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to fill the place of Mr. Sevier; which was agreed to.

Mr. C. then moved that the Chair fill the vacancy, which was agreed to; and Mr. Mason was appointed by the Presiding Officer.

Mr. ATHERTON would have no objection that the bill to supply deficiencies should be passed over informally to allow the ten regiment bill to be taken up, but should be unwilling that it should give place to any other motion; but if the bill should be now passed over, he should feel compelled to call it up to-morrow during the morning hour.

Mr. BERRIEN then renewed his motion, which was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and remained therein until a late hour.

When the doors were re-opened, the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, March 16, 1848.

Mr. ATHERTON moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies, &c.; which motion was agreed to.

The amendment pending being that offered by Mr. Benton to substitute a minister plenipotentiary to the papal dominions instead of a chargé—

Mr. BENTON explained the object of his amendment, which was to give to the Papal States a legation of the most elevated character. The minister might in fact be charged with duties to other Italian States.

Mr. BADGER. I have myself been unable to see any necessity for establishing either a chargéship or a full mission to the Papal States. The President in his message recommends the establishment of such a mission for two reasons: first, on account of what he calls "recent interesting political events;" and, second, because attention to the commerce of the country requires it.

Now, with regard to the latter view, for more than seventy years, if we have any commerce with the Papal States, we have found it adequately protected without having been under the necessity of establishing such a mission. Sir, the commerce of the United States with the Papal States must be very small indeed. In fact, it is so small that it has never been the subject of distinct statement, so far as I am aware, in any accounts that we have had from any of the departments of the Government in regard to our intercourse with foreign nations; and the exports of the United States to the whole of Italy, including the Papal States, scarcely amount to one million of dollars a year. We have in the Papal States three consuls. The probability is that the whole amount of the commercial intercourse of the United States with these States does not amount to one hundred thousand dollars a year; and it seems to me that, so far as the commercial interests of the United States are concerned, it would be paying the largest insurance that has been known in commercial dealings, if we incur the expense either of a full mission or a chargéship for the purpose of affording some incidental benefit or protection to a commerce not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars a year, already under the charge of three American consuls. It seems to me very obvious that this consideration has very little weight.

But what is the other reason assigned by the President? The recent political events which have taken place in the Papal States under the direction of the present Pope. In what possible mode, I ask, do these political events make it necessary that we should send a minister to Rome? How are we connected with these political events? What influence is it expected that our minister can exercise over these events or the party connected with them; or, in what way will this mission, politically considered, be of service to this country or to the Papal States? What is the character of these political events which are now in progress at Rome? Nothing has taken place which in the least embraces any alteration in the form of government that has always obtained in those States. The present Pope is the same absolute master of his people that all his predecessors in time past have been. He has surrendered none of the absolute powers which adorn and strengthen the tiara which he wears. He has erected no barriers against the abuse of those powers either by himself or by his successors. He stands now an autocrat, possessed of and exercising a supreme authority over all his subjects, who are absolutely dependant on him for every privilege they enjoy—for every right which they exercise—for every relaxation which has been extended to them from the rigid severity of former days. He is nothing in the world, in comparison with his predecessors, but a good and kind master of his subjects, who are emphatically his vassals. He has made no reform; he has made no surrender of any of the principles of arbitrary power; he has not evinced any disposition to abridge the limits of his authority in the slightest degree. The uncontrollable authority of that sceptre which he wields is the same unquestionable and unquestioned dominion which has been exercised by his predecessors. Now, sir, what on earth can induce us at this time to establish this mission to the Papal States? Do we expect to sustain his Holiness in pursuing the course which he has adopted? Do we intend to extend to him our countenance and support? Why, in that point of view, I think it may be seriously questioned whether we do not greatly over estimate the position which we occupy, and whether his Holiness will consider himself at all obliged by our countenance and support.

In what way, then, is this mission to benefit this country? There is no commerce to be protected—none at least that has not always been amply protected by the consuls of the United States in the Papal dominions. There is nothing in the world in the present political condition of Rome which makes such a mission of the slightest importance to us or to her, considered in regard to those political relations which may subsist between us and her as two independent States. Well, that being so, is not the United States now commencing, in the establishment of this mission, a system to which we have been heretofore entire strangers? Is not this mission, in the view of it which I have presented, merely a religious mission on the part of the United States to the first Bishop of Europe? Certainly it is, sir. Although his Holiness is not only the first Bishop, the universal head of the Roman Catholic Church, but annexes to that the character of a secular prince, it must always be recollected that the Papal States are but the *appanage* attached to his episcopal see, for the purpose of giving support and dignity to his religious character and office. It is as a spiritual ruler that he exercises his influence over his dominions. As a secular prince, simply and merely, he would be no body. It is his Holiness that governs. It is the universal Bishop of the church that rules in the Papal States. His counsellors are the principal bishops, priests, and deacons of Christendom. His ministers are priests; his ambassadors are priests. The whole machinery, control, and direction of his Government stamp it as being in every respect a spiritual dominion. Now, I admit that that consideration would furnish no reason why the proposed mission should not be established, if there were any great interests of the people of this country to be protected, or any great object connected with their welfare to be achieved by it. But, so far as I am aware, there are no such considerations of policy to be urged in this case. This is simply the sending forth of a mission from the United States to the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the world.

To such a mission, sir, I, for one, am opposed. I wish for our Roman Catholic citizens of this country precisely what we all enjoy—the absolute and unqualified possession of all our religious rights. They may make themselves dependant upon, or believe themselves to be dependant upon, and to be bound in spiritual submission to, any head of their Church they please, here or elsewhere. But, rely upon it, the establishment of this mission will be considered, by the great Protestant interests of this country, as one undertaken for the purpose of giving a new character to that particular Church of which the Sovereign Pontiff is the head. It will be regarded as placing him and his church in this country upon a far different footing from that which is occupied by other religious denominations; and it will be felt throughout the extent of this land that the Government of the United States has instituted, in reference to this particular church, a proceeding entirely dissonant from its past policy; and that it has departed, in no small degree, from the principles of universal toleration and that non-intervention in religious matters which the constitution has prescribed. When we look, sir, at the small amount of the commerce of the United States with the Papal States; when we consider the absence of every thing like an effort on the part of his Holiness the Pope to introduce the principles of free government in the Papal States, the idea will force itself on the minds of all that, were it not for the thousands of foreign Roman Catholic voters in the United States, the efforts of his Holiness to ameliorate the condition of his subjects would have met with less sympathy, and the commerce of the United States with the Papal States would have attracted less solicitude from the occupant of the White House.

I cannot vote, sir, either for the full mission or the chargéship. I regard the establishment of either as involving a needless expenditure of money, and, if not fraught with mischief, to be at best altogether useless.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested the idea that it might appear discourteous to some other States in Europe to send a full minister to the Papal dominions while we had contented ourselves with diplomatic agents of less grade in regard to them.

Mr. BENTON. The proposed amendment explains itself: it is to increase the dignity and importance of the new mission to Rome—to make it a full instead of a half mission. It is not the value of the commerce with the Papal States which justifies this mission. I believe the Roman Tiber at present is not much more commercial than the Washington Tiber. [Mr. Dix, from his seat, something more.] The Senator from New York has been to Rome, and is well informed of what he says; but political not commercial reasons weigh with me in favor of the proposed amendment. Rome is now the object of great political interest: Italy itself is exciting great interest. And all the extent of Italy, in its largest sense, from the Gulf of Tarentum to the foot of the Alps, there are but two diplomatic agents from the United States, and these two at the extremities of the distance—at Turin and Naples. Rome is intermediate—is the head of the Christian world—the former head of the whole world—and now and forever associated with grand recollections. A minister plenipotentiary at Rome might be in effect a minister to all Italy—might, if necessary, be directed to communicate with any of the Italian States. As a whole, Italy has commercial as well as political interests; and these interests, I think, would be subserved by the residence of an American minister plenipotentiary at Rome. The character of the present Pontiff—the liberal reforms which he is introducing—the spirit of the age, all make it proper, in my opinion, that we should open diplomatic communications with him, and through a minister of the first grade.

Mr. CASS moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed. Agreed to.

Friday, March 17, 1848.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clarke, came up in order:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Senate a copy of "a despatch to the United States Consul at Monterey, T. O. Larkin, Esq.," forwarded in November, 1845, by Capt. Gillespie, of the Marine corps, and which was by him destroyed before entering the port of Vera Cruz.

After a brief colloquy between Messrs. HANNEGAN and CLARKE, the resolution was so amended as to leave the matter discretionary with the President, and adopted.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. CASS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order.

Mr. BERRIEN rose and addressed the Senate at great length against the bill.

Mr. WEBSTER followed, also against the bill, and intimating that he should take occasion, when the loan bill came up next week, to address the Senate on the state of the country and the prosecution of the war. When Mr. Webster resumed his seat—

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, rose and said it was his intention to have voted for the bill, but the change of circumstances that had taken place would, in his opinion, render it unnecessary. He would, therefore, if in order, move to recommit the bill, with a proviso to the effect that no officer should be appointed under the bill unless it should be ascertained that it was indispensable. He was of opinion that it would not delay the measure ten minutes.

Mr. CASS then rose and replied at length to the arguments of the several Senators that had preceded him.

Mr. WEBSTER replied, and was followed by Mr. CALHOUN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, acknowledged having received a letter from Mexico, dated the 2d March, that did not encourage the hope of peace. He spoke of the increase of the guerrillas on the road between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and that Gen. Santa Anna, so far from contemplating exile, was busy in recruiting his forces. He spoke at some length, chiefly in reply to Mr. Calhoun, defending the course pursued by the Executive in levying contributions on the enemy by taxing imports, &c., declaring that the Mexicans had received the protection of our army when they had not that of their own.

Mr. WESTCOTT followed also in defence of the President, and expressing the opinion that we should be duped by the artifices of Mexico, and that the true policy was to send troops; that we were no nearer peace now than we were at the commencement of the war.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, Webster—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—28.

Mr. BUTLER gave it as his opinion that unless the bill were amended as contemplated originally by himself, it could never pass the other body; or, if it did, that it would be amended there in conformity with his suggestions.

Mr. CLAYTON spoke at some length, condemning the conduct of the Administration in inviting the return of Santa Anna, and withdrawing the troops from Gen. Taylor, and leaving him to the mercy of 20,000 of the best Mexican troops ever brought into the field with a force of less than 4,000 men.

Mr. CASS replied; and Mr. CLAYTON rejoined.

Mr. DOUGLAS followed, and addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Clayton, in defence of the policy of the Administration, and denying that the withdrawal of the troops from Gen. Taylor was the act of the President, but of Gen. Scott.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, then addressed the Senate to explain the reasons that would influence his vote against the bill.

Mr. BUTLER next addressed the Senate, putting interrogatories to Mr. Cass, which were answered by Mr. CASS and by Mr. FOOTE.

Mr. BAGBY moved that the Senate adjourn; on which question the yeas and nays were demanded and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Clark, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Niles, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, Webster—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee—26.

The question, after further debate, was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, and Webster—19.

And then the Senate adjourned.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA.

CANAL LETTING.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at Terre Haute, Indiana, on the 24th day of May next, for the construction of *Forty Miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal*, extending from Terre Haute to Point Commerce, on the west fork of White river. The line will be divided into sections about a half a mile in length, and will embrace the variety of work usually presented on a similar division of Canal; amongst which is one reservoir, a number of lift-locks, culverts, &c., together with the rebuilding of a portion of the Eel river dam and the guard-lock connected therewith.

Payments will be made as the work advances in par funds.

The line to be let will be ready for inspection by the 15th of May, and by the 20th of that month the plans, specifications, estimates of quantities, &c. will be exhibited at the Engineer's office in Terre Haute.

Dated Terre Haute, 17th March, 1848.

CHARLES BUTLER,
THO. H. BLAKE,
AUSTIN M. PUETT,
Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

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WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1848.

WHAT THE OFFICIAL EDITOR IS PROUD OF.

We did not expect that our article in Tuesday's paper, on the subject of the Mexican Treaty as it has passed the Senate, would be altogether acceptable to the venerable Editor of the government paper. We are not at all surprised, therefore, that he winces at it. We take leave, however, to hint to him, that, if he expects that this Peace is to cover up all the unconstitutional acts of the Executive in the commencement and prosecution of this Mexican War—the electioneering motives in which the policy of War (so much more wisely and easily to have been shunned than courted) had its root—the furtive preparations for it by the expeditions by land and water to California nearly a year before it broke out—the clandestine intercourse with Santa Anna which ended in giving "aid and comfort" to Mexico by restoring to her her only competent General—he will find himself entirely out of his reckoning. The Treaty of Peace once completed, the Executive will be held to a rigid account for its assumption of powers not belonging to it, as well in beginning as in prosecuting the war, and for the abuses in the conduct of the war which it has either committed itself or permitted to others; and, among its usurpations, for that one so pointedly animadverted upon by the eminent Senator from South Carolina in his speech which will be found on our first page to-day. We refer of course to the assumption of the power, belonging to Congress by express grant in the Constitution, (and of course *not* to the President,) of laying impost duties and other taxes in a conquered country, and disposing at his pleasure of the proceeds of the same—the collection and the disbursement being equally without authority of law.

But we took up the pen to-day, not for the purpose of exposing the unconstitutional action of the President—much less of reviewing the history of the war—but to vindicate the suggestion heretofore thrown out by us that the friends of the war can have no reason to be proud of the Peace, for that no one of the ostensible objects of the war has been accomplished. The Government Editor calls this "an extravagant assertion," which nothing but "the blindest party spirit" could have made. He very much misunderstands us if he supposes that party spirit had any thing to do with *our* opposition to the war. With our known views of the duty of men and of nations; with our reverence for the principles of our Government, for the supremacy of the laws, for the enlightened maxims of policy upon which this Government has been heretofore conducted—and for those requirements of honor, justice, and humanity which compose the law of Nature and of Nations—it was impossible for us to regard this war with any other sentiments than those of grief, pain, and unfeigned distress. Happy, most happy, therefore, are we in the prospect of Peace. But we are not *proud* of the Peace; much less are we "*proud of the War* and proud of the Peace," as our venerable neighbor declares himself to be. We should certainly not be proud of the War were we in his place; a war of invasion, undertaken for objects not one of which, we repeat, has been accomplished. Those objects are on record, and can neither be denied nor repudiated. It will not do for the Government Editor to say that the war "has covered *us* with glory," &c. It has covered *the Army* with glory, we grant, and we are proud of the Army, but not of the Administration. We challenge the Government Editor to a comparison of the objects for which he and the Administration have, from time to time, declared and proclaimed the invasion of Mexico to have been undertaken, with the actual results of this War.

We have not time to-day to go into the matter; but a time will come. It is enough at present to say that a leading (if not the only) *cause* of the war—which began by the march of the army to the Rio Grande—was, according to authentic History, the delay of the Mexican Government to allow and pay certain claims of American citizens, amounting, if all found to be just, to five millions of dollars, more or less. Well: Has the "object" of compelling Mexico *to pay these claims* been accomplished? The question almost answers itself. So far from getting these five millions of dollars to be paid to our "long-suffering" citizens, we have spent more than a hundred millions of dollars in the war for this object, and our Government has concluded, on our part, a Treaty to end the War, by which it agrees *to pay these claims out of its own Treasury*.

We know very well that this, though an ostensible object, was entirely subordinate to other real objects of the war, which objects the Executive did *not* avow, except in secret instructions to the Officers of the Army and Navy; but which, when accomplished, the President claimed as acquisitions of territory, and recommended not only the permanent occupation of, but the addition to by further conquests. Yet the Executive and the Government are now *proud* of a Peace which retains, indeed, two of the several Provinces of which the permanent occupation was recommended, but for the retention even of these two provinces agrees to pay to Mexico Fifteen Millions of Dollars. If this is any thing for the Administration or its Editor to be *proud* of, we should like to know.

In conclusion of these hasty remarks we submit to our venerable neighbor and his Democratic friends the following idea of one of their own politics as to the reasons which the *Administration* has to be *proud* of this Treaty:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS "DAILY CRESCENT" OF MARCH 5.

"But this 'Treaty,' concluded by such fit and 'proper persons, what is it?"

"Is *this* the entertainment to which we were invited? Is this what the President calls 'indemnity for the past and security for the future?' Is this to be the glorious return for toil and battle and victory? Yes, this is all! This is the great project for peace which the President of the United States has submitted to the grave consideration of its Senators. If sanctioned, we shall have a peace, perhaps; but by it we shall *lose* the northern parts of the States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, now in our possession, with the great military line of the Sierra Madre, which, flanked by the port of Tampico and fortified at its only practicable passes of Victoria and Saltillo, would have been a strong natural and safe political boundary, and will be thrown back upon the Rio Grande, to engage in a petty and perpetual border warfare. We shall *surrender* the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Queretaro, and Mexico; the ports of Acapulco, Mazatlan, Tampico, Tuspan, Alvarado, Tabasco, and the all-important port of Vera Cruz, and the castle of San Juan; and we shall be allowed to retain the provinces of New Mexico and North California—provinces of which Mexico could never gain possession for a day, even were every soldier of the United States withdrawn from the soil. The hunters of the mountains, the fishermen of the Pacific, the Mormons, and the southern branch of the great Oregon emigration have settled the destiny of these territories for ever. For the privilege of making all these sacrifices and retiring from the contest we undertake to defend Mexico against the Indians on her northern frontier and to pay her fifteen millions of dollars! After this display the world can no longer doubt our generosity. It may laugh at our folly. It may turn up its nose in contempt at *our magnificent schemes* and *insignificant conclusions*."

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta of the 9th instant, alluding to the letters and papers brought to that city by the late arrivals from Mexico, says:

"The very full details of news from every part of Mexico show that the utmost peace and quietude exist in that country, and give assurance of the favorableness of the present opportunity to consummate a peace. There has not been, since her independence, so much order and quiet in Mexico as at this present moment. This war has relieved her of her surplus fire and combativeness, and taught her the necessity and advantages of peace."

The "Union" is very indignant that Congress does nothing but talk. It pathetically exclaims: "The friends of the Administration in the Senate have been harassed by bitter and unrelenting attacks." Poor unoffending gentlemen, how much are ye to be commiserated! Cruel and relentless Whigs, how could ye be so naughty as to say any thing against this most virtuous Administration! Why not promptly grant every thing that is asked, approve every thing that is done, and confide implicitly in the patriotic and moderate designs of Mr. Polk for the future? Know ye not that the idea of the Senate being a deliberative body is obsolete; that Progressive Democracy holds it but as an inconvenient machinery, necessary to give the form of laws to the decrees of the President? Investigation into the conduct or designs of the Executive is resented as moral treason! The whole scope and spirit of the doctrines advocated by the Official Journal tend to show the uselessness of either House of Congress, and to inculcate the expediency of a Dictatorship. If both Houses of Congress acted upon the doctrines of passive obedience inculcated by the Court Journal the President would be quite as absolute as Napoleon ever was.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Mr. ADAMS.

The remains of the Hon. John Quincy Adams were entombed at Quincy, on Saturday last, with impressive ceremonies, in which his immediate relatives participated. The Boston Transcript, speaking of the obsequies, says:

At the church, in which Mr. Adams has so long been a constant worshipper, the coffin was placed in front of the pulpit, directly under a black panel bearing in white letters his own last words—"This is the last of earth."

During the entrance of the procession a solemn voluntary was played upon the organ, and then a funeral hymn was sung by a choir of about fifty ladies and gentlemen.

The Rev. William P. Lunt, pastor of the church, next read an appropriate selection from Scripture, and made an affecting prayer. Then came the performance of a beautiful hymn written by Mr. Adams, and after that a discourse was delivered by the officiating clergyman from the text "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." (Rev. ii, 10.) The services in the church were concluded by the performance of a funeral anthem, and then the body was carried by the pall-bearers to the tomb prepared by Mr. Adams himself. The authorities in attendance and the citizens composing the procession all passed before the door of the tomb, and thus the ceremonies closed. This vault has a granite front, and bears at present only the simple line—

J. Q. Adams.

A public reception of the Committee of Members of Congress having charge of the remains of Mr. Adams was given by the citizens of Boston on Monday. Mayor Quincy welcomed them in a brief speech, and addresses were subsequently made by Mr. Tallmadge, of New York; Mr. Morse, of Louisiana; and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina.

The Boston Post states that Gen. Pierce has resigned his commission in the army, and returned to the practice of his profession.

Hon. Horace Mann has been nominated by the Whigs of the eighth Congressional district of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of the Hon. J. Q. Adams. The election is to take place on the 3d of April.

New Hampshire Election.—The intelligence from New Hampshire leaves no doubt of the re-election of Jared W. Williams as Governor of that State, by a majority of from 2,000 to 3,000. The Legislature will also be Democratic in both branches.

FROM HAVANA.

Don Federico Roncali, Count Alcoy, appointed by the Queen of Spain Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, arrived at Havana on the 29th ultimo in the Spanish frigate Isabel II. He displaces Don Leopold O'Donnell. The latter issued his valedictory to the people and soldiers, congratulating them on the peaceful, happy, and prosperous condition of the island. He had been four years Captain General.

The *Galveston News* of the 3d instant gives the following narrative of the circumstances which led to the recent arrest, in Texas, of *Dandridge Epes*, the alleged murderer of Mr. A. F. Muir, who has just reached Petersburg (Va.) to stand his trial for that high crime:

"Under the name of *Judge Shelby* he came to Texas, about a year ago, and stopped at Austin about six months. While here his identity with Epes appears to have been detected, and information to this effect was sent to Virginia. Upon proper evidence, the Governor of that State made a requisition for him upon the Governor of Texas, which was given in charge to a suitable person, who has for some time been on the search. Epes having some intimation of his danger, left Austin last October, and it was not until very lately that his whereabouts was discovered near the Falls of the Brasos. The person commissioned for that purpose was promptly furnished with authority by Governor Wood, and succeeded a few days ago in securing Epes, alias Judge Shelby."

A Jersey Volunteer writes from Matamoras to the Trenton News that the men are much dissatisfied with their condition, and dread the idea of remaining there till the sickly season. Four of his company had deserted—two from Belvidere, one from New Brunswick, and one Pierce from Trenton. He adds that "six dollars a month and insult and outrage from petty officers are not very great inducements for a poor private to remain long in the service." He gives the following list of prices to show that their expenses are enormous:

A pound of cheese, 37½; blacking, per box, 18¾; pipe clay to whiten belts, 1 lb., 50; butter, per lb., 40; 3 small herring, smoked, 25; 1 blacking brush, 50; chewing tobacco, 1 lb., 75; smoking tobacco, 75 a 100; 1 bottle of Jersey three cent ink, 25.

THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to select a candidate for Canal Commissioner and Senatorial Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and to nominate an Electoral ticket for the coming Presidential campaign.

The Convention was largely attended, and its proceedings were characterized by a spirit of harmony and good feeling.

John B. Johnston, of Erie county, was chosen President, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents—John Allison, Josiah Rich, Wm. Sanborn, Robert T. Conrad, J. K. Shoemaker, Josiah Kirkner, Thomas Foster, C. K. Shoemaker, David Derrickson, J. J. Hemphill, David Leech, A. Wolvine, W. J. Vankirk.

Secretaries—J. M. Sullivan, S. W. Pearson, Thomas W. Duffield, J. P. Rodgers, J. W. Kerr, J. B. Bell.

Ner Middleswarth, of Union county, was nominated as the candidate of the Whigs for the office of Canal Commissioner;

Wm. F. Johnston, of Armstrong, and Samuel Ball, of Berks, were selected as Senatorial Delegates to the National Whig Convention.

John P. Sanderson, of Lebanon, and Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Washington, were chosen Senatorial Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and

The following gentlemen were nominated as Presidential Electors in the various districts of the State, (embracing all of them except the 15th and 23d, which are yet vacant:)

1. Joseph G. Clarkson,	12. Francis Tyler,
1. John P. Wetherill,	13. Henry Johnson,
3. James M. Davis,	14. William Colder, Sen.,
4. Thomas W. Duffield,	16. Charles W. Fisher,
5. Daniel O. Hitner,	17. Andrew G. Curtin,
6. Joshua Dungan,	18. Thomas R. Davidson,
7. John D. Steele,	19. Joseph Markle,
8. John Landis,	20. John Allison,
9. Joseph K. Schmucker,	21. A. W. Loomis,
10. Charles Snyder,	22. Richard Irvine,
11. Wm. G. Hurley,	24. Samuel A. Purviance.

The following resolutions, reported by R. T. Conrad, Esq. from a select committee, received the unanimous sanction of the Convention:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Pennsylvania cherish with unabated zeal and earnestness all the well-known and long-established principles of the Whig party; that those principles have been signally vindicated by the lamentable results which have attended their violation; and that the peace, the prosperity, and the honor of the nation demands union for the sake of the Union in the Whig party, to secure their speedy and permanent re-establishment.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to the principle of protection embodied in the Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That the Whig candidate for the Presidency, to be worthy of the support of the Whig party, must be known to be devoted to its principles, willing to become their exponent and champion, and prepared to carry them faithfully out in the execution of his official duties.

Resolved, That, cherishing the fullest confidence that the Whig National Convention will nominate a candidate truly devoted to Whig principles, and in every way worthy our support, we, in the name of our constituents, pledge him the support of the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

The Convention, having concluded its business, adjourned with three cheers for THE WHIG CAUSE.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The New Orleans Bee contains a call for a Public Meeting, signed by about five hundred Whigs, including many of the members of the Legislature, with the view of adopting such measures as will secure to the Whigs of Louisiana a full and fair representation in the Whig National Convention.

In Alabama, too, it is apparent that the resolution of the Whig members of the Legislature repudiating the National Convention, will be itself repudiated by the people. Every Whig paper in the State, with a single exception, is now in favor of sending Delegates to Philadelphia, and public meetings are about to be held for the purpose of appointing them.

We are gratified to add that in Tennessee and Mississippi likewise the friends of General Taylor are beginning to yield their objections to this mode of organization.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

Buenos Ayres papers to the 8th of January inclusive have been received at New York.

The Legislature of Buenos Ayres commenced its session on the 1st January, and the Packet gives part of the Governor's message. His Excellency, of course, has much to say concerning the intervention, complimenting the British and condemning the French Governments for the course they have respectively pursued, but we do not discover, in the portion of the message given by the Packet, any thing important and new on this subject.

Complaint is uttered of a declaration offensive to the South American States, made by the British Government to the Peruvian Chargé at London, which the Argentine Government has taken up and against which it has remonstrated in forcible terms; but we are not informed in the message wherein the offence consisted.

Complaint is made also of "reiterated attacks against the rights of the Argentine Republic, committed on the Patagonian coasts and the guano islands by vessels under the English flag."

[*Commercial Advertiser.*

FROM TEXAS.

The latest dates from Austin are to the 26th ultimo. It was then understood that the Legislature would adjourn on the 13th instant. James B. Shaw has been re-elected Comptroller, and James H. Raymond re-elected Treasurer of the State, for the term of two years.

The State Democratic Convention assembled in the Representatives Hall at the capital on the 21st ultimo. Governor Wood presided. Among other resolutions adopted we find the following:

Resolved, That we do not doubt the determination of the present Administration and of the Democratic party to respect and maintain the true boundaries of Texas. The map compiled under the direction of the Secretary of State of the United States, and used in the negotiations and legislation on the subject of annexation, embraces the full limits claimed by us; and the resolutions of Congress, under which annexation was effected, contemplate the existence of a sufficient quantity of our present territory north of the Missouri compromise line for the formation of one or more additional States, to the erection of which the consent of Texas is made necessary by the same resolutions.

The Convention also adopted the following:

Resolved, That as Texans we will support for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States such individuals of the Democratic party as will maintain the federal compromises on the subject of slavery, and maintain the establishment of our boundary, as defined by the laws of the late republic of Texas.

FROM CHINA.

The ship Sea Witch has arrived at New York from China, making the passage in the unusually short period of seventy-seven days, believed to be the shortest passage on record.

Four of the murderers of the six Englishmen, of whose brutal massacre accounts have heretofore been received, had been arrested, convicted of the crime, and decapitated. A number of others were implicated as participants, and it was believed would share the same fate. The bodies of the murdered men had all been restored to their friends.

On the 29th of December, immediately prior to the sailing of the Sea Witch, all was quiet, but very serious apprehensions and anxiety were felt for the future.

The British steamer Pluto had committed terrible havoc and slaughter upon the Chinese pirates, destroying many of their vessels and killing a large number of their men.

"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a village dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love for you—it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," said she, "I choose to keep it, for it is likewise emblematical of mine for you—it has no beginning."

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

Baltimore, March 17—5 P. M.

Mr. Clay is still sojourning with his friend, the Hon. Christopher Hughes. Many of his friends called upon him to-day, and were received in his peculiarly winning and urbane manner. He expressed his thanks cordially to the committee who waited upon him for their kind intentions in desiring a public manifestation of regard, and for asking him to give an opportunity to the citizens to exchange public congratulations, but regretted that it would not be in his power to comply with a request that would give him so much pleasure. His engagements made it absolutely necessary for him to leave the city to morrow morning, and he therefore desired the committee to assure his friends in Baltimore of his due appreciation of their kindness towards him, manifested upon the present as upon other and frequent occasions; for in no place, he said, has he ever found better friends, or those whose kindness and friendship he more heartily reciprocated, or more gratefully remembered. He has accepted an invitation to attend the anniversary dinner of the Hibernian Society to-night.

The flour market remains without change; small sales of Howard street brands at $5.87; City Mills $6 12½. Corn meal $2.25 a 2.37. Small sales of red wheat at 129 a 132; white corn 44 a 46, yellow do. 47 a 48; oats 38 a 40; rye 80 cents; clover seed $3.75 a $4; timothy do. $2.50 a $3; flax seed $1.40. Provisions without change; beef cattle $3.37½ per 100 pounds gross average; hogs $6 a 6.50; lard 7½ a 8 cents.

There has been no particular change in the tobacco market this week. The receipts of all kinds continue to be light, and the transactions are not of that character to cause a change of quotations. Whiskey 23½ a 24½ cents per gallon. Timothy hay $16 per ton. Wool inactive. Small sales common washed at 29 a 31 cents.

Sales at the Stock Board were, $1,000 U. S. 6's 104½; $2,000 Treasury 6's 102⅝; $1,000 Maryland 6's 88; £450 Maryland sterling 5's 74; $100 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds (1854) 88.

The stock and produce markets of New York and Philadelphia are pretty much as last reported.

There is no news of the steamer Cambria now due and out nineteen days.

A Cast-Steel Factory is projected at Jersey city to pursue the process recently invented by Mr. Joseph Dixon. The peculiarities of this process, as we are informed, are the use of the black lead crucibles of the inventor's own make, and anthracite coal instead of coke, which is used exclusively in Europe, with clay crucibles. Mr. Dixon has also succeeded in making *pure iron* in masses of any magnitude, a result never before effected.

The City of Richmond will pay funeral honors to the late John Quincy Adams on the 21st instant. A. J. Crane, Esq. will pronounce the eulogium on the occasion.

C. King, Esq. has accepted an invitation from the Corporation of Elizabethtown to pronounce a eulogy upon the late John Quincy Adams, at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

YUCATAN.

The Indians under arms throughout the peninsula are estimated at forty thousand, determined to throw off the tyranny of the whites. The Spanish authorities of Havana are giving such support as they can to the whites, sending thither arms and munitions of war. On the 16th ultimo three French vessels of war anchored in the roadstead of Campeachy. Their object, it is presumed, was to give protection to French residents.

The *Arco Iris* of the 1st instant says that an American squadron, consisting of a steam-frigate and three vessels of war, was upon the point of leaving Vera Cruz for the coast of Yucatan, to watch the movements of the French and English, as well as to aid the whites likewise, in case of necessity. The Indians have evidently the best in the controversy, and unless foreign nations interpose will drive the whites from the peninsula.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.

The barque Venezuela has arrived at Philadelphia from Porto Cabello, and brings dates to the 1st of March.

The country was still in a distracted condition, the political crisis entirely suspending business, and causing produce to arrive slowly from the interior.

Gen. Monagas had marched at the head of his forces to the Llanos or plains, where Gen. Paez had concentrated an army. A sanguinary battle was daily expected up to the time of the vessel's sailing, and, although the result must be uncertain, chances were thought to incline to the side of Paez, from his personal reputation and experience in military affairs.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn was on Monday last re-elected Mayor of the city of Roxbury, in Massachusetts.

Some excitement has been created in Portsmouth (N. H.) in consequence of the erasure, by the Locofoco Selectmen, of the names of fifteen legal voters from the check list, and the insertion of the names of seventy others, some of whom are said to be paupers, aliens, minors, and strangers.

Capture of a Supposed Slaver.—The U. S. schooner *On-ka-hy-e*, Lieut. Berryman, which arrived at Norfolk a few days ago from Rio de Janeiro, captured, on the 23d January, a short distance from the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, the barque Laurens, of Sag Harbor, (whaler,) bound to the coast of Africa, on suspicion of having been sold to go in the slave trade. She cleared for Batavia with no cargo except 54,000 gallons of water and $20,000 in specie. A prize crew was placed on board the vessel to take her to the United States. Capt. Cook and a negro were sent home in the vessel.

Commodore Biddle.—We have great pleasure in announcing the return to Philadelphia of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Commodore Biddle, after a long and adventurous voyage round the world. Our readers will remember the expedition of Commodore Biddle to Japan, in the interesting but ineffectual attempt to open commercial relations with that jealous empire; and his visit to California, at a period not the least critical, perhaps, in the history of its conquest. These and other features have given additional interest to a voyage of circumnavigation which will be long remembered in connexion with the name of our gallant townsman.

[*North American.*

The Planing Mill at Providence (R. I.) was consumed by fire on Friday evening, occasioning a loss of $12,000.

A Wedding Invitation a Century Since.—The Philadelphia Ledger says it has seen the original of the following curious paper. It shows how they managed hymeneal preparations in the olden time:

"My sweetheart as well as myself desire (if it may suit thy convenience and freedom) that thou wilt favor us with thy company at our marriage, which is intended to be at Burlington, the 4th of next month. I am thy respectful friend,

"AARON ASHBRIDGE.

"Octoeer 19th, 1746."

20,000

IMPORTED FRENCH GRAPE ROOTS,

At the Auction Store of R. W. Dyer.

The subscriber has received and offers for sale twenty-three different kinds of the very choicest and best GRAPE VINE ROOTS, from the best nurseries in France. They are in fine order, and I will guarantee them to be such as I represent them to be, for which I have in my possession certificates of the highest authority in France, endorsed by the United States Minister in Paris.

The collection consists of Chasselas, Frankental, Raisin de la Palestine, Gros Gamier de Cantal, Malaga, Muscat, Perle Blanche, Cornichons, Pinau, Chadenet, Morillon, Game, Plant de Cote d'Or, Damas, Boudales, Plant de Juillet, &c.

Mr. Picnot begs leave to state, that after ten years of experience and study of the climate and soil of the United States—principally the State of Virginia, having been a resident in this State for the last eight years—and having devoted all this time to the cultivation of the grape vine, the result of his experience is that this branch of agriculture is infallible in that State, if properly cultivated. He has in his selection of the grape root had reference to the soil of the United States, suitable for rich ground, poor high land, and gardens. Mr. P. will give full instructions to purchasers for the planting and cultivation of the grape.

R. W. DYER,
mar 18—d1w [Union] Auct. and Com. Merchant.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have taken letters of administration upon the estate of Miss Sally Crook, late of this county. Having settled up the estate, I am prepared to distribute the same to her heirs. She is a native of England, and I believe came from near London. She lived near twenty years in the family of the late Clack Robinson, of this county.

HENRY G. GOODLOE,
mar 6—ep7t Warrenton, Administrator, Warren co. N. C.

STATESMEN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND, with a Treatise on the Popular Progress in English History, by John Forster. Edited by Rev. John O. Chowles. Illustrated with nine portraits. Price, in one large octavo volume, only $1.75. A fresh supply received from the publishers by R. FARNHAM,
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