THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1849.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENT.—On Sunday morning, March 4, when the thirtieth Congress was dying or dead—and when President Polk's time was expiring or had expired, the Senate held an Executive Session, and Mr. Polk sent in the name of Senator Hannegan as Minister to Prussia, and he was confirmed! This is holding on to the "spoils" to the last minute, with a vengeance.

CITY AND COUNTY SCRIP.—A law has been passed the Senate in this State, which, if we understand it aright, will prove very injurious to this city and county. Our city fathers should see to it before it passes the House. Although we would not think it wise to make any new issues of scrip, yet the present issues answer an admirable purpose for our local currency, and we hope the State will not interfere with it. It is safe and useful, and prevents us from being overrun with small notes of other States.

After having been in the *opposition* for the last thirty years, with a brief interval of a few months the "*old Gazette*" finds itself, for a wonder, an *administration* paper, both State and National. It is not surprising that it should feel a little strange in its new position, of finding something to commend where it has heretofore found much to censure.—Although an administration paper, we trust it will never forswear its independence and its duty to its high commission. The few months of Executive sunshine it enjoyed in 1841, did it no sense deter it from telling our rulers their sins, for which his excellency JOHN TYLER soon placed it under the ban of his displeasure. However, we have a consolation now, that did not then cheer us. We have no *John Tylers* in power at Washington, and in no possible event can we be cursed with such a political traitor. We have no fears, therefore, of being obliged to change our position to the Government for the ensuing four years.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

A complete, yet quiet and constitutional change has taken place in the Government of this great nation,—a change not only of its officers, but also of its principles and political measures. After a long reign of *spurious* Democracy, a *true* Democratic administration, supporting the principles of the earlyand pure founders of the Government has come into power, and a happier era of greatness and prosperity has dawned upon the American people. The Government is now organized as follows:—

President—Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.
Vice-President—Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Secretary of State—John M. Clayton, of Delaware.
Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Home Department—Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—George W. Crawford, of Georgia.
Secretary of the Navy—William Ballard Preston, of Virginia.
Post Master General—Jacob Collamer, of Vermont.
Attorney General—Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

This is an administration possessing as much purity of character, matured talents, devoted patriotism, and sound sense, as any since the days of John Quincy Adams. In politics it is essentially Whig, widely removed from the ultraisms of both Northern and Southern factions, and intensely Anti-Polk and Anti-Locofoco. In principle, it is the very antipodes of the retiring administration. The country breathes more freely and fuller since it cast off the incubus upon its advancement to real greatness, which has pressed her down for the last six or seven years. The present administration is one to inspire confidence, and create repose in the public mind. There is a comfortable sense of public safety, which is delightful after the constant anxiety of the past years, when there has been a constant apprehension of impending evil from the effects of bad principles and bad government.

Of the several members of the Cabinet, we have heretofore spoken, with the exception of Mr. COLLAMER. This gentleman has been in Congress for some years, and has taken a prominent part in all discussions with reference to the protection of home industry, and the development of the resources of the country. He is a thorough-going Whig, of high character and fine abilities. This is the first Cabinet appointment ever held by Vermont, and we are gratified that the "star which never sets," has this honor conferred upon her.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE LATE CONGRESS.

We hasten to bring up as fast as possible, the doings of the late Congress, as it is more important to our readers to know what was done, than how it was done. The National Intelligencer, of Monday last, has the following article:

The last day's setting of the Second session of the Thirtieth Congress was extended, with the exception of a brief recess of an hour or so, from eleven o'clock on Saturday morning until sunrise yesterday morning.

In the preceding columns will be found a List of the Acts passed during the Session, believed to be entirely correct, but in which, if any error be discovered, it will be noticed and corrected in to-morrow's paper.

From this List it will be perceived that *all the annual Appropriation Bills have become Laws*, though, as we had foreseen, not without severe conflict, as well in the committees of conference as in the two Houses, in which more excitement and unpleasant feelings were manifested than has perhaps ever before been witnessed at the close of a Session. We do not descend to particulars, which can go but of minor and transient interest to our readers. It is perhaps enough to say, that the best and heart-burnings of the evening, the night, and the morning, were chiefly the fruits of the contest between the two Houses in relation to the several propositions relative to the government of the Provinces lately acquired from Mexico. The General Appropriation Bill was *barely saved*, at the latest moment, through the persevering and patriotic efforts of those gentlemen in both Houses who were not willing to see the wheels of the Government stopped (or at least impeded) by withholding the supplies necessary to keep them in motion.

Such was yesterday the complete exhaustion as well of the officers of the two Houses as of our Reporters, that it has been impossible for us to offer to our readers to-day anything like a regular report of the proceedings in either House during the sitting of Saturday. We must content ourselves, therefore, with stating the results of the most important questions left for final decision on that day as follows:

1. *An bill was passed providing a Government for either of the Territories of New Mexico or California.* These measures fell through from the inability of the two Houses to concur in any propositions for the purpose. At the last moment, however, a bill from the House was taken up and passed by the Senate, and has become a law, *for extending the Revenue Laws of the United States* to those territories.

2. The bill to establish *the Home Department* has become a law, having passed the Senate after a long, arduous, and rather stormy debate; and a new and valuable department has thus been added to the Government.

3. The bill for *creating a Territorial Government in Minnesota* has also become a law, the House of Representatives having receded from its amendment proposing to postpone the operation of the bill to the 10th day of March.

4. A bill was passed in reference to the next *Census*, directing the heads of some of the Departments and the Attorney General to prepare and report at the next session of Congress a bill to authorize the taking of the Seventh Census of the United States.

Much business of a miscellaneous character was transacted, and, after having disposed of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, the Senate, at about six o'clock in the morning, went into Executive Session, when Mr. Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to be Minister of the United States to Berlin.

LIST OF ACTS

of a general character, passed (originating in the House of Representatives) at the second Session of the 30th Congress.

An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

An act to authorize the coinage of $20 and $1 gold pieces at the mint of the United States and its branches.

An act amendatory of the act entitled "An act amendatory of the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Departments of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia,'" approved March 3, 1825.

An act supplemental to the act approved the 6th day of July, 1842, entitled "An act confirming certain land claims in Louisiana."

An act granting a half section of land for the use of schools within fractional townships nineteen south of range eighteen west, county of Lowndes, State of Mississippi.

An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein.

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

An act to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1850.

An act granting five years' half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, both regulars and volunteers.

An act to establish an additional land office in the State of Missouri.

An act in relation to the Fox and Wisconsin river reservation in the State of Wisconsin.

An act to make arrangements for taking the seventh census.

An act to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.

An act to amend the act entitled "an act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union."

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1850.

An act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions or otherwise in Mexico.

An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof.

An act requiring all moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury, without abatement or deduction, and for other purposes.

An act to establish the Home Department, and to provide for the Treasury Department an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a Commissioner of the Customs.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th June, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1850.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, and for other purposes.

An act to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California, and to create a collection district therein.

An act declaratory of the act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

An act to extend the provisions of an act, approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty seven, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi with regard to the five per cent. fund and school reservations.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for authenticating certain records," approved February 22, 1849.

An act making appropriations for light houses, light boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

An act for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the State of Louisiana.

An act concerning the pay department of the army.

An act to establish the collection district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the payment of interest upon the advances made by the State of Alabama for the use of the United States Government in the suppression of the Creek Indian hostilities in 1836 and 1837, in Alabama.

An act to cause the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa to be run and marked.

An act to continue the office of the Commissioner of Pensions.

An act to grant the right of way to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company.

An act to provide for an increase of the medical staff, and for an additional number of chaplains of the army of the United States.

An act to define the period of disability imposed upon certain bidders for mail contracts.

An act to grant to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

An act changing the location of the land office in the Chippewa district, and establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.

An act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota.

An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, of the 2d day of February, 1848.

An act to allow subsistence to certain Arkansas and other volunteers who have been prisoners of war in Mexico.

An act for the relief of the forward officers of the late exploring expedition.

An act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation in the State of Alabama.

Joint resolution granting to the Secretary of the Treasury further time to make the report concerning the sale and entry of certain land in Cincinnati.

Joint resolution relative to evidence in applications for pensions by widows of deceased soldiers, under the act of July 21st 1848.

Joint resolution for the purchase of copies of the General Navy Register and Laws.

Joint resolution authorizing a settlement of the account of Thomas M. Howe, late postmaster at Pittsburgh, upon equitable principles.

Joint resolution for the distribution of the Official Register or Blue Book among the several States.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives to subscribe for 1,000 copies of a further publication of the Debates and proceedings of Congress, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution for the relief of the pursers in the navy, and to expenditures made in pursuance of order during the war with Mexico.

Joint resolution directing that the Government of Russia be supplied with certain volumes of the Narrative of the Exploring expedition in lieu of those which were lost at sea.

A resolution for the appointment of regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

A resolution relating to the compensation of persons appointed to deliver the vote for President and Vice President of the United States to the President of the Senate.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms and ammunition to persons emigrating to the territories of Oregon, California and New Mexico.

A resolution to defray the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreter.

A resolution to fix the meaning of the second section of an act for changing the location of the land office in the Chippewa land district and for establishing an additional land district in the State of Wisconsin.

A resolution relative to the public printing.

The Inauguration.

We are indebted to the Baltimore papers for the following description of the solemnities of the inauguration

The ceremonies which took place at Washington on Monday on the occasion of the Inauguration of GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, as President of the United States, were imposing in the highest degree, and were witnessed by an immense concourse of persons. From an early hour in the morning the whole city presented a scene of animation and bustling excitement, which seemed to portend the occurrence of some event in which all felt themselves interested.

From every prominent point the National ensign was to be seen waving, whilst the occasional burst of music from the bands of the military as they passed along the streets, served to add still more to the enthusiasm which was ready to break forth on every side. As the morning advanced the previously almost countless multitude which thronged the streets, was still further augmented by the thousands who came pouring in, by the cars, from the city, and from the surrounding country, in every imaginable kind of vehicle which could be pressed into service.

At ten o'clock Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the President's House, seemed completely filled with human beings, all apparently intent on gaining some position which they had selected as a favorable spot for viewing the approaching ceremonies. The vicinity of the Capitol, and of Willard's Hotel, where Gen. Taylor lodged, were the chief points of attraction, and thousands took their stations at both places, hours before they could expect to be gratified in what was evidently the chief desideratum, a sight of General Taylor.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the Procession which was to escort the President elect to the Capitol formed in F street, and moved by way of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania Avenue to the front of Willard's Hotel. Here the line was halted a few minutes, and General Taylor appeared, accompanied by Ex President Polk and the Vice President elect, Hon. Millard Fillmore. They seated themselves in an open barouche drawn by four fine white horses.

The appearance of the President elect was greeted with loud and prolonged shouts from the multitude which crowded the space in front of the Hotel. As soon as he was escorted into line the procession moved up the Avenue toward the Capitol in the following order.

Music.

Richard Wallach, Esq., Marshal-in-chief, with aids.

Military.

Col. N. Hickman, commanding; Major J. W. Watkins, and Adjutant S.S. Mills.
Junior Artillerists, Capt. Marshall.
Independent Blues, Capt. Shutt, with full band.
Washington Guards, Capt. Kaleman, with band.
Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Tale
National Greys, Capt. Bacon.
Independent Greys, Capt. Wilson.
Walker Sharp Shooters, Capt. Bryant.
German Yeagers, Major Eiterman, commanding.
First Baltimore Sharpshooters, Capt. Lilly, with Volandt's band.
Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812; among these were a number of the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, who attracted much attention.—After them came Officers and Soldier of the Florida and Mexican wars.

Then followed the President elect and suite.—The carriage in which he rode being flanked on the right by the United States Marshal of the District of Columbia with his deputies, and on the left by a number of citizen marshals, all mounted.

Immediately after the carriage which contained the President elect and suite, followed the Laurel Light Dragoons, under command of Col. Capron, who rode with the gallant Col May, on his right.

After these, came a long line composed of delegations from various States, and from the Rough and Ready Clubs of the District and of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties, Virginia, and of Temperance Societies and other organized associations.

As the procession thus advancell toward the Capitol, the Avenue presented a most extraordinary spectacle. Every inch of the street seemed occupied by a dense mass of persons, all struggling and pushing to get forward, while every window along the route was crowded by ladies, who by their smiles and waving handkerchiefs testified their participation in the enthusiasm which the scene and the occasion were so well calculated to call forth.

Gen. Taylor kept uncovered during the whole progress, and frequently and cordially acknowledged the greetings which his presence elicited.

On arriving at the Southern entrance to the Capitol grounds the military formed with open ranks, the carriage continuing the President elect passing between them on to the Capitol, where he was received by the Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the floor of the Senate Chamber.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the Marshal of the District of Columbia appeared on the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, where suitable preparations had been made for the inauguration ceremonies. He was succeeded almost immediately by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their robes of office, with Chief Justice Taney at their head. Then followed

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate,
The Committee of Arrangements,
The President elect and ex-President, and the Vice President and ex Vice President.

In the rear of these came the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, and a large number of ladies occupying the steps and the residue of the portico.

As soon as all had taken their places, and the cheers from the immense multitude, which occupied every part of the space in front of the portico, had subsided, the President elect arose and advancing towards the Chief Justice, the oath of office was administered to him with due solemnity by that functionary.

On the conclusion of this ceremony President Taylor turned towards the assemblage and delivered the Inaugural Address.

The address was delivered by the President in an easy and unembarrassed manner, and with appropriate gestures, though in a rather low tone of voice. He held a copy in his hand during the delivery but glanced only occasionally at it. On its conclusion he was conducted back to the Senate Chamber, whilst the loud roar of artillery announced the consummation of the ceremonies attended upon the elevation into office of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

After a short stay in the Senate Chamber, during which he received the respects of those present the President took his seat in the carriage and, escorted by the military, proceeded to the Presidential mansion where, during the afternoon, he received the visits of a large number of persons.

The Meeting of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1849

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 10 o'clock, for the admission of Senators and others, who by the arrangement of the committee were entitled to admission.

The eastern gallery was occupied by male citizens, editors, reporters and letter writers, and the circular gallery entirely by ladies unattended by gentlemen.

Officers of the army and navy, and marine corps, and other privileged persons, occupied the floor of the Senate Chamber.

The Senate room early assembled at 11 o'clock, though a number were present much earlier.

Such a rush as was made when the doors were first opened, I have never experienced on any occasion.

The galleries were immediately filled to suffocation, and all the staircases leading thereto. Hundreds and perhaps thousands were turned away, unable to make a second effort.

Outside, when the doors were closed, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution substantially to that effect. Mr. Atchison had been elected, on motion of Mr. Mason, President of the Senate at the session in which he had just terminated, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the last session, and he (Mr. Atchison) was conducted to his seat by Messrs. Benton, and Davis of Massachusetts.

The President pro tem. now and stated that the first business of the Senate would be to lay in order the usual notice to the Senate members of the President's chamber, and to inform the President elect that the Senate was duly organized, and prepared to receive the Secretary.

The following is the order in which they were then called, viz: Commencing at the new Senators in alphabetical order, the name of each was called, and as he rose in his place, he was conducted by the usher, with the President elect, on his arm, to the President's chamber.

1. J. A. Pearce, of Maryland.
2. Wm. Upham, of Vermont.
3. George E. Badger, of North Carolina.
4. James Cooper, of Pennsylvania.
5. Joel T. Hunter, of Kentucky.
6. Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin.
7. Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa.
8. Solon Borland, of Arkansas.
9. Augustus Maxwell, of Florida.
10. Jackson Morton, of Florida.
11. James M. Mason, of Virginia.
12. Wm. H. Seward, of New York.
13. Moses Norris, of New Hampshire.
14. James Walbridge, of Michigan.
15. Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana.
16. Truman Smith, of Connecticut.
17. Wm. Dickinson, of New York.

Mr. Walker rose and offered a resolution that the credentials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report back to the Senate at an early day.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read that the credentials be referred to the committee, with instructions to report back the same forthwith, or report the reasons why they cannot report.

Mr. Walker accepted the amendment.

Mr. Berrien moved the previous question on the resolution as amended.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was adopted, yeas 30, nays 15, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Fitzgerald, Hamlin, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Maryland, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pearce of Maryland, Sebastian, Soulé, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Westcott, Whitcomb, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Foote, Greene, Jones, Miller, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Winthrop.

The Vice President elect conducted the Senate Chamber accompanied by Ex Vice President Dallas, and by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, John Davis and Jefferson Davis, Committee of Arrangements, whereupon, after the presiding officer had been announced,

The Vice President elect was introduced by the Ex Vice President to the Presiding officer of the Senate and the usual oath was administered to the latter. On taking the chair of the Senate, the Vice President elect addressed the Senate. He remarks were substantially that never having occupied a seat in that body, he presided over the deliberations of any Legislative body, and could just appreciate the necessity of their frequent assistance and indulgence.

But he felt the assurance that the character, ability and experience of the eminent gentlemen that body would relieve the presiding officer from much of the difficulties apprehended, and render his position as agreeable as was possible. He should discharge the duties of the office with new and important duties, and he hoped for the best.

He would be doing injustice to his feelings did he not express his warmest thanks for the distinguished honor which he had just received upon his home. It might not be improper to congratulate them upon the happy issue of the late election, which was the result of no party feeling, but emanated from the kindly recollections of his fellow citizens. Here under the constitution, and by the free suffrages of the people, a change of administration had been effected made and so quietly accomplished by all. He congratulated them upon this happy state of affairs, the prosperity of our institutions. Let them hope that they may be perpetuated, and that the glorious Union will continue forever! (Applause which however was immediately hushed.)

The Vice President was occupied about five minutes in the delivery of this address, concluding at twenty five minutes before 12.

A few minutes afterwards, Messrs Buchanan, Johnson, and Marcy, of the late Cabinet, entered and took seats at the left of the Vice President's Chair, and immediately in front of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, of the latter were present, including Ariaga, who appeared in the full and glittering dress of their respective embassies.

The hour fixed in the programme for the entrance of the President and Ex President was quarter to 12 but they did not appear in the Senate until 25 minutes past 12, and enter the Senate Chamber accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, Sergeant-at-arms and accompanied by the Senate's Committee of Arrangements, the Marshal of the District of Columbia bringing up the rear.

Four large crimson velvet arm chairs were occupied by the President and Ex President, and by Ex Vice President Dallas and R. M. Johnson. The President entered immediately into conversation with Chief Justice Taney and Judge McLean, who were seated directly in front of him, all the other Justices of the Supreme Court being also present, and seated to the left of Judge McLean, and in front of the right of the Vice President's chair. The members of the new Cabinet also occupying seats in this part of the area.

Just before the President Arrived in the Chamber, the sound of cannon and the shouts of the multitude outside, announced his arrival at the Capitol, and the participation of the Senate Chamber, which had been closed, except when opened to admit the dignitaries who had previously arrived, was again thrown open for his reception.

But before his arrival at the entrance, Mr. Truman Smith entered from the principal lobby through this door, apparently without reflection, amid peals of laughter from all parts of the hall and galleries, the ladies also joining in with right good will.

Cries of "Smith, Smith!"—a speech from Smith—"hear him, hear him!"—were also heard from the gentlemen's gallery, but all was soon again hushed and silent as the grave when the President and Ex-President entered.

This remark, however, was made by several within my hearing, that he was neither enough nor ready in to-day—alluding to his coat and of black broadcloth, black satin vest and black silk cravat, and to the fact that he had for once in his life been rather behind his time.

On the return of the Vice-President and Senate to the Senate Chamber, Mr. Bright offered a resolution which was adopted, that until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting shall be twelve o'clock, M.; and then—

On motion of Mr. Dayton, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The difficulty between Mr. Foote and Mr. Cameron, as seen from the Reporter's Gallery by myself and others in my immediate vicinity, was understood to be as stated in my report published in this morning's American.

It is stated to day, I learn, however, by the Senator who separated the parties, that Mr. Cameron did not hit Mr. Foote.

Mr. Foote, it seems from what is now stated, approached Mr. Cameron in the manner stated in my report, and made some remark which Mr. Cameron considered offensive, and he replied that there was a class of men who might use offensive language without insulting him, when Mr. Foote used a still more pointed and personal remark and in his earnest gesticulations one of his fingers hit Mr. Cameron's face. Mr. Cameron then made a pass at Mr. Foote's face with his open hand, but did not, it now seems, hit him, though as I have before stated, such appeared at the time to be the general impression in the gallery.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then interposed and separated the two Senators. Mr. Foote subsequently went to Mr. Cameron, and the whole matter, I am informed, was satisfactorily explained. This statement I think, may be relied upon, as an accurate statement of the affair as it was understood by members on the floor of the Senate in the immediate vicinity of the parties.

The difficulty between Mr. Ficklin and Mr. Johnson, in the House, was also, I understand, subsequently satisfactorily settled. And I am further informed that the blow received by the former from Mr. Inge's cane was not intended to inflict injury, and is now regretted.

From the New York Tribune.

THE FLIGHT OF THE ASTELOPE.

An Episode in the life of Ka Carson.

BY DAVID L. BROWN.

VIII.

I will pass very briefly over the remainder of the hunt, in which few additional incidents occurred of any great importance to the present narrative, and merely state, that after a rapid journey across the mountains into Pierre's Hole, in which beautiful and romantic valley we lingered for a few days, to recruit our animals on the excellent pasturage which it afforded, we crossed the great chain in the close vicinity of the Three Tetons, whose gigantic and perpendicular pinnacles, cloud and snow-capped, shoot up to the altitude of ten thousand feet above the level of the ocean. After descending into the Territory of the Oregon, we encamped upon Lewis's Fork, one of the main streams—Clark's Fork or Flat Head River being the other—whose junction near Fort Walla Walla forms the magnificent Columbia. Thence, after a few days further stay, we crossed by swimming the river just mentioned. Continuing south, parallel to the Teton range of mountains, for about a hundred miles, we entered the western termination of Snake Valley. Thence we passed over the southern spur of Wind River Mountain leaving what has since been termed Fremont's Peak a few miles to our right, and descended to the great Eastern Slope and encamped on the Popasia, a small and beautiful affluent of the Missouri, which rises in the mountain just mentioned, and, after running about fifty miles in a north-eastern direction, mingles its pellucid waters with the board current of that noble river.

This was the termination of our journey for the present, being the point designated twelve months before for the general Rendezvous of the Company, which had been distributed, in parties of from thirty to a hundred men, over the vast regions lying between the Russian Possessions and California. A few days after our arrival, the different parties began to flock in, and all was hurry, bustle and excitement. All of these had traversed vast tracts of mountain and wilderness, the haunts of savage beasts, and of men more savage still, exposed to these and to every vicissitude of chance, accident, and the elements, bronzed and hardened by exposure and privation, and yet, with hardly a notice-able exception, in the most robust health and spirits they were composed, and presented to the eye a degree of physical health, recklessness, good nature and animal courage, such as I suppose it would be vain to look for in any other class of men on the face of the globe.

The arrival of the St. Louis party, bringing with them the annual supply of goods for the trappers, formed the great event of the Rendezvous. Pure a compound as which poisonous trash they had brought along with them a large quantity, was here dealt out to the men at the very reasonable rate of four dollars a pint, and the same amount of sugar at the equally moderate charge of two dollars. Here a series of orgies commenced, that were kept up until the other fire water or the credit of its owners was exhausted, that set description at defiance. Horse-racing, gambling and fighting naturally and spontaneously followed the rain that the liquid poison had begun, leaving the poor hunter, who had in constant peril of life and limb managed to save perhaps a few hundred dollars, with which to buy himself a farm and retire from his hazardous life to the abodes of his youth and of civilization, stripped of everything in the world, and a most miserable state of mental and physical prostration. Thus the poor fellow, instead of returning to the settlements as a mountaineer terms the United States—any visions of which with its comfort and security had cheered and nerved his heart in many an hour of despondency and peril—finds himself compelled to toil for another twelve months to the Fur Company, and so on, from year to year till accident or the savage has bereft him of his adventurous life. And we was to blame for this state of things? Improvidence is the Fur Company. Would it not be easy to send ardent spirits into the mountains? Yes, and they would find in that accursed and impoverished country which made this country so miserable, no more consent to own scorned and spurned at the expense of everything held honorable in manhood, than any other men. The day for setting the seal of death on the North-American Fur Company, when it would when the word would be sign of the sickening death-knell of Indian and heart-rending agony which such a narrative would give, is rapidly nigh!

The struggle of some appointed to be leader was drawing to a close when I was detained by Mr. Andrew Drips, the principal agent at that time of the Fur Company in the mountains that my services were required to proceed to Fort Hall, a trading post belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, situated on Snake River—there to transact some business the nature of which I need not be necessary to state. Suffice it to say that after a journey through a wild and barren and in many instances rugged picturesque country, on the tenth day after my departure I arrived at my place of destination. I had been conducted from my camp by a Indian guide, who had been shaved ten days, with the longest waistcoat current at their all absorbing love for each other, the hearts of Fontainelle and Shawona were unchangeably united.

The history of her sudden and mysterious disappearance from camp, was here related by Caltanine to her lover and it previous to his knowledge in the course and disinterested devotion which that simple narrative disclosed he had deserted his over the beautiful Indian maiden as an object worthy of his affections. Shawona was received and embraced with the surprising and astonishment, was Julien Fontainelle. I observed that he was slightly lame and upon mounting the horses I found that he was not in condition to ride any questions until such time as I had had some refreshments and been introduced to an old acquaintance. Giving my horse in charge of a servant of the establishment, he led the way to a part of the building which appeared in some respects like a kitchen, and in which many Indian women were talking, and pushing aside a white mule a curtain, had hung across an open doorway, invited me to enter.

I had been surprised on first beholding Fontainelle I was doubly so when on stepping across the threshold the half curtain was unceremoniously thrown aside by Caltanine to join the lost Shawona. A slight but suppressed exclamation of delighted surprise escaped the Indian girl as she rose from a couch on which she was reclining in a corner of the apartment and with low words but in an expression of countenance which spoke more than words, was far more eloquent than language warmly wooing me to her new home.

As my mind cleared the supposed, a host of questions were asked and answered on both sides. The substance of the conversation and of the facts elicited on this occasion relative to the disappearance of Shawona and Fontainelle from our encampment on the Madison River and the adventures that subsequently befell them, I shall proceed to relate for the information of the reader.

X

It was by no means indeed that at the beginning of this sketch allusion was made to the prolonged absence of Fontainelle from the camp, the general impression of his death and the efforts of Ka Carson to ascertain something definite respecting his fate. Fontainelle left the main party, as he now informed me, accompanied by Joe Meek with the intention of being absent only a few days. It was early in the morning when they set out, and, having ridden all day without finding Beaver in any of the numerous small streams which they crossed, they encamped for the night on the Muscle Shell, having travelled, as he supposed, about 30 miles. After a short examination of this river in the morning finding plenty of sign he and his companion concluded to trap it both ways—Fontainelle following the stream up to its source in the mountains, and Meek taking the opposite course to its junction with the Madison River. The Missouri Fontainelle was fortunate enough, and his mess soon gained expectations, and being visited with his usual luck he proceeded, after having thoroughly trapped this stream to another about fifteen miles distant where a fifth was again crowned with success. He was now, as he supposed, about 30 miles from camp, which he had been absent ten days, with the exhaustion of his provisions. During the whole of this time, he had neither seen any Indian nor any sign of their having been at any time in his neighborhood. He was not however, killed into a false feeling of security by these apparently so favorable circumstances. Caution and vigilance are present constantly the characteristics of a trapper, and the peculiar dangers and difficulties which continuously surround him, stimulate into life and activity those peculiar faculties and instincts which make shadows in comparison with the lower animals, but which the tendency of civilization is to repress and render latent though it cannot wholly eradicate them. These however are only found in all their pristine vigor and acuteness in the savage, though the superior intelligence of the white man so circumstanced, goes far to compensate him for his manifest inferiority in the qualities referred to.

Fontainelle started early in the morning from the base of the mountain where he had encamped during the night, and rode diagonally across the country in the direction of the Madison, along the northern banks of which he intended to proceed in order to reach the camp. As he approached the Muscle Shell near its junction, his alert and practiced eye, detected a slight motion among the willows that lined its banks, and he had barely time to draw the cover from his rifle, ere out sallied a number of Blackfeet, whooping and yelling, as he expressed it, like so many devils. They were all mounted, and armed with long English fusees, which they discharged rapidly as they came to ward him, with the evident intention of taking his life. Fontainelle, who had on the first glimpse of the Indians wheeled his horse round, intending to escape by the route he had come, perceived to his dismay, that a number of savages—who must have been concealed in a hollow, or ravine, through which he had passed without perceiving them—which he had passed without perceiving them—were rapidly advancing, cutting off the possibility of retreat in that direction. All this passed in a moment. As yet he was unwounded. Quick as thought he buried his spurs in his horse's flanks, which bounded forward in the direction of the Madison—the only course left open to flight.

One of the savages, who appeared to be better mounted and more daring than the rest, attempted to cut him off, and succeeded in getting between him and the river. As Fontainelle advanced, the Indian took deliberate aim, and fired. The hunter felt himself spring in his saddle, as the ball took effect in his thigh. Nerving himself by a strong effort, though a deathlike sickness was gathering at his heart, he remained firmly seated, and bringing his rifle to his eye, he drew a rapid but sure aim on the Blackfoot—who was now in full flight, hoping thereby to derange his aim—and fired. The savage bounded spasmodically in his saddle, fell forward on the neck of his horse, where he clung convulsively for a few seconds, and then dropped heavily to the ground a lifeless corpse.—On witnessing his fate, the savages uttered hideous and terrific yells, and redoubled their efforts to overtake Fontainelle ere he attained the river. Notwithstanding the height of the bank, which was something like ten or fifteen feet sheer descent, Fontainelle gave spur to his noble animal, which bounded over it into the river, and swam for the opposite shore, with as much vigor and ease as if the water were his native element. Having succeeded in safety, he continued his flight to the Wind River Mountains, along whose base he proceeded in a north western direction, for the space of five days, with such speed as the strength of his horse and the condition of his wound—now grown exceedingly painful—would admit of.

XI.

On the sixth day he crossed the mountains in the region of perpetual snow, and descended into Pierre's Hole. Here, the hunter hoped he had at length baffled his pursuers, and here he intended to remain until the Camp should come up, as he was aware it had been the intention of those having control of its movements to proceed by this route into the Oregon Territory.

The escape of Fontainelle from the Blackfeet was a very narrow one. Nothing but the speed and bottom of his horse, joined to his own iron constitution and consequent power of endurance, could have saved him under the circumstances.

Having selected a position where, unseen himself, he could command a view of the whole valley, and thus provide against danger or surprise, he set about making himself as comfortable as possible.

For the first few days the pain of his wounds rendered him almost hopeless, and he came well nigh perishing of hunger. Providentially he found in his close neighborhood a plentiful supply of wild fruit, such as service berries, hips wild cherries, and the little spiky mountain gooseberry, which enabled him to sustain life, and support, by their rough but whole-some cheer, his natural buoyancy and hope fulness of heart.

In a far shorter space of time than he could reasonably have expected, the pain and swelling in his wounded limb began to subside, although the ball was still lodged in its thigh leaving him able to shift for himself, so that he rapidly recovered his wonted strength and vigor. It is incredible what wounds a man will survive in the pure air of the mountain regions where constant exercise and the utmost simplicity of diet render the human system all but invulnerable to the shafts of disease.

One day about this time Fontainelle had wandered out upon the mountains and tempted by the beauty of the weather and the exceeding loveliness of the prospect he prolonged his walk to an unusual distance. The scenery around him was of a character to awaken sentiment and reflection in any bosom not dead to the influence of external nature. Above him stored in savage and inaccessible grandeur the Three Tetons, like lofty watch towers, their cloud capped summits piercing the ethereal vault, beneath him, and stretching away to the distance of some thirty miles, lay the beautiful valley covered with the richest emerald verdure and a river stream meandering through its midst whose cool, diaphanous waters reflected, as in a mirror, the lofty cottonwood and ash, which gracefully shaded its banks, and far on the eastern horizon loomed up cloudlike and huge, Fremont's Peak of Wind River Mountain, 13,570 feet above the level of the ocean. Seldom has the eye of poet or painter luxuriated upon a lovelier terrestial paradise. Here might the sage or anchorite delight to fix his abode, far removed from the gnawing cares and tortuous passions of the world, where, the beauty and sublimity of Nature are constantly speaking to the soul for the highest manifestations of sympathy and power.—Fontainelle returned to camp some two hours after the sun had passed the meridian, and, being fatigued by his long walk, he fell fast asleep. He was startled from his slumber by the whinying of his horse, and jumping up, rifle in hand, cautiously stepped out from the thicket of willows, in which he had made his temporary resting place, to discover the cause of this, under the circumstances, alarming noise. This sound was almost instantly repeated by another horse, which with its rider, bounded lightly from the willows into the open prairie at the distance of about fifty yards from where the hunter stood. He had caused his rifle to his shoulder, but it dropped suddenly thereon, as it sank down by an involuntary shudder, upon beholding not the bloodthirsty and savage foes which he had confidently expected but the graceful form and the mild and beseeching eyes of the beautiful, Indian maiden Catharine Coquin. An exclamation of joyful surprise escaped from the hunter as he rushed forward, and in the next instant he was clasped to Shawona from the saddle and pressed to her heart.

The poor girl was greatly emaciated. Any excitement and privation had done their work, and she was frail. Her mental and physical powers were wrought up to the highest tension, and this alone gave way when the sick generous woman had ascertained that her intense anxiety was ended and her sacrifice, the helpless, [illegible] of a mother with every [illegible] was not in vain.

[illegible] Indian maiden. But her physical strength was not equal to her mental vigor of a perfectly sound constitution even triumphing over mere physical exhaustion.

It was during these few days of lassitude on the part of