CONGRESSIONAL

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

communication along with this. But Mr. to give his unrivalled powers to the elucidation and Mr. Woodbury attribute dation and adjustment of the question. their present difficulties to the existing pro-

this prohibition be forthwith removed. We now see the importance of this prohibatory clause which Mr. Southgate, the -able and patriotic member who beat the strength in Kentucky-in Col. Johnson's own district-introduced into the bill, as an Had it not been for that salutary clause, country known nothing of the amount of tors convicted of the basest crimes. debt the Government had incurred, until

&c. &c.) declared that if this matter was great people prosperous and happy!" not soon disposed of, he would, in the

Several members cried out, "move now!

was last before the House, said he would tration. agree to suppress his intended speech if The Senate was engaged, during the re ponement of the whole subject.

Mr. Cambreleng replied that the motion any proposition connected with it. to postpone might open up again the whole question, and he would therefore move rather to suspend all the orders, and take

up the public bills. He remonstrated earnestly and anxiously into effect the bill of October last: But or

the journal, which were necessary to show the unfair and garbled character of the reingenuity of Mr. Cambreleng in contriving into effect. Nothing can exceed the unfair and garbled character of the reingenuity of Mr. Cambreleng in contriving unprecedented and disgraceful proceedings and called to give his sentence in this affair, its disposition in relation to the French port. He declared that, although he thought

tion recurring on the motion to recommit the report with instructions to report only tion. He seemed to think no apology was

—ayes 102, nays 72.
The motion to print was also sub-divided, and the question being first put in reference to the reports only, it was carried in for it? Who have been the agents in retarthe affirmative. The second branch of the ding the progress of public business during. proposition, namely, to print the journal the last three weeks, while the Government copies—but the proposition was rejected to relate in detail the other outrages less

moved from the notice of the House. What | ulent junto placed on the Duel Committee a lame and impotent conclusion to the majority's charitable labors! The printing of the majority's report never would have been ordered, had it not been for the general desire to have the journal and the majority is unfair, partial, and the Mexican Minister.

Taking his note from the President, and eral desire to have the journal and the majority is unfair, partial, and the Mexican Minister.

The printing of character and honor. Taking his note from the President, and the Mexican Minister.

The majority's report never would have the journal and the Mexican Minister.

The Mason of Ohio, then rose, and opposed the amendment, on the ground that the measurement of the majority is unfair, partial, and the Mexican Minister.

The underwriter will only establish his likely in the most precise and solemn man-DENCE spread before the country—to give the sat head quarters to the prohibition extended, as we learn by the most effective antidote to the poison is ting against the re-issue. Really this trio. He entered on a critical examination of that which, will naturally be comprised the less of the most period the satisfied and does manifest injustice to the poison in three general classes, under the factories in Lowell, and two in Nashua which the majority have sought to instil must imagine that there is not an eye watchpaper, and exposed several instances of its odious outrages which his countrymen have to its agents, commerce, and navitice of about \$75,000 insurance on one are about to suspend business. into the public mind. The speeches of ing the doings of Congress. Does Cam-Mr. Adams and Mr. Graves, also, had great breleng, do his executive superiors, forget exceedingly restive under these firm and influence in determining the course of many that when Mr. Southgate offered that proinfluence in determining the course of many gentlement that when Mr. Southgate offered that progentlement the former had declared that hibitory clause as an amendment to the journal as a record of their infattion. Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, to the commerce and navigation of France; the enjoyment in all respect to not france; the enjoyment in all respect to hold on his order.

Treasury Note Bill, in October, Mr. Cambridge of the majority's report spread on the journal as a record of their infattion of France; the enjoyment in all respect to hold on his order.

But the adroity managed to hold on his order, and interrupted him with idle and vexatious calls to order. Four negro children were killed in Twigg bring lasting managed to hold on his order. Philadelphia in the 5 o'clock steamboat to the principally in gold, this morning were the principally in gold, this morning with desturbances of the commerce and navigation. Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, bring in gold, this morning with desturbances of the commerce and navigation. Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, bring in gold, this morning with desturbances of the disturbances of the disturbances of the commerce and navigation. Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, bring in gold, this morning with idle and vexatious calls to order.

Philadelphia in the 5 o'clock steamboat to the principally in gold, this morning with idle and vexatious calls to order. Four negro children were killed in Twigg bring in gold, this morning with idle and vexations calls to order. Four negro children were killed in Twigg bring in gold, this morning with the principal princ my; and the latter having expressed so Administration did not intend any thing course, lashing Messrs. Toucey & Co. with Tehuantepec, in Oasacan, and in Orizaba: nation, excepting, however, certain rights, the Pennsylvania U.S. Bank. This is not the accident.

eloquent discussion now. Every inch of and gaze with undisguised astonishment at of such State into the Union—the other to ground will be contested in connection with the fact, that these notes have been paid into the pet project. I do not believe a majori- the Treasury, by the public debtors! They ty in the House will submit any longer to never anticipated such an occurrence althoral this policy of temporary expedients—treasury notes—selling bonds, &c. &c. It is highly probable, at least, that the Treasury

The Carlisle Merald and Urpositor.

Washington, May 10, 1838.

We had another striking illustration, to-day, of the working of the Experiment.

The Chief Masistrate bijested has been adopted by the Legislature of Massachu-legislature obliged at last to approach Congress with a and merited commendation. It is a mashad the Administration done towards causspecial message declaring that the U. States

special message declaring that the U. States

Government is bankrupt, and asking for hear that Mr. Webster expresses an intenmoney! President Van Buren, after wait- tion to present to the consideration of Coning in vain for the action of his organs in the senate and House, (the Finance Comtion, between great Britain and the United the Banks in resumption.—Mr. Hamer's mittee,) transmitted to-day a statement from States, and its great and increasing importing Screening of the Treasury, by which it tance. Massachusetts is peculiarly inteappears that their embarrassments are even rested in an early, and satisfactory settlegreater than have yet been reported. You ment of the dispute; and it well becomes will receive the message and the Secretary's her most distinguished statesman and jurist,

The bill providing for the erection of hibition against re-issuing Treasury Notes, Hospital in Washington for the insane, and which have been returned in payment of the for disabled and infirm soldiers, seamen, revenue; and concur in recommending that &c., was, after passing through all the initiatory stages, and brought to the mature point of having the question put on its final passage postponed till December next!-Another illustration of the blessings of the party's candidate in the very field of their Experiment! 'Mr. Buchanan moved the postponement, not that he was opposed to the bill-not that he was insensible to the eight or nine of the unfortunate victims of the notes would have been re-issued as fast one of the greatest calamities that can beas they came in, and the ten millions au set the life of man-mental derangementthorized by the bill of last session might are confined in close cells under the same have been increased indefinitely; and the roof, and in the neighborhood of malefac-

The whole argument of Mr. Buchanan some inquisitive Whig member should make was simply that the Government had no revenue. He showed that it had been in on its detail, nor will he allude to that mur- ries, and acknowledged as such by the sua call for the information. This prohiba money! and that in the present condition an especial manner, condemned by the "retory amendment, the President and his of the Treasury, no additional charge upon publican party." Secretary now unite in declaring to be the it ought to be created. Alas, Alas!-The cause of all their woes! Mr. Southgate- bunglers and prodigals have contrived to menced a masterly speech against the bill. Mr. Southgate how could you be so cruel! empty the public purse, and our gallant tars. He opposed it on grounds of its being un-As soon as the message and documents and brave soldiers, who have endured pri- constitutional, and also inexpedient. He were read in the House, and referred to the vation and toil and have bled in the service denounced it as one of that series of mea- by known Mexicans, who acted publicly at suspension for a certain time, she has not Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Cam- of their country, must suffer for it. They sures begun and carried on to abolish Bank breleng rose, and referring to the privilege must find shelter in a common jail. But credits, and give us Government credits in trangeros:" This murder remains unpun- nor has she obtained reparation for those question (connected with the Ducl Reports, what of that? General Jackson "left this stead. He was remarkably clear on the

The bill providing for the sale of the course of the day, move for a suspension United States Bank Bonds, was passed toof the rules in order to go on with the pub- day, without any discussion, and sent to the House, for concurrence. Mr. Webster's admirable speech on this measure, has been published. It embodies all that need be Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, who had said, to show the impropriety and utter obtained the floor when the duel business uselessness of this project of the adminis-

Mr. Cambreleng and his friends would unite mainder of the sitting with the bill to exwith him in procuring an indefinite post- tend the charters of the Banks of the Dis trist of Columbia. No vote was taken on

WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1838. The Treasury Note Bill is now fairly under way in the House. This measure Mr. Graves was instantly on his feet. in its very modest title, proposes to carry against this course. He hoped the consider- looking into the provisions, we discover that ation of this subject would not now be what is meant by carrying into effect, is postponed, or made to give way to any nothing less than the re-issuing of the notes in their charitable work of running down thing. He wished to have it disposed of, without limitation as to amount. This is Mr. Graves, and other high minded and without the delay of another hour. He urged, particularly, how unjust it would be, after the majority's report had been spread far and wide, not to print the evidence and thority to re-issue—and this is called carry. Fairfield of Maine, to whom the country to re-issue—and this is called carry. the report of the majority ought not to be jousness in assigning the causes which ren-printed, for reasons which he had already der those measures necessary!

that the House should fail to order the in the Chair, the Chancellor of the Exche- absolute bankruptcy,—this man proposed that is to a frightful death after more or less again asked, as an act of justice, that the for cool impudence, I venture to say, was question should be legally and constitution- never surpassed, There was not the slightat ally disposed of, with as little delay as pos- est plausibility from beginning to end; nor any thing that could be dignified with the ible. any thing that could be dignified with the Mr. Cambreleng after this appeal with name of argument. It was a piece of bradrew his motion to suspend; and the ques- zen assurance throughout. No defence was the facts and evidence without comment or necessary: and raised a song of praise and the trial. argument—Mr. Underwood rose and ad- gratulation to the Administration, just as if dressed the House in support of the motion, it had not obstinately pursued a course so on the table, and print the reports, journal of this subservient organ of the Executive, table! on the table, was carried in the affirmative with the administration of the Government, have brought on themselves, to "tardy le-

gislation.' If this were the case, who are to blame Thus has the whole subject been reaged the poor-spirited, vindictive, and truc-

banks? Its friends had defeated the only proposition which had been introduced, hav

resolution.

Mr. Cushing made some pungent comecutive organ has brought forward at the with the object of enabling them to decide present session. One of Mr. Cambreleng's whether or not this country should make fore condemned by a tribunal for prevaricaprojects was to issue certificates, which should not be receivable for public dues, present a scheme by which the Administration would be able to exact specie from the people, while it-would go into the mariniquitous measure was recalled; but we have had no assurance till to-day that it would not be again reported. Mr. Cam-commenced between France and Mexico, amendment, just before its final passage. want of such an institution here, where breleng declared that it has been abandonto be duly grateful for this mark of the for

> some of our wisest statesmen, who concurred in repudiating such a mode of raising

Gen. Thompson of South Carolina, comtion for it. Gen'l Thomption gave notice bill, a proposition to make a loan.

He had not finished his remarks, when, on motion, the Committee rose-and-the continued for some time, and the end thereof, L believe, will be the rejection of the

in immense numbers, under the franks of members of Congress; and in consideration of this, he asked that twenty thousand additional copies of the journal and evidence be ordered to be printed.

The partisans who have been so zealous names for his measures, except his ingen- that have caused the loss of three weeks, at given at length, yet he would much prefer
When the House resolved itself into stantial measure of felief, and when the house resolved itself into Government is approaching a condition of to ten years of imprisonment in Vera Cruz, "1. The to amend the mot report...

eport. Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, remonstrated with remarkable spirit and force all the proofs which were opposed to him,

This shallow and bare-faced pretence on-

Mr. Hopkins of Va. then moved to lay he had in it. on the table the motions to print additional thousand copies of the report should be

misrepresentations. The train bands were resented.

the day.

The Committee on Territories reported laws of nations, and to the existing treaties, mittee of the Whole.

Small Bills in Connecticut.—The pop- cast on the Mazatian by the tempest, and caused by disconnecticut Legislature, death of this Frenchman, caused by disconnecticut.

The calls one whig returned a mink, another as skunk, three coons, &c. &c. The more death of the calls one whig returned a mink, another as skunk, three coons, &c. &c. The more death of this Frenchman, caused by disconnecticut.

The calls one whig returned a mink, another as skunk, three coons, &c. &c. The more death of this Frenchman, caused by disconnecticut.

The population of the Legislature, death of this Frenchman, caused by disconnecticut.

The population of the Counter as a skunk, three coons, &c. &c. The more death of the calls one whigh re Note Bill will be rejected; and that the his discovery.

Note Bill will be forced to make a I will not dwell upon the slang which voted the repeal of the law prohibiting

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer. THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

We have been looking with some anxiety for an official account of the origin and ing the least tendency to aid and support progress of the difficulty between France and Mexico. Such an account is due to the citizens of this country, and especially to Congress, in order that all the facts of the ments on the different expedients the Ex- case may be before the American people, any movement upon the subject. In the absence, however, of any such official exthough made payable to public creditors.—
position, we proceed to compile from New in Tampico for various decisions contrary to the laws of nations and the legislation of Yes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did Orleans and Mexican papers, as derived to the laws of nations and the legislation of from such sources.

It appears that, for several years, Mexico the people, while it-would go into the mar-ket with paper in its hands, to pay its own against the citizens of France resident with-death: and who has avoided searches made creditors; and paper too, which it would in her Territory—both in the destruction of not take back again. It is time that this their lives and the confiscation of their proin her Territory-both in the destruction of for him by means of escape. and in this period it is alleged "an almost ed; and I suppose he expects the country infinite number of French subjects have of the illegal and antisocial want of a tribeen exposed in the Territory of Mexico," bearance of the Government. to the outrages we have referred to. These Mr. Cushing fortified the position he took outrages the French Admiral says he will to the outrages we have referred to. These years ago. In this affair the Judge poisonagainst the bill by quoting the speeches of not fully recapitulate, but he goes on to

Frenchmen who enjoyed the general esteem, and who exercised a profession useful tuted as a tribunal, &c. &c.?' to the country, were beheaded, torn to 'It is added, that "the French to the country to the coun pieces and tied to the tails of horses (including a woman who was amongst them) although France has been able to effect a noon, and proclaimed "Moreau los-es- succeeded in preventing their recurrence, ished, after nearly five years, under preconstitutional question showing that if this text of the complication and the slowness in their own towns in St. Louis Potosi, a that he would submit as a substitute for the murder which they had endeavored to cover with the most profound mystery, were arrested, judged, found guilty, condemned to death and executed on the 31st of the same House adjourned. The discussion will be month, that is, ten days after the perpetration of the crime.

"Neither will he jusist on the butchery of Tampico in 1835, in which 28 strangers, During the morning hour, Mr. Graves among whom were 2 Frenchmen, who called the attention of the House to the nowere made prisoners by the Mexican sol- and transition may take place; were to be torious fact that copies of the report of the diers in consequence of an attack which treated; as if, on the contrary, the question miscalled majority of the Duel Committee they intended in favour of the Texians, was not of those outrages on the persons have been circulated, all over the country, and who were killed some days afterwards and properties, which never can give room by shooting them in a yard, in which they for arbitration, neither by internal nor priwere inclosed as savage beasts, and with- vate laws; and as if the dignity and duties out the ability of the Mexican Govern of France would allow her to let a third ment to this day, since two years that Power, -not even for the form-for there France has solicited, to show in virtue of could not be a diversity of opinions in what law, or according to what judicial civilized nations on such questions. The proceedings they were condemned to death case of deciding if the plunders, the vioand executed; butchery the more odious on account of the impunity which the Mexican have been the victims, would or not be an strangers have enjoyed, and for the pronustry in this aspect of affairs, the F tion to General of Col. Gregorio Gomez, ernment, convinced that the cabi limited himself to direct a murder.

sentence by which a judge of the Capital, reparation and indemnity, expected by the of twenty thousand additional copies of the willing to represent as guilty of manslaugh-

dressed the House in support of the motion, and on the general subject.

As soon as he finished, Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, moved to lay the whole subject

Maryland, moved to lay the subject of the honorable profession of medicine, accution of two Frenchmen in Tampico, of two Frenchm Col. Pardo, the murder from which the to the families of the victims. and evidence. The question was divided, rising in his place, and ascribing all the and being first taken on the motion to lay embarrassments which the bunglers charged by produced a feeling of derision at its autocovered with wounds. Without being able for assulting and wounding M. G., Dulany, him, and he was tabooed for a while.— try he works in. The stock of his Bank is thor. He knew, as well as any body, that to depend even for the future, with the least to be deprived of his commission, and pay He very quietly, however, worked his lively to-day, as well it may be,—for with the whole subject had been consigned to protection on the part of the civil or judicial \$9660 to M. Dulany. "the tomb of the Capulets" never to rise authorities, which has compelled him to abandon the country and all the property to be deprived of office. M. Lemoine to

and evidence, was then agreed to. Ayes was on the eve of bankruptcy? Who but declared that he should prefer that twenty by a large majority—Mr. Graves having excusable if not less iniquitous, which the declared that he should prefer that twenty French have been obliged to suffer in their persons and properties. Besides, this nar-rative would be extremely long, and would "The various sums above specified to printed, rather than that the House should rative would be extremely long, and would

"1st.—Plunders and destructions of

istrative authorities, military and judicial, whatever might be their destination.

ment, in this business, had a part as an offibankruptcies.

"Exile and ruin of Gallix in Tehuantetion.

"Prosecution and ruin of Mr. Duranton the Republic. In this matter a judge par-

"Sequestration imposed in Tampico on the property of Dr. D'Arbel, for the supposed benefit of a third person, whom they have refused to make known, and which was continued as a necessary consequence bunal of appeals in the Department three er above mentioned had also a part.

"Prolonged imprisonment, barbaroustreatment and complete ruin of Mr. Lesos, "He will not for the same reason insist by means of supposed judicial interrogatoder in Atenzingo in 1833, in which five perior judges. In this affair are counterfeiters, some officers of the army, consti-

-It is added, that "the French have constantly protested against these outrages, and which they were founded, "making on the other side the visible proposition to submit the whole to the arbitration of a third power; as if some of those ordinary questions of doctrine or interests in which doubt lences and murders of which her citizens

to be deprived of office. M. Lemoine to "The underwriter will neither undertake be released from prison, and be paid an indemnification of two thousand dollars. "5. The sum of \$50,000 to be paid the

gation on the part of France.

"1. To secure constantly in the territory effective attacks. Several of them started properties during the disturbances of the of the republic, to the diplomatic and con-

Small Bills in Connecticut. The pop- cast on the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnifi-

and the laws; imprisonment of this French- people, an unpaid and discontented army. man by the local authorities, in punishment and an empty treasury. She can scarcely of his having claimed and obtained, the im- dream, therefore, of resisting with any portant protection of the supreme govern- prospect of success, the force that France could in the course of a few months, bring. cer of the customs, afterwards dismissed against her. It should be remembered. on account of his prior relations with some moreover, that the longer this difficulty exbands of robbers! and his more recent ists, the worse will it be for the defendants: for if we understand the principle in these cases aright, Mexico will not only be bound pec, under pretences which have not been to fulfil the terms of the original stipulation, shown, nor probably invented but long but also all the expenses incurred by France after the facts, and were immediately recog in coercing such payment. In consequence nised as false and calumniatory. In this of their not complying with the first deaffair is implicated a judge who was be- mand made upon them, Baron Deffaudis' money claim has already-increased since the blockade from \$800,000 to \$1,500,000; and will continue to augment until its final

adjustment/ We will not permit ourselves to suppose that France has any other view in this mattook who was accused before the tribunals ter, than the vindication of her national honour, and the protection of her own subects; yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, in the event of Mexico not acceding to the demands of France, the latter power will establish a right to invest and bly was in part; that the business was like ort or part of the Mexican dominions; and f the French once get a foothold of the no doubt be carried into full effect.

The Mexicans, observes an intelligent contemporary, are in the habit of believing that Great Britain will, in case of great emergency, come to her aid, shield her already perpetrated." Allusion is next rope. She has not bounded forward in the France—to her dilatory answers or absolute vancing she has retrograded, and weakness silence, at the same time allowing the un has filled the place of strength. Possessing checked repetition of the offences, and a climate and soil of surpassing salubrity finally, her repulsion, en masse, of the claims of France, and the principles on the richest gold mines of the earth, she ble state of things has not arisen from any own city, all Philadelphia speaks with pride physical or external calamity, but from culleprivation of virtue and public patriotism.

In the meantime, duty to ourselves and our position as a nation, require that we Yorkers, we were compelled to resumeshould keep a watchful eye upon this speck, which may increase, darken, and agitate an important section of the continent of North America.

From the New York Express, May 8.

strangers have enjoyed, and for the prometation to the prometation to General of Col. Gregorio Gomez, that the cabinet of Mexwho being president of the Council of War, ico had sufficiently made known what the great operators now keep their who being president of the Council of War, and called to give his sentence in this affair, its disposition in relation to the French claims, authorized its agent, Baron Deffautive whys and wherefores of all we see. It is contained to give his sentence in this affair, its disposition in relation to the French claims, authorized its agent, Baron Deffautive whys and wherefores of all we see. It is contained to direct a murder.

"Nor of the iniquitous and atrocious southers by which a indee of the Capital, reparation and indemnity, expected by the southers by which a indee of the Capital, reparation and indemnity, expected by the southers and the Royless and the Roy the United States, and the Bank of England, Terra Firma, will be when we go back of "1. The sum of \$600,000 to be paid or the Barings, who are, as it were, the the back track, just where George Washbefore the 15th of May, on board any French American agents of that institution. The ington and James. Madison piloted us, distributed by the French government among originated in the jealousy with which Mr. Among other curious movements of the ter without having any proof to base his the Frenchmen who have sustained wrongs Jaudon's doings in London were watched; times, is a petition now in circulation in sentence upon, resisting, on the contrary, in Mexico. These are arranged in three secondly, but primarily, in the refusal of the, this city, soliciting Mr. Biddle to establish classes. 1. Those who have been plun- Barings, when panic-stricken, as was the a branch of his Bank, or a Bank, in this city, strated with remarkable spirit and force against the gross and flagrant injustice of sending out a printed argument against those gentlemen who had been assailed, now, after the House had determined to abandon after the House had been wronged by units to the sacred right of defence.

Those who have been parinted arguments with Mr. Biddle, as the civil disturbances. 2. Those who have been wronged by units to the civil disturbances and the civil disturbances as the large the civil destruction. Bank of England of September, 1836, to add finally, violating all the legal forms and the civil disturbances. 2. Those who have been wronged by units a specific property destroyed, during Bank of England of September, 1836, to adapt the civil disturbances as a branch of his Bank, or a Bank, in this city, and the remaining the parinted against the parinted against the par Colena, has just intended in the middle of fused, or who have been wronged by unjust of this panic, Mr. Biddle fully concluded the way we have legislated him out of our the trial.

Parker of New York—one of the train the street, against a Frenchman who exerleader whose special pleading was cut up cised the honorable profession of medicine.

Colena, has just intended in the middle of a curious one and arbitrary decisions.

and arbitrary decisions.

"2. General Gomez, who ordered the business in his own hands; and for this purback would be a curious one. But mer-

> while, by a great operation in which he five millions in specie! underbid the Bank of England, as before stated in this paper. Backed by the immense cotton batteries Mr. Biddle was sending him, and having a principle control families of the Frenchmen murdered in fear even from the Bank of England, cotton exhibitions. being better than bank paper, and quite as ____The British and Foreign Temperance serviceable as specie. In this condition of Society has offered a premium of 250 dolland, through a house in this city, contract tal abstinence. ed to send here some millions sterling in The militia of the State of New York that "the Mexican government will bind specie, a part of which has come, and only

Inquiry now arises, "on what tacks are paper three years, and then run away and ve?" "What is in the wind?" One Mil- cheat the printer. the journal as a record of their infamy; and the latter having expressed so
earnest a wish for the printing of the journal and evidence, that rather than allow the
country to be without them, he was willing

the journal as a record of their infamy; and the latter having expressed so
earnest a wish for the printing of the journal and evidence, that rather than allow the
country to be without them, he was willing

the Pennsylvania U.S. Bank. This is not the accident.

The Pennsylvania U.S. Bank. This is not the accident.

The popular riot in Mexico on account of the
personal and political, reserved by the conthe notes after they had been femined to
until the morning hour elapsed; and the
Speaker interposed to take up the order of

Treasury. Yet now they lay the whole

The Pittsburgh papers state that some of
the Barings have sent out from the Bank
have determined to bright an iron steamboat.

The Pittsburgh papers state that some of
the Barings have sent out from the Bank
have determined to bright an iron steamboat. The House immediately adjourned. Mr. Clause!

Cambreleng having given notice that he would ask them to take up the Treasury Note Bill to-morrow.

The Committee on Territories reported bills to-day for the creation of two new hitch they deplore the return of these notes in payment of the revenue. The short
The Committee on Territories reported bills to-day for the existing treaties, wire. Robert Wittelaw, of Rycgate, Calculation and less opposed to the natural equity, upon the subjects of his Majesty, either to divine, though conjecture is active. The donia county, Vermont, raised last season to contributions of war of any kind, or taxes in payment of the revenue. The short
Note Bill to-morrow.

The Committee on Territories reported bills to-day for the creation of two new bills to-day for the creation panish America.

or Engiand. what has caused this movement, and change of policy, it is not so easy Mr. Robert Whitelaw, of Rycgate, Caleote Bill to-morrow.

In payment of the revenue. The short-You may look out for some animated and sighted wiseacres stare; and rub their eyes, Government; and provide for the admission or illegal and iniquitous judgment of adminiquitous judgment of admi The same journal insinuates that the Bank Mr. Adam Rebar, of Maiden creek town-

"Confiscations contrary to the maxims the legal lectity which the Confiscations contrary to the maxims the legal lectity which we have hitherto enjoyed, to trade in retail in thirty day business on good paper in Lon-over three thousand seven hundred pounds exercised in the eargo of Captain Rives, the same manner as the Mexicans, without cast on the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest, and granting to the former sufficient indemnificant or the Mazatlan by the tempest of t Administration will be forced to make a direct loan.

A message from the President and accompanying communication from the Treasury, which I have noticed, was also sent to the Senate, and referred to the senate in the senate i a Dolanos, contrary to the freques mons inc metanency speciacic of a divided pretend to say, but it is quito certain, the lively fre

belligerant parties are apparently reconciled, and the consequences of the peace, we probably see, in the new mo In connection with this subject, we see

also that the Bank of England has forfeited about \$75,000 insurance on specie, rather than export it. The insurance being one per cent., the amount intended to be shipped must have been about seven and a half millions. This change of policy could not have arisen from any fear of a drain of gold and silver, for we learn by the monthly official return of the quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank for the three months, ending on the 3d of April, that, as compared with the last report, there is an increase in the circulation of 287.000l. the difference between 18.600. 000l. and 18.987,000l; a decrease in the deposites of 273,000l, the balance between 11,535,000, and 11,262,000l; an increase in the securities of 46,000l., the excess of 22,838,000l, over 22,792,000l; and an increase in the stock of bullion of 111,000l, the difference between 10,105,000l, and 10.126,000l; all this in the face of the exportations to New York—the importations from the continent filling all the vacuum.

to turn out less profitably than was expected-but in fact; that all thinking men kind, their old disposition to colonize will must see that if Great Britain was to buy our Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco, and Stocks, in gold and silver, it was a business poor at best for them, and the staples and the stocks must fail to pay the forfeit there. The Cotton Market in Liverpool, we have reafrom her enemies, and preserve her national identity. Nothing can be more error the irresistible energies of Mr. Biddle. from her enemies, and preserve her national identity. Nothing can be more erroneous. England will not embroil herself either with France or the United States for Mexico, unless those powers aimed at a general conquest of the republic, or such a dangerous acquisition of territory as would the conduction of the republic of the republi place her commercial and national interests effort of his with the Bank of England, in a state of jeopardy. Moxico should rethis reconciliation, may have been to save member that her independence has disaptit; and it may be that it will be kept statit; and it may be that it will be kept statit. tionary the orders being countermanded for made to the policy of the Government of career of commerce and civilization that law of political economy more sound than the exportation of specie-for there is no \ measure did not raise a loan, then there was of judicial forms; while two-Frenchmen not the slightest authority in the constitution for it. Can't Thompston gard not be committed gard to the enormitted gard to the enormitted against rich she has become poor—instead of adtry to submit to sacrifices when it demands in exchange for them the precious metals,

and not-labor and skill. Of the wisdom of Biddle spolicy in waiting for another crop before the resumption presents a spectacle of abject poverty and of specie payments, when all the Banks of imbedility, without national credits and the States could resume at once, we imbecility, without national credit, and una-ble to meet the ordinary charges incident have never had a doubt. Of the admirable manner in which he had carried through to her general government. This deplora- the storm every solvent merchant of his physical or external calamity, but from cul-pable indolence, party dissentions, and total deprivation of virtue and multiproduction of virtue and multiprod ness, by a violent contraction of the currency, has inflicted here. But as New crop or no crop. The law and the bond were before us—and "the laws of Venice," we were told, must be carried out.

We may brag as much as we please, but none but the capitalist can cry, "Land Ho"! till the South, South West, and West, re-MONEY MARKET—CITY NEWS. sume with us. There is no man; none for this city yet for the laboring man; none for sume with us. There is no land ho! in Tuesday, P. M.—The movements in the master mechanic none for the dry uarrel, we have already stated, whence the experiment entired us away

received by the Barings. The Bank of as a Pennsylvanian, there is none of his way, and surprised every body, after a this last importation of specie, he has about

TTEMS.

An Irish infant, seven feet and a half over that great staple he had not much to high, is now forming part of the New York

things, the Barings, for the Bank of Eng- lars for the best essay on the benefit of to-

numbers 184,800 men. a part, the order for the exportation of more having been suspended, as we learn by The Concord Observer states that ten of

Total Depravity .- Receiving a news-

f England was weary of the war.

Rumor says Mr. Jaudon was doing a oxen not quite four years old, which weigh oxen not quite four years old, which weigh ship, Berks county, Pennsylvania, has two