ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE TRANQUIL - EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND-ADVANCE IN COTTON -NO CHANGE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The Cunard steamer Hibernia arrived at N. York last evening, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th instant, being one week later than our previous advices by the Niagara. The statement that the new steamer Europa was to take the place of the Hibernia proves to be incorrect. The Europa was advertised to sail on the 15th, and as she had in her trials proved to be very fast, it was supposed that she would make her passage across the ocean in nine days and a half. If this be so, we shall have her advices by Wednesday at faithest. She is to come to Boston.

our correspondent in New York the following cient, that we extract from his letter the despatch of the news by the Hibernia :

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot-By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 21-9 p. m.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Harrison, has just arrived from Liverpool, after a passage of thirteen days, and I hasten to send you the following summary of her news :

The Overland mail brings advices from Caldutta to 8th and Bombay 19th May, but there is no news of interest.

ENGLAND.

The parliamentary proceedings have been to 351.

IRELAND.

An Express from Dublin, which left on Friday night states that the Catholic clergy of Arch large. Devon Riley has written to the Attor. Whatever regret or disappointment may ney General, avowing the authorship of incendiary articles in the Irish Felon newspaper .----The Irish papers are very fierce in their de. nunciations of the Government, and cannot fail to excite the attention of the authorities.

From the National Intelligencer. It is with sincere regret that we have seen in the Lockport Courier (New York) a Letter from the Hon. Washington Hunt, the Representative of that district in Congress declining being a candidate for reelection to the body of which he is a faithful and most deserving member. The Report which he has lately made to the House of Representatives, as the organ of one of its committees on the policy of Internal Improvement-the length of which has caused us reluctantly to defer its publication until we shall have more room at command-is alone and of itself sufficient to stamp his character as a statesman.

Hunt takes occasion to communicate to his constituents the grounds upon which he supports the election of Gen. Taylor to the office of President; grounds which At a late hour last night, we received from appear to be so substantial and suffiparagraphs which include them.

"In the present posture of affairs, I can into speaking the truth. see but one practicable way to accomplish such a change. The election of Gen. pose, more particularly, of calling atten-Taylor is the only alternate. I am aware tion to the fact that General Cass here that many of you desired a different selec- adopts the Taylor doctrine on the subject tion and in this my sentiments agreed of pledges. Compare what we have italwith yours. While Mr. Clay would have icised in the following speech, with what me that the candidate should have been would have been altogether EXTRA; and -says: taken from the North, on grounds of justice we all know that the General has a holy not united, and on the final vote a major- the speech : Diocese of Tenam have resolved to adhere to ity of the Convention declared for Gen. the Conciliation Hall Repeaters and to oppose Taylor; some votes having been given the formation of a League. Martin is still at for him by every State in the Union.

have been occasioned, I cannot but feel that we are bound in honor and patriotism to support the nomination. Personal preferences, in such a crisis, are subordinate to public duty. "If there were no other reason for sup-

porting Gen. Taylor, it would be enough for me to know that in electing him we defeat Gen. Cass, and arrest the policy of been discovered in the cellars of Paris. The the party in power. If Gen. Cass should chance to be elected, we are forewarned that the worst measures of this Adminis- that to be the close of my political professions. Fellowtration will be continued. In respect to our foreign policy, he has labored incessantly in the Senate (and I believe successfully) to satisfy the country that he sion. cannot be outdone in the extravagance of his views. Instead of cultivating a spirit of peace and the arts of civilization, he seems to consider it the first duty of a statesman to prepare the hearts of the people for 'inevitable war. His patriotism luxuriates in visions of endless conquests and unbounded sway. He stands ready to 'swallow' all Mexico, Yucatan,

CASS'S LAST SPEECH.

We feel bound to keep it before the people. The Cleveland speech of General Cass is as worthy of perpetual remembrance as his Chicago letter. Judge Wood had been selected to tender to the General the hospitalities of the city, and was anxious to give him an opportunity of setern people on two very important and interesting subjects. He pressed the General warmly to come out like a man, and telll them whether or not he was opposed to the improvement of the Western rivers and harbors, and how his administration would behave on the subject of slavery. The Judge told him that the people were

In the Letter to which we refer, Mr. ready to hear him and would LISTEN WITH THE GREATEST PLEASURE. Now it was rather an impeachment of the good manners of his audience for the General to protest that they were in such a riotious state, that he could not discuss such matters be-Why did not he give the true reason?

We republish this speech for the pur-

this assembly will prevent my being heard on the im- of the old school, and he would have to be unfaithful portant topics to which you have called my attention. must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the unworthy representative of the Democratic party of the country, have re- phatically one of them. He does not " act " and " symceived at your hands. "Fellow-citizens, fifty years ago when a lad of 17

ears, I first looked upon this Northwestern Territory, then containing a population of 20,000, now covered with 5,000,000.

From the Lynchburg Virginian. MR. FILLMORE.

The Richmond Enquirer was the first to start the slander, that the Whig nominee for the Vice Presidency was an Abolitionist-a charge it afterwards attempted to sustain, by publishing the vote on certain party resolutions presented ting himself right before the Northwest- by Mr. Atherton, by which it was made to ap. pear that he had voted generally in company with John Quincy Adams. It took care to suppress the ayes and noes on the first resolution. for which no Abolitionist could have voted-it 1,044,492 square miles-about as large as that being an unqualified declaration of the want of of one-third of all Europe, and capable of suspower in Congress to interfere in any way with taining, sooner or later, the population of a Slavery in the States; and on which important mighty empire. The intrinsic difficulties neresolution-the touch stone of Abolitionism- cessarily belonging to such an organization were Mr. Fillmore's name appears in the affirmative. increased by the nature and character of the It would be sufficient to throw the burthen of population now existing there, as well as that proof in a charge of this nature upon those ma. hereafter to be introduced by the extension of king it. So far, it has not been sustained by a the constitution and laws of the United States tittle of proof. Yet it has not been retracted, over so vast a country. nor will it be-on the contrary, it will be reite. rated with an earnestness proportioned to its charge of their duties, under all these embar. fore them. And yet such was the excuse. falsity. We might refer to the fact that, when rassments with untiring industry, with a zealelected to the important office he now holds in ous resolution, and an indefatigable spirit. "A change in the Administration of the Why not say like a man that he had clo- his native State, so far from the Abolitionists which he had never known surpassed. He Government is imperatively demanded. sed his profession of political faith? That supporting him, they ran a candidate of their felt it due, in justice to each and every one of The national honor and well being re- he believed the resolutions of the Balti- own. The testimony of Southern members of his colleagues, to say that, amidst all their long quires it; in my judgment it is necessary more Convention-nothing more, and no. Congress, who served with him, is explicit upon conferences and laborious discussions on the to the stability of our national institutions. thing less. But he could not be betraved the point of his freedom from any taint of Abo- various topics necessarily considered by them, litionism. We published in our last a notice of the most conciliary spirit had been evinced by A. H. H. Stuart, Esq., Whig Elector of the them, each endeavoring to maintain the honor Augusta District, in which, on his own knowl. and interest, not mercly of his own part of the edge, derived from service in Congress and per- country, but of the whole nation, and each ensonal intimacy with him, he pronounces the deavoring to yield so much as he felt could be charge of Abolitionism untrue, and pledges properly and honorably conceded without the himself to prove it to be so, before the people. sacrifice of what was essentially due to" his been my personal choice, after learning General Taylor says in the Allison letter, Crockett-who was in Congress from the dis- States. The conferences of the committee unimportant. Mr. Hume's motion for parlia. that the Kentucky delegates were unfa- and we find the sentiments identical. Cer- trict in Tennessee formerly represented by his were in this spirit-attended with free and ammentary reform was rejected by a vote of 84 vorable to his nomination, it appeared to tainly, any new pledges at Cleveland father, and who now edits the N. O. National ple discussion-and, after a full interchange of

> "We know Millard Fillmore, having served with him and expediency. But the free States were horror of EXTRAS of all kinds. We annex and worked with him for four years in the national councils, and we know him to be as free from the taint of " Sir the NOISE and CONFUSION which pervade abolition as any man in this union. He is a republican and untrue to himself, to be untrue and unfaithful to the great body of the people of this country. He is empathise" with abolitiohists as charged, but he " acts and sympathises" with the great body of the honest hardfisted mechanics and laborers of our country, for he mise applied in 1820, a motion was made by is one of them. The mechanics of the United States the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Underwood) will glory in such a man as Millard Fillmore, because he has added to the dignity of their profession and pur- " all the territory in New Mexico and Califorsuits, by raising himself from the position of an humble, nia, south of the parallel of 36° 30', shall be Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to these institutions as long industrious and respectable mechanic and laborer to the front rank of statesmen.' Dr. Francis Mallory, of Hampton, at a late dinner given near that town, made a speech in divided, four for the motion and four against it. favor of the Whig nominee. As Dr. M. was the first man, we believe, in Virginia, to nomi. was taken on the proposition of the Senator nate General Taylor for the Presidency, it may from Kentucky, and with a like result-the be supposed his speech was eulogistic of the committee being again equally divided. old Hero. He bore testimony in regard to Mr. Fillmore, which ought to satisfy any man, we mise appeared to be impossible. But the comthink, as to the falsity of the charge made a. mittee proceeded to consider a proposition to gainst Mr. Fillmore. Dr. Mallory belongs to the ultra school on Southern rights, and we think the South might trust any man pronouncgood conduct, than is to be found in the ed by him "moderate and conservative on the subject of Slavery." Dr. M. is reported as saying : "He had served six sessions in Congress with Mr. F. was intimately acquainted with him, knew his opinions well, and declared that he was a quiet, mild, amiable gentleman, of high qualties and undoubted abilities, and decidedly moderate and conservative on the subject of lor, forcibly illustrates the position of the slavery; and that, speaking from his personal informa-"dissaffected Whigs" by a striking simile. tion, be preferred Mr. Fillmore as Vice President to any man at the North that he knew. Dr. M. concluded by promising soon to enter actively into the canvass for Taylor and Fillmore." reported to have said that Mr. Fillmore's views tion of their present laws in erdicting or proon the slavery subject were "moderate," and, hibiting slavery till the territorial legislature therefore, more dangerous. We leave it to our proposed to be organized by a popular vote, unreaders to digest the philosophy of this inference der the bill referred to us, could enact some as best they can. Mr. Fillmore is doubtless law on the subject, most of the objections which not a pro-slavery man. He does not believe had been urged in debate to the 12th section slavery to be a social, moral and political bless- would be obviated without any sacrifice of prining-he is not a Northern man with Southern ciple by those who urged them; and that, after principles-he doubtless regrets the existence thus disposing of the question, so far as relates done ? There can be but one answer. man who should refuse to take passage of slavery in the South-but he believes that to Oregon, the Territories of California and it is a subject with which interference by the New Mexico could be organized in the same North would do harm, even if that interference bill by the appointment of a governor, senator, could be exerted in a lawful and constitutional and judge; to compose, according to the old manner, which he does not believe it can be. precedents, a temporary Legislature for each of He, therefore, regarding the institution as one these Territories, but without the power to leof a local and domestic character, leaves it to the legislatures of the respective States, to that question beyond the power of the Territobe managed as the people of the Southern States rial Legislature, and resting the right to intromay think proper, each for itself. his views upon slavery. He, probably, there- expounded by the judges, with a right of appeal fore, never expressed himself in stronger lan- to the Supreme Court of the United States. It guage upon the subject, than the man whom Mr. Wise is now supporting for the Presidency. avoid the decision of this distracted question, Gen. Cass, in his celebrated letter on the free. dom of the seas, says :- " We are no slave. We advise the Locofoco party in this city to holder; we never shall be; we deprecate its territorial aggrandizement and rapacity take an emetic and throw up the reptile of the existence on principles, and pray for its aboli. Democrat, unless it chooses to get rid of him tion every where, when this can be effected justly, peaceably and easily for all parties."-In his Nicholson letter, he furthermore says : other hand, in case Congress should hereafter "We may well regret the existence of slavery choose to adopt the compromise line of 36° 30', in the Southern States, and wish they had been (north of which, I suppose, it is not expected saved from its introduction." We thus present the testimony of Messrs. Stuart, Crockett and Mallory, who speaks from personal knowledge of the course and sentiments of Mr. Fillmore, to prove that he is NOT an Abolitionist. We ask all candid men, if it ought not to refute the charge of the Enquirer that he is .- unsupported as that charge is by any show of evidence deserving notice. We cite Mr. Wise also to prove his iunocence, for the admission that Mr. Fillmore's views about slavery are "moderate, and, therefore, the more dangerous," is a position which we think amounts to a virtual confession that the charge of Abolitionism is utterly unfounded, as Mr. Wise would not pronounce any views savoring of Abolitionism "moderate."

The Proposed Compromise. IN SENATE JULY 18.

Mr. Clayton, from the select committee on the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, reported a bill for the organization of territorial governments in each of them. [It appeared to be a very long bill, containing no less than thirty-seven sections.]

Mr. Clayton said the subjects referred to this committee were of infinite difficulty. The territories for which temporary civil governments were to be organized embraced an area of

The committee had entered upon the dis-Mr. Crockett-son of the famous David own constituents and the people of all the views, a vote was taken on a proposition moved by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Atchison.) "that the spirit of the Missouri compromise be adopted to govern the settlement of all territories of the United States." On this question the committee divided, five for and three against the motion. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bright) then moved the proposition, notice of which had been previously given, containing the words of the Missouri compromise. As the condition of the territory was now said to be different from that to which that compro-

contends, the const carry their slaves I that right. If as the stitution confers no s cate their claim. organized as a terr their own Legislat committee think can ety, be conferred up two other Territo

I now, sir, have I amendment and a a ed to the select Co lish the Territorial California, and New tee with all become that they do not view but it is the very be barrassing circus have been able to they appeal for as rors into which the fallen .- But it is the majority of the co of this bill, the sale ced beyond the rea question, and the threatens to endang ately, but intimatly. The bill was then imously ordered to b On motion the S

THE C

In the U. States Clayton said :

There may poss sion in regard to a by me yesterday in organization of terri gon, New Mexico, sire to correct it if a Committee desired, concur, that the bi that it should be retheir views and or pose to submit the terday in lieu of a n regarded as tantam I repeat, is to speak the seniments of the reason a formal rep ry. I do not know to say any thing me majority of the con the wish that this law, with the exp would prove to be an question now in con and the South. I tion, call up the bill member of the con tunity of expressing -an opportunity of himself.

FRANCE.

The throes of the late commotion are rapidly subsiding. Armed men, with loaded muskets and instruments for casting bullets, have destruction of property during the insurrection was less then, at first supposed. Many houses were battered considerably, however, and in some sections of the city all was ruin. Order had been nearly restored. Among the general officers who suffered in the emeute were Generals Negrier, killed; Brea, assassinated; Francois, killed ; Bourgoin, died from wounds, Cortais, wounded; Damesme, wounded and leg amputated; Duvivier and Foucher, wounded; Lafontaine, mortally wounded. An immense number of colonels and superior officers were put hors de combat. On the 20th a sentinel arrested two men in a cabriolet, with large sums of Russian gold and gun cartridges. Both were beavily armed with daggers and pistols. The insurgests used in the conflict iron balls pierced with copper projections on both sides. Gen. Changarnier has been appointed Chief of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine. The legions of the Guard who were unfaithful during the revolt, have been disband-

ed. Best informed persons consider Caussidiere as one of the leaders of the late insurrec. tion ; and that Louis Blanc was privy, but not an active participator, shrinking from danger.

Their organization was most perfect, as further developements of the police prove. Docu. ments that have been found will show whence the money was obtained, and who promoted the insurrection.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Affairs of France-Another Revolution At. tempted-Advance in Cotton+ &r., &rc., &rc.

The new Conard steamer Europa, arrived at Boston yesterday, and we last evening rea our correspondent :

Boston, July 27, 6 p. m.

The new steamer Europa arrived at her whatf to-day, after a passage of less than 12 days from Liverpool, bringing four days later intelligence than the steamer United States.

THE MARKETS.

On the 15th just., Cotton at Liverpool was firm at an advance of Id. Upland ordinary 33 to 31d. Middling 31 to 33 ; middling fair 41 to 41. Good fair 48 to 51. New Orleans or. will be expelled from our councils. dinary 31d to 31d. Middling 31 to 4d. Mid. dling fair 38 to 41d. Fair 47d. Good fair 5d. Good 51 to 51d. Choice 61 to 61. Mobile and Alabama 3 to 5]d. Sea Island 6 to 16d. The sales for the week had been to 331 bales;

" No pent up Utica contracts our powers, But the whole boundless continent is ours."

and Cuba, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly

if we must.'

"His theory of territorial expansibility and manifest destiny, can be realized only through a long course of war, devasta. He says: tion, and debt, engendering social misery elements of discord into our political sys-

by every honorable expedient. In our he had objected." foreign relations he would be guided by principles of justice and moderation. He was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and is adverse to any future acquisitions. We have good ground for believing that under his Administration the spirit of the

American people ought once more to make

will feel that he is the 'Chief' Magistrate

Distressing Casualty .- An accident, at-

Charleston News.

"Gen. Taylor is a Whig in the same by a cathartic-as the Whig party did. [Louisville Journal. sense that Washington and Harrison were Whigs. We have the most satisfactory General Taylor in Congress .- Of all who assurances that he will form a Whig Cab- call themselves Whigs in Congress, there are inet and administer the Government upon but three who decline supporting General Tay. broad Whig principles, with a single eye lor-Messrs. Giddings and Root, of Ohio, and to the welfare of the country. Whilst Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts; and these three faithful to the constitution and true to his are hot abolitionists. Giddings and Palfrey refused to vote for Mr. Winthrop for the speaker. political principles, yet as President of the ship because he would not pledge himself to use United States, he will clevate himself his office, if elected, for the promotion of Abo. above the atmosphere of faction and inlitionism.-[Ib.] trigue. After our recent experience, the

'No young man in the nation was then more unlikely to occupy the proud position to which I have been ssigned, than I was. A beautiful illustration this, of the genius and character of our glorious institutions ! as we have strength

" I hope you have all read the letter which I addressed to the National Democatic Convention. I decla.ed citizens, if forty-two years of services for my country, in the cabinet and the field, in city and on prairie, at home and abroad, do not furnish sufficient pledges, then any thing which I might say now would be mere delu-

" Again I thank you for the distinguished reception which you extend to me."

Now, will our friend of the Union abuse General Taylor any longer for abstaining from any other pledges for his future history of his past services?

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.—The Editor of the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette, in a dignified reply to an insulting communication, abusing him for supporting Gen. Tay-

"Our writings against the nomination and political corruption, introducing new of Taylor are quoted with all imaginable absurdity, as if they pledged us to oppose tem, till finally our glorious Union will be his election after the question is reduced broken into fragments or held together to him or Cass. We are accused of disby the iron power of military despotism. honesty, and asked why we do not go to It is impossible to contemplate the elec. . picking pockets for a living if we cantion of a President entertaining such not afford to be a man?" We can afford views without melancholy forebodings for to be a man, but not to be an idiot, and feel the country. In my opinion we are bound that we can no more justly be charged to avert the calamity. How shall it be with dishonesty or inconsistency than the It must be by the efforts of the Whig par- across the ocean in a packet ship because ty of the Union in support of Gen. Taylor. he had objected for some reason to that The Whigs have chosen him for their particular ship being put on the line. Accandidate, and for one, I feel no difficulty cording to these wise casuists, he should in sustaining him. Though a military throw himself into a mud scow, without reived the following telegraphic despatch from man, who has served his country in bat- the slightest regard to its capacity of evtle, Gen. Taylor is an enlightened friend er reaching the destined shore, and do all of peace. He has seen the miseries of war in his power by torpedoes, fire-balls, and and regards it as an evil to be avoided false lights, to wreck the ship to which

> One of the Cincinnati papers gives an ac. count of a man in that city, who, after taking an emetic, threw up a snake twelve inches long.

to amend that proposition by providing that placed on the same footing in all respects as to slavery that existed in Louisiana while it was a territory." On this question the committee After the failure of this motion, the question

At this stage of the proceedings all comproendeavor to adjust the great question, at least so far as to enable Congress to extend the laws over and provide for the administration of justice in the Territories, leaving for the present the settlement of it to the laws of population, or the adaptation of soil, climate, and all circumstances to the various kinds of labor. While it was admitted on all sides that by far the greatest portion of the Territories was properly adapted to free labor, and would necessarily be free soil forever, yet it was also with equal unanimity conceded that there was a portion of it where free labor never could be introduced, owing to the climate and the peculiar productions of that portion. It was thought that Ore. gon, which no one imagines can ever be slave. holding, could be organized as the people of Mr. Wise, in a late speech, in Norfolk, is that Territory desired, by the temporary adopgislate on the subject of slavery, thus placing

duce or prohibit slavery in these two Territo-Mr. Wise says Mr. Fillmore is moderate in ries on the constitution, as the same shall be was thought that by this means Congress would Cass to the stand, s leaving it to be settled by the silent operation of the constitution itself; and that in case Congress should refuse to touch the subject, the the result makes (country would be slaveholding only where, by clear as mud," wh the laws of Nature, slave labor was effective and free labor could maintain itself. On the that slave labor can be introduced,) or any oth-

by the explanation ware. Had it not been supposed in se committee had cone views which he for agree with him in to animous understan the bill should spea that it was also one to be a permanent a ment of the whole Mr. King inquir

Mr. Calhoun.

the honorable Ser regarded in the lig mittee, and were so the Secretary] The Presiding O

Mr. Phelps. 1 king any remarks in the honorable chai tee, because I und garded as a report, lars, the committe Mr. Clayton, (i

Mr. Phelps. that I concurred In my judgment 1 ment of this questi think I can sustain try and my consti shall take the up Mr. Clayton.

my life, except at character; never tempted to speak pose that all unde terday were inten no man would clain sir, that it was my Here the explan

GEN. CASS CATEC TIONS A

The Louisville J political catechism and here the replies is in favor of all the -" all things to all a "Are you in fave " If you are a N

" Are you for or

" If you are a

General ?"

mports 28,800; and stock on hand 614,000, of which 459,000 was American.

FRANCE.

Another alarming plot for the overthrow of the Government of France, has been discover. ed at Paris. The workmen of the Ateliers had intended to rise in revolt on the 14th instant. The time and signal was a five sous boquet, which was of course merely a pretext to assemble the insurgents and systemise their propose I movement. The Government has made itself acquainted with full details of the affair, and had taken rigid measures in anticipation.

The plot was of a highly criminal character, one of their mottoes being " Pillagett Paris."

Several of the intended chiefs have been arof a great people, and be animated by a desire to promote the interests of the whole rested and are under strict surveillance. General Cavaignac has made every prepara. country-one who will respect co-ordinate

tion to meet that emergency, and has by judier. Fifteen prefects, of nine departments, has thing short of this will realize my idea of erything that belongs to them .- [1b. been removed from their stations for implicawhat a Whig President should be." tion in the insurrection of June.

A portion of the present government are in favor of presenting the suspected members of tended a melancholy loss of life, took place the late government; while others, including among them Cavaiguac, firmly opposed any such proceeding. All the political prisoners Dr. Edmund Ravenel, and the others daughad been taken out of Paris to detached points in the vicinity. The city was completely forin the surf, were carried by the ebbing tilled.

The line was here interrupted by the storm. and, on account of the electricity interfering with the mognets in the telegraph office, we were muchle to obtain the balance of our de-*patch.]

Gen. Taylor has now three opponents for the a President who will regard our Govern- Presidency, Gen. Cass, Martin Van Buren, and ment as a trust too sacred to be turned John P. Hale, Fetch on two more. Old into a party machine, and himself as some- Zack whipt the Mexicans five to one at Buena thing more than an instrument in the Vista, and he can whip the Locofoco candihands of partizans. We want a man who dates in the same proportion now .- [Ib.

The Washington Union says that Gen. Cass "loves the people." The fact that he has received about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the people's money, a large portion of branches of the Government and confine it for what he calls "extra services," may be clous energy placed the Republic beyond dang. himself to his appropriate functions. No- cited as proof that he loves the people and ev-

> Van Buren and Cass .- The Fulton Democrat has taken down the name of Cass and run up that of Van Buren. The Watertown Jeffer. sonian has done the same thing. Ditto the vesterday on the front beach of Sullivan's Hamilton County Sentinel, the Wayne Senti-Island. Four children, one a daughter of nel, the Eastern State Journal, and the Dedham (Mass.) Democrat! This is "Crawfishters of Col. Edward Harelston, bathing ing by wholesale.

> tide beyond their depth. Miss Ravenel (aged eleven years) was drowned, and The others were after great effort saved. ville, "I'm in favor of early marriages."-Prentice.

A rather remarkable scene occurred in New

the custody of their officers.

my letter to the 1 er rule of settlement, it will be free to act as to but, if you are a its wisdom and patriotism shall seem fit. my opinions embo

After many conflicts of opinion, these views speeches in the S thus generally expressed were substantially agreed upon with great unanimity, all the members of the committee agreeing to make the report, and but two of them (one from the North and the other from the South) disapproving any of the material features as they understand it. By order of the committee, I have prepared a bill in accordance with these views. It contains some important amendments to the Ore. gon bill, particularly so far as it corrects the defective descriptions of the boundaries in that bill.

I do not expect, sir, that this or any other proposition which the wit of man can possibly suggest will prevent agitation on this subject, Orleans lately. Some Volunteers, belonging which is now daily spreading through the counto one of the Kentucky Regiments returning try, and, I fear, dividing it into geographical from Mexico, left the camp and visited the city, parties. If the Missouri compromise of 36° for which they were arrested and placed under 30' should be adopted, the agitators would imguard. They sued out a Habeas Corpus, un. mediately raise the standard of repeal, and agder which Generals Taylor, Butler and Brooke, itate as fiercely as ever. We know that, sit. were brought before the Court. The Volun. They will agitate after the passage of any bill. teers, through their counsel, Mr. Prentiss, alleg. But this bill resolves the whole question beed that they had engaged to serve during the tween the North and South into a constitutionwar, and that the war had been ended, and in al and a judicial question. It only asks of men proof of the fact produced the proclamation of of all sections to stand by the constitution, and Gen. Butler, announcing peace. Gen. Butler suffer that to settle the difference by its own appeared in court and argued, very conclusive- tranquil operation. If the constitution settles Everywhere the ladies are waving their ly, that peace had not been officially promulga- the question either way, let those who rail at handkerchiefs for Taylor. They are right .- ted. The court took time to consider, and the the decision, and invent indignation against her body has not yet been recovered. The old General said in his speech at Donalds. next day delivered an opinion against the dis. their ancestors who adopted it. We offer no he has himself heard of charge of the soldiers, and remanded them to bill to introduce slavery by Congressional en- they were going to vote actment into any free territory. If, as the South ginia will go triumpha

the edition of my office for the Nor man, you will find the edition of my fice for the South " Do you appro tion of Texas, Ge "If you are an a you to the Detroit opposed the project are an annexation very satisfactorily speeches in favor "Are you for or Phillippe, General " If you are a I be so good as to re King and Court : Phillippe man, I my late speeches ation." " Are you for or rivers and barbor "The noise and

answer from being