

ers would bring, until some of the newspapers said we had better have our sessions on board the steamers, so that we could more promptly shape our legislation according to the shifting of British opinion. Sir, I believe that in this matter, as in the other case, we ought to act uniformly in respect to the legislation of Great Britain—that we ought to act only in reference to the general good of the great body of the American people, taking no heed of what may be said or done on the other side of the water, but acting uniformly in that spirit of independence in which our fathers acted when they declared their independence.

Mr. Webster rose to reply; but Mr. Bagby, interposing, inquired what question there was before the Senate?

The Presiding Officer. It is a motion to print the papers presented by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bagby. Then there is a question. Mr. Webster. Certainly. I was about to remark, Mr. President, that as far as I understand the remarks of the honorable Senator from Ohio they do not appear to me to be marked by that strong logical deduction which he generally succeeds in presenting his arguments before the Senate. The gentleman seems to suppose that it is important, by what means we have news from England, whether it comes by the steamer, or whether it is telegraphed from Boston. I should hardly have supposed that the gentleman would attribute to the mode of conveyance any thing more than the idea of the rapidity with which it was conveyed, and that the substantial thing was the information of the declaration of that distinguished man, the late first Minister in England, that the eyes of all England are turned at the present moment to the proceedings of Congress upon this tariff subject.

Well, if this be so; it is because the people of England having an interest in the question. Now, sir, the honorable Senator seems to think that I received news from England upon the Oregon question with very different feelings. Undoubtedly I did. There was then a national question pending between England on the one side and ourselves on the other; and as my sincere desire was for peace, I felt anxious to know if the progress of feeling in England were such that we might expect a termination of the controversy, peaceably and honorably to ourselves.

That was an international matter; it was a question we could not settle ourselves alone; and I confess that I waited for each arrival with some anxiety, because I desired peace; because I anxiously looked for the moment when that condition of things should exist between England and ourselves which has not existed since the passage of the stamp act—that is, a state of peace with no cause of quarrel existing, for from the time of passing the stamp act until the fifteenth day of June last, we have never been without some cause of controversy with England; and I desired to see the last of these matters settled. I have had the gratification of seeing it settled. I have had the gratification of seeing the relations between the two countries placed upon a permanent basis of friendship, peace and harmonious intercourse.

Now, is there any analogy between that case, in which I had a desire to know the feelings of the British Government and people, and this, which is a question of domestic policy, in which we are bound exclusively to consult the interests of our own people, and in which England has no right whatever to interfere? Sir, this is an American question; and I can only say that it does seem to me that, if some men in this country had had their opinions upon American policy, upon our own domestic policy, as much quoted and praised as the opinions of some others have been, a prejudice—nay, a general clamor raised against them, as being in some sort submissive to British interests; as being desirous of placing our own interests secondary to those of Great Britain. I do not impute such a desire to any one; but my honorable colleague the other day truly said it was a question of preference to be given to English labor or American labor—a question of preference between English employment and American employment. Well, then, I do not say that when, in the pendency of such a question here within these walls, there comes one voice from England, and another and a very loud voice from Pennsylvania, from the laboring classes of this community—I do say it is an extraordinary conjuncture of circumstances; and I am sure the honorable Senator from Ohio will think that it is so. I repeat, in this proceeding, I accuse nobody—far from it—of having any disposition to postpone the interests of his own country under heaven. But I must speak of measures according to their character and tendency. And in questions between us and our manufacturing rivals, we cannot shut our eyes and ears to what we see and hear of the opinions of these rivals. I do not wish at this time to pursue these observations; another and more fitting opportunity will be afforded me.

Mr. Speight said he believed the hour had arrived for the consideration of the Treasury note bill. He moved, therefore, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill.

The Presiding Officer remarked that some disposition must be made of the pending question.

Mr. Sevier said he thought the same direction ought to be given to this document which was given to the petition presented the other day by the Senator from Massachusetts. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Cameron acquiesced in this motion, and it was accordingly referred.

A letter from Matamoros, dated July 3, says, "we have received orders to start ten, preparatory to marching forward toward Camargo."

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Position of Affairs.

The exciting movement in the New World at the present time, is the struggle now in progress between the United States and Mexico. Thus far, we have no indications as to its probable termination. Both parties are marshalling their forces, as if determined to strike still more vigorously, the United States troops are pouring in large bodies towards the general army at Matamoros, and it is probable that, by this time, General Taylor has 15,000 men under his command.

The Mexicans are also exerting themselves to the utmost. President Paredes having placed himself at the head of the army, determined it would seem, to do or die. Our advices from the city of Mexico are to the 19th of June—from Vera Cruz to the 22d—and from Tampico to the 2nd of July. The following is a brief abstract of the intelligence:

The revolution in favor of Santa Anna has extended to all the cities from Acapulco to Mazatlan, embracing the departments on the Pacific, which are now in arms against Paredes, with the exception of Oajaca and La Puebla, two southern departments which remain neutral, yet, in heart, they are doubtless with Yucatan, their neighbor. Formal declarations of independence have been received in Mexico from both the Californias.

The revolutionists of Jalisco having been attacked at Colena by the Paredes army, retired to Guadalupe, a large city, which they were fortifying. A division of the forces was ordered there by Paredes, which had been intended for the defence of Monterey. The Usurper desires to suppress all domestic insurrections before he attacked Gen. Taylor. The Junta or Congress fixed the 6th of July for the close of its session. It has passed some important acts. On the 16th June, it proceeded to elect a President and Vice President, ninety-three votes being given:—58 for Paredes, 13 for Bravo, 7 for Herrera, 2 for Perez, 1 for Rincon, 1 for Araya, and 1 for Feriaz. Gen. Paredes was declared President and General Bravo Vice President. The former having obtained permission to lead the army against the Americans, received his commission on the 18th of June, and the vanguard of the forces, under Gen. Arevalo, left Mexico on the 19th, en route for Monterey, and Paredes would follow as soon as Bravo arrived from Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo set out for the Capitol on the 24th June, leaving Gen. DeSola to command San Juan d'Ulloa and the Department of Vera Cruz.

The Cabinet Ministers tendered their resignations to Paredes, on hearing that he was to leave with the army. He refused to receive them. Mejia is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division of the Army. Ampudia remains at San Luis Potosi. Arista is said to be coming to Mexico—at a slow pace, we suppose; for we find a proclamation from him, dated at Linares, 4th June, calling on the army to rally for the salvation of the Republic. In the meantime extravagant rumors are circulated in the newspapers relative to the American forces, whose march upon New Leon and Monterey is said to have commenced without opposition, and the Vera Cruz papers have it that Gen. Taylor is within a day's journey of Tampico. Vera Cruz itself has been almost evacuated, the merchants retiring to Jalapa and Orizaba, with their property. An attack on the Castle is said to have been planned by Com. Conner, to commence on the 10th July, with the following vessels:—Frigate Cumberland, 50 guns; do Raritan, 50 do; do Potomac, 50 do; Corvette John Adams, 20 do; brig Somers, 10 do; steamer Mississippi, 8 do; do Princeton, 7 do.

These were at Vera Cruz, when the British steamer Clyde left there, and Capt. Simons of that vessel reports seeing six other U. S. vessels of war off the harbor as he came out. The British squadron there consisted of the steamer Vesuvius, a ship of 50 guns, another steamer and a brig. The Vesuvius, it is said, was going to Tampico to take on board specie, which the U. S. Brig St. Mary's, blockading there, had refused to permit the British Mail Steamers to receive. The St. Mary's opened her fire on Tampico on the 7th June, which was answered by two gun boats, and after an action of three hours the former retired.

Alvarado, a place south of Vera Cruz, is blockaded by a U. S. Brig which had captured a trading boat and some men. A few gun boats from Alvarado chased a boat from the brig, but without coming near enough for a fight. A Spanish brig which attempted to run the blockade of Vera Cruz, was fired into and seized by the U. S. Steamer Princeton. No lives lost. The brig was released. It is amusing to read the rumors in Mexican papers, relative to our army. One has it that they are already at Alta Mira, near Tampico; and another says there is nothing to oppose their march upon Monterey and New Leon; another reports Gen. Taylor's departure from Matamoros on 10th June for Reynosa and Saitillo, at the head of five thousand men, four pieces of artillery and thirty wagons.

So great is the alarm at Vera Cruz, that the soldiers are on duty night and day. The project of the new republic of the Rio Grande is spoken of. The Mexicans say it is another annexation scheme of the Yankees, who are seducing the people of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Chihuahua, &c., into the measure by means of newspapers published in bad Spanish Matamoros. The Indians have ravaged the department of Durango, committing terrible depredations and chasing government troops. Martial law has been proclaimed at Vera Cruz, Tampico and Alvarado.

The Junta or Congress received the report of a committee relative to the war, which suggests that Congress ought to adopt measures for the defence of the country. It appears, however, that the report on the measures for prosecuting the war was referred back to them. Tampico had declared for Santa Anna, as also Guadalupe, Seleya, Lagos, Guanaxuato and the Californians, in addition to other cities and departments already reported. Only a very small part of central Mexico adheres to the administration of Paredes, and that would no doubt revolt as soon as he got under way with the army.

We have also a rumor that Santa Anna, accompanied by Almonte, and one or two other friends, left Havana on the 7th of the present month for Vera Cruz, in the expectation that the Castle of Juan de Ulloa would immediately declare in his favor. Mexico, it would thus seem, is in a sad condition internally, and yet, all parties, it is affirmed, are bitterly opposed to the United States. On this side the movements are indeed formidable. All the Mexican ports on the Pacific and in the Gulf are under blockade, an expedition under Colonel Kearney has started for Santa Fe, another under Colonel Stevenson, is about to set sail for California, it is in contemplation to attack the castle opposite Vera Cruz, and General Taylor, at the last dates, was preparing to move in great force into the interior. The war, it will thus be seen, is about to be renewed, and in earnest. Mexico appears to be rushing on destruction. Sir Robert Peel, in his closing address, said that Great Britain had offered mediation; but the Washington Union says that no such offer has been submitted to our government, but it is probable that it soon will be. War is a sad calamity, and we would avoid it, whenever it could be avoided with honor.—Bick. Reporter.

Great Flood on the Rio Grande—Deputation of British Naval Officers to Gen. Taylor—Murder in Matamoros, &c.

The steamship James L. Day, Captain Griffin arrived at New Orleans on the 18 inst., from the Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The news is four days later and of some interest; especially in the announcement of a correspondent of the Picayune, that a deputation from the British navy arrived at Fort Polk, upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. This letter says:—

"Curiosity runs high" to know the object of a visit of two British naval officers to Gen Taylor, who arrived here in a vessel of war from Tampico. Communication being cut off, they sent their despatches by mail to their Consul at Matamoros, to be laid by him before the Consul General. *Nous verrons.*

Appearances indicate a move of the army into the interior as soon as the waters subside.

Report says Gen. Paredes has sent a proclamation to the people of Matamoros calling upon them to treat our regulars with every kindness and consideration, because of the unparalleled kindness and attention to his wounded, as well as prisoners and citizens. He takes occasion to scold the Texans, &c.

The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high waters would allow.

The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th and Col. Davis moved up the river on the 10th inst.

Majors Dimmock and Morris, Captain Burke, and Lieuts. Fremont and Magruder, of the U. S. Army, came passengers in the Day.

An article in the American Flag, of the 10th inst, informs us that broils occasionally break out amongst the volunteers and Mexicans resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attached to the army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoros. The Mexican authorities are urged to more attention in keeping their citizens in order and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceedings. Some of Canale's men are supposed to be lurking about Matamoros for purposes of rapine and murder.

A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag, on the 9th inst, with his throat dreadfully cut and his heart pierced with several dagger wounds. The murderer has not been discovered.

The Rio Grande was yet rising on the 10th. In several places about Matamoros it has overflowed its banks.

A letter dated Reynosa, July 8, says:—

We learn here that the city of Camargo has suffered much from the overflow of the river, different accounts giving the number of houses washed away or destroyed as being between one and five hundred. That the place has suffered much there can be no doubt, but the full extent cannot be known until we reach the place.

The high water has been of incredible injury to the crops on the Rio Grande, some asserting that even three fourths of the cotton and corn in the bottoms have been destroyed.

They have been expecting an attack from Canales again here, and the Plaza has been placed in a stronger state than ever, but no Canales has appeared. Report had it that he was coming in last night, with fire and sword, but the different watches passed off quietly. He is not coming into this place.

The reverend gentlemen appointed by the President of the United States, as chaplains for the soldiers professing the Roman Catholic religion, M'Elroy and Ray, arrived at Matamoros on the 8th inst, in the steamboat Troy from Point Isabel.

Loss of the Spanish Steamer Genil.

This elegant steamer, built in N. York last year and sent to Havana, has been destroyed by an explosion of her boiler. The following translation from a Havana paper of the 5th July, gives the particulars of the accident, which occurred on the 3d inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, near Cayo Blanco, the steamer being on her way from St. Jago de Cuba to Havana:—

The first indication of trouble, was a detonation in the engine, (meaning perhaps the boiler,) and soon an explosion, which shattered the vessel very much, killing the 1st engineer, Mr. Wood, the 3d engineer, Joaquin Pereyra, two deck passengers named Ramon Llenas and Bartolome Mestres, seven slaves employed about the engine, and a waiter named Geronimo. The captain, Ramon Moncada, who was in his berth at the time, immediately ran towards the engine, and in so doing, was struck down by the carbonic acid discharged from the boiler.

The steam that escaped from the pipes and boilers, was a deadly poison to every one that approached it. To complete the horror of the scene a devouring fire was reducing the vessel to ashes, when to the great joy of the survivors, the schooner Mercedes, perceiving their situation, bore up, and succeeded in getting them all on board. Twelve of them were severely wounded, including captain Moncada, who died three hours afterwards, as did also the seaman, Jose Binet, making 14 deaths in all; which number may have been afterwards increased from among the wounded.

A Warm Reception.

On the night of the 10th inst., a stage containing Mr. Winebrenner, of this city, and Mr. Alexander Koser, while descending the Allegheny Mountains, was attacked by three highwaymen. A man about six feet high in a very stout sprang up and seized the horses' heads, while two others jumped to the side of Koser and demanded their money. Mr. K. sprang from his seat and struck the nearest man with a wrench, while Mr. W. drew a revolver which was between the cushions, and fired at the man at the head of the horses, and the ball is supposed to have struck him in the shoulder or arm, as he made a spring from the ground, with a cry of "I'm hit!" when they all ran to the woods—and as they fled Mr. W. fired four times more. They were tracked by the blood at least a hundred yards.—Phila. Sat. Courier.

Conferee Meeting.

Pursuant to arrangement, the conferees appointed from the counties of Somerset, Fayette and Greene to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at the Town Hall in Untontown on the 18th day of July 1846, viz:

Somersets—Simon Gebhart, Esq., John Knable, and H. C. Barnes. Fayette—Sabastian Rush, Roberts Barton and Thos. R. Davidson. Greene—Col. J. H. Wells, A. G. Allison and James Mahannah.

The meeting was organized by appointing Simon Gebhart, Esq., of Somerset President, and T. R. Davidson of Fayette Secretary.

Mr. Rush nominated Hon. A. Stewart of F. "Barnes, " S. W. Pearson Esq. of S. " Wells, " C. T. Hager, Esq. of G.

On the first ballot each person nominated received three votes; after which the Hon. A. Stewart received the unanimous vote and was declared duly nominated.

The following resolutions were read and passed by acclamation: Resolved, That this meeting having full confidence in the talents and integrity of the Hon. A. Stewart, the Candidate nominated for Congress, do recommend him to the ardent and undivided support of the Democratic Whig Party of this district.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to procure his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Whig papers of this Congressional district. SIMON GEBHART, Pres't. Thos. R. Davidson, Sec'y.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The Buffalo papers give accounts of a terrible disaster which happened on the lake a few days ago. The schooner H. Sizer, having an English family on board, ten in number on their way to Chicago, when off Southport, was capsized by a squall, and all the family but three perished. Those saved were a girl of 15, and two boys of the age of 10 and 12. Their parents perished. It appears that they were below at the time, and one of the girls saved—was dragged out of the cabin window.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them. Proth'y office, } A. J. OGLE, July 21, '46. } Prothonotary

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally. Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq. dec'6'45-3m

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by law, to settle of the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs. R. L. STEWART, Clerk. July 21, '46.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846.

One sorrel mare with ball face, about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. VALENTINE TISE. July 28, '46

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale. JOHN DIBERT, Adm'r. July 21, '46,

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof. ON the motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd at the appraised price. Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day, July A. D. 1846. WM H PICKING, Clerk. July 21, '45

Blank Deeds.

Somerset County, ss.

At an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tamlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd. And now to wit, July 15th, A. D. 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermarried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phebe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tamlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846, and show cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846. WM H PICKING, Clerk. July 28 46-64

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land, containing 352 1/2 acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belonging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about 80 ACRES cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnpike road, in Jenner township.

Terms: one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd. By the Court W. H. PICKING, Clerk. July 21 1846.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of August next, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Frederick P. H. Walker, dec'd viz:

One Tract of Land, situate in Summit and Brothersvalley townships, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and sixty perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Peter P. H. Walker, Peter Walker Sr. Rudolph Boose, Benjamin Bitner, Jacob P. Walker and Henry Hauger, with about one hundred and eighty acres of clear land, on which is erected a Dwelling House and large Bank Barn, at least forty acres are in good meadow; there are also a good sugar camp and two orchards, with an abundance of water on the premises.

Terms:—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased—eighteen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Attendance will be given by Samuel Miller, Trustee for the sale of said real estate. By the Court, W. H. PICKING, Clerk. July 21 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation and tract of land, situate in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Stoystown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Snyder Esq., John Swank and others, containing, 288 ACRES and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Also at the same time and place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and due attendance will be given. SAMUEL HUNSAKER, SAMUEL SWANK, A. In'ts. July 28 1846.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE