CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The SENATE proceeded to consider the Army Bill. Mr. BELL resumed his remarks, and spoke with great force through two hours and a half in exposition of his views of the true character of the policy of the administration, the grounds on which he came to his conclusions concerning it, and the results to which it is leading. Mr. SEVIER obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The report of the committee of the Union, on the reference of the President's annual message, was taken up, and Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, having the floor, addressed the House in opposition to the administration and the equitableness of its measures and measures. Much time had been offered and rejected or adopted, the resolutions of Mr. Yerkes to refer the various items of the President's annual message to the appropriate committees were adopted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—The Ten Regiment Bill, was taken up.

Mr. SEVIER took the floor, and entered upon a powerful argument in defense of the administration—contending that all they had done in relation to the war was right. He maintained that the war was commenced by Mexico, in the attack on Thornton's dragoons, and continued in a similar style of argument for about two hours.

He entered a disclaimer for the administration against the project of an entire conquest of Mexico, but stated that they would even that to a withdrawal of four troops.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, having next secured the floor, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. YERKES moved to the Committee of the Whole upon the Union and take up the Ion bill. Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, rose to explain a clause of the bill, bearing upon the private calendar. The last motion prevailed, and Mr. BOYD was called into the chair. Sundry private bills were considered and reported to the House, and passed.

A message was received from the President, sent in reply to the resolution calling for a copy of Gen. Taylor's reply to the letter of the Secretary of War of the 20th January, 1847, communicating the copy desired. (Gen. Taylor's letter will be in another column.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The SENATE resumed the unfinished order of the day, being the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. BALDWIN briefly explained a part of the speech made by him on a former occasion.

Mr. SEVIER explained parts of his speech.

Mr. HUNTER then spoke at length in favor of the bill. He objected to Congress managing the war. It was the President's duty. He believed Mr. CALHOUN's plan was misunderstood, and hence it was rejected. He preferred a single Lieutenant-General to the roots Tampico and Sierra Mazda—both defensive and aggressive. It would then be easy to keep open a railway. He was opposed to making it, however, a permanent boundary. He did not wish to annex, as far into Mexico. He thought our army had acquired glory enough. It was a matter of policy and not of fear; conquests, we should aggravate and take steps to bring about a peace.

Mr. Hunter's speech concluded, Mr. Mr. SEVIER moved to postpone the Senate bill and take up the House bill.

Mr. HUNTER's resolutions of thanks to Gen. Scott, and his officers and men, and to Gen. Taylor and his officers, were then taken up, and passed by the following vote:—Yeas, 107; Nays, 1.

The House then took up the resolution previously offered by Mr. STEPHENS, giving a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, and voting a medal to Gen. Taylor, which was passed by the following vote: yeas, 107; nays, 1—Mr. GIDDINGS voting in the negative.

Mr. BOYD submitted a resolution asking the President to inform the House whether a proposal of terms of peace from Mexico had been received.

Mr. WINTHROP moved an article in the Union reflecting on him. He said he had been attacked because he had not supported Mr. Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt under processes issued by the Courts of the United States.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Bill. Mr. Mason spoke for two hours and a half. He did not go into to a review of the origin of the war, which he thought just, so as to prepare for what done well so far. The danger was in the future. He was against the annihilation of the Mexican nationality, or any of the military lines designated for occupation.—He thought all the objects of the war had been accomplished. But he would vote for the bill because he wished that we should be in a condition to defend ourselves, while making a last effort to obtain peace.

The HOUSE was engaged in discussing the Loan Bill.

LATE FROM MEXICO—RUMORS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.

The steamship Falcon, left New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th, brings rumors of peace similar to those which have been current for some time past.

It was rumored in the city of Mexico that the Mexican commissioners had offered to enter into a Treaty of Peace, based on the propositions made by Mr. Trist at Tacubaya, and that the Treaty in question had been despatched to Washington.

Col. Wither's command, concerning the safety of which there had been so much fear, arrived without any molestation at Real de Monte.

Col. W. Wyckoff, while in pursuit of Jarauta and Ros, captured Generals Valencia and Arista. They were subsequently set at liberty on parole.

Major Talisferro had arrived at the American Capital from Real de Monte with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in specie, which was part of the assessment levied by Gen. Scott on the State and Federal Districts.

Col. Torrejon and Minon and guard were captured by the Mexican Spy Company in the service of the American Army.

Gen. Cadwallader's command left the city of Mexico for Toluca, and reached Serna, without interruption. The troops under the command of Gen. C. were in fine spirits.

A Guadalaxara paper of the 17th ult., says that news had reached Mazatlan of an attack on the Americans at Lasabeal San Jose, by 500 California Rangers, which resulted in the defeat of the Americans and the destruction of their train. It is also stated in the same paper that three American vessels left Mazatlan on the 2d ult., to render assistance to the Americans at the places named.

General Butler's Regiment was suffering very much from sickness.

An attempt at insurrection had been made at Vera Cruz, but it resulted in failure.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—Among our passengers on the Maria Hart, yesterday, came Lieut. Frank, of the Topographical Engineers, and young Gillespie, who rendered himself conspicuous at Buena Vista as a member of Gen. Wool's staff by his gallantry. Lieut. F. is direct from Gen. Wool's head-quarters at Monterey, which he left on the 12th inst.

Just before he left an express was received from Saltillo from Col. Hamtramck, in the command of the troops there, stating that a report had reached him from a source entitled to credit, that a force of Mexicans, 1,500 strong, had left the vicinity of Santa Bustamente, were marching down from San Luis on Saltillo. The report even mentioned that the number of troops which troops had been raised, but so frequent are the *stampedes* upon that line, very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces there were in good condition, and perfectly willing to be attacked whenever the enemy thought best to make the experiment.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on the 1st instant. The news brought by her is important in several respects. Commercial matters had improved a little. The produce market still labored under depression and dullness. The corn market was heavy, and large quantities were coming in from IRELAND; prices had a declining tendency. The highest prices for Western Canal was 28s. but the sales at that price were quite at retail, and 28s. 6d. was the true quotation. Indian corn considerable arrived from 29s. to 29s. per quarter. Speculation in cotton was almost wholly suspended. The quantities offering had been more than sufficient to meet the demands from the spinners. The tendency of the market was decidedly in favor of the buyers, yet in prices there was but little change. The money market was easier—money more abundant, and discounts for first class paper were readily effected at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Failures were still, however, occurring, particularly in Scotland. In the manufacturing districts there had been no improvement, and a lower rate of wages had been introduced at Manchester.

The political news is interesting. The Prince Adelaide, sister to the King of the French, is dead, and Louis Philippe himself is seriously ill, which has set all the political speculators upon the consequences of his death. The wealth of the Princess Adelaide was very great. The annual income of her royal highness was near 1,800,000 francs, representing a capital of 60,000,000 francs, which, according to her will, is to be thus disposed of:—Two millions to the young Duke de Chartres, second son to the late Duke d'Orleans; ten millions to the Duke de Nemours; a million yearly to various private legacies; and the rest of her fortune between the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier. The health of the Queen of Spain is very bad, and the question of the Spanish succession was again being agitated. The proposed change in the government of the Pope's dominions, producing a complete civil revolution, had been carried into effect. Blood has been shed in Milan, and the animosity between the Austrians and Italians increases, menacing sanguinary results. In Switzerland affairs appear to wear a more favorable and pacific aspect. Abdel Kader, the implacable foe of France, has surrendered to his enemies.—*Ledger.*

THE STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG,

Friday Evening, Feb. 11, 1848.

CITY AGENCY.—W. D. PARKER, Esq. of the firm of Chenoal & Third street, Philadelphia, 160 Nassau street New York, and South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert, Baltimore, and E. W. Gaze, Esq. Sun Building, N. E. Corner Third & Dock streets and 160 N. Fourth st. Philadelphia are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions to the "Star and Editor" and to receipt for the same.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A STATE CONVENTION, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several Counties, equal in number to their representation in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the Whig party at the general election; of appointing Senatorial Delegates to the Whig National Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and of transacting such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

Thomas E. Franklin, Thomas Duncan, James Martin, Thos. C. Hambly, William M. Watts, Jas. M. Wetherill, John P. Wetherill, Joseph H. Chandler, Joseph R. Ashton, Didier Lather, Richard Irwin, Thos. M'T'd M'Kennan, Andrew J. Ogle, Harmer Denny, Richard Irwin, Joseph B. Kohne, Jr. J. J. Bull, P. D. Maxwell, J. H. Salisbury, Ellwood Smith, A. de B. Parmentier, Henry S. Evans, Robert T. Potts.

State Central Committee.

February 3, 1848.

Whig National Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig MEMBERS of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of calling a National Whig MASS NATIONAL CONVENTION, the Hon. W. P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and CALEB B. SMITH of Indiana, was appointed Secretary.

After discussion and due deliberation, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And then the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d February, the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, *Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and the second Tuesday in June next*, were agreed on.

It was therefore Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States do recommend to their friends throughout the Union that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

After which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Chairman.

CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary.

☞ We regret to learn that the collectible lady of the Mr. Sheaman, died yesterday, after this morning at 5 o'clock. The funeral will take place on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

IN THE FIELD.—Mr. W. M. PICKEL, a young man of Reading township, announces himself in today's paper as a candidate for the Sheriffalty. There are other good and true men, candidates for the same and the other offices, who will no doubt announce themselves in due time.

☞ Gov. SHUNK is represented to be in such delicate health, as to cause serious apprehensions on the part of his friends.

☞ Messrs. WILLIAMS and E. SIDDONS, of the Bar, will accept our thanks for sundry favors.

THE JUDICIARY.—The Special Committee appointed by the House to take charge of Judge INGRAM's case commenced its session on Saturday last, with an examination of the witnesses subpoenaed from York county, Pennsylvania. In a few days more we shall be able to give the results of the inquiry. One of those pictures so fond in the reports of debates in the *New York Legislature*, will be drawn in, great the Assembly Chamber to the State Committee called by the Executive Committee of the "Old Hunkers" on Yesterday week. MESS WEAVER, of the "Barnburning" section, then spoke to the motion:

"Mr. Weah (says the report,) indulged in some strictures upon the Conservative wing of the Democratic party, which he asserted was composed of a gang of mock custom house patriots—men more overflowing with patriotism, not to the country, but to the men who have the power to keep them in office. He opposed the motion to grant the use of the chamber to this convention, on the ground that if they were allowed to set here, *all the portable property in the chamber would be carried away*; and he especially and publicly enjoined the Sergeant-at-arms, if the request was granted, to lock up his (Mr. Walsh's) desk and chair, lest some of the valuable contents of