

mind, and when among strangers and far from home in some distant lands, he sighs: "Home! sweet home, There is no place like Home."



THE DEMOCRAT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1848.

Thursday, February 9, 1848.

James Burns, Esq. will please accept our thanks for an early copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

Messrs. Streeter and Mason of the State Senate, and Messrs. Taggart and Little of the House, have placed us under obligations for their numerous favors in the shape of public Documents.

Gov. SACRA has re-appointed Hon. Jesse Miller Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Henry Petrick, Deputy Secretary do, and Benjamin Champeys Esq., Attorney General.

Rumors of Peace Renewed.

If the old adage, that "where there is smoke there must be some fire," were infallible, then we might safely, and we will add, joyously conclude that a peace with Mexico were not far distant. Rumors of successful peace negotiations between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist (on their own hook, however,) and the Mexican Congress, come pouring in upon us from every quarter, and with the arrival of every mail, & but from the fact of our having so often been the dupes of the authors of such reports previously, which has taught us incredulity and almost despondency in relation to such a desirable result, we should be almost if not quite constrained to clap our hands with immoderate rapture at the prospects which a renewal of these rumors seems, with quite as much plausibility as before, to open before us. But the remembrance of such previous impositions, should, and doubtless does compel us to receive all such rumors, however plausible they may appear, with a great deal of allowance.

That our readers may see the whole story as it has come to us, we have collected the following paragraphs from different papers for their gratification.

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer publishes the following letter, which it has received from a private gentleman of great character.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1848. DEAR SIR—I have information from a source on which full reliance may be placed, that Mr. Trist has actually signed a Treaty, and that a messenger with it may be expected by the next arrival from Vera Cruz. Yours, truly,

The Washington correspondent of the Ledger writes as follows, under date of January 25th: Peace, nevertheless, we shall have, and what is better still, we shall have peace made by Mr. Trist, after his recall; peace made by Mr. Trist on his own hook; peace anti-diplomatic, anti-departmental; peace, in fine, which does credit to the skill, forecast, and official boldness of Mr. Trist, and no one else.

To which the Washington Union of the 27th, replies as follows:

Rumors of a peace—of a treaty of peace—of a project of peace—so rife to-day in the city, and in the Capitol, that we think our duty to state there is no official account to confirm these rumors. We have more than once stated that Mr. Trist has no power or instructions to treat with the Mexicans. But no treaty or project of one, has been received.

The Washington correspondents have sent these rumors to all points of the compass. One even goes so far as to say that he is prepared to see a peace, written on paper or parchment, sent into the Senate, and ratified by Congress. But this statement is certainly premature.

We deem the following, therefore, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvanian of the 27th ult., at eleven o'clock at night, the latest and the only reliable rumor, if indeed any reliance can be placed upon it, that we have:

A bona fide telegraphic notice, from a reliable source, was received at the White House about half an hour ago, the purport of which is, that the preliminaries of a peace have actually been agreed upon. To-morrow the President will probably apprise Congress of the fact.

Such is the character of the rumors which we have. If there is any foundation for them we shall heartily rejoice; but if not, our readers have them as cheap as we. We cannot however, believe it all "smoke," incredulous as we have become to such reports.

NOT EXACTLY.—The notice that some of our Democratic exchanges, which are very zealous in urging the claims of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, have set down Susquehanna county in the list of counties that have expressed a preference for that gentleman. Not exactly so, brethren; if you will take the pains to re-adjust your optics you will discover that our delegate is uninstructed.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—No. 2.—Zieber & Co. have sent us the second number of this interesting monthly. Its contents are, The Men of Charabusc, Black-eyed Susan, Charlie is my Darling, My heart and Love, Rory O'More, Heaving the Lead, My Heart's in the Highlands, The Battle of the Kegs, Notices of Fr. Hopkins, Uncle Sam and Texas, What Fairy-like Music, Angels Whisper, Old Dan Tucker, and Home, Sweet Home, with nearly thirty illustrations, including portraits of Gens. Scott and Worth. On the whole it is a very interesting number, and deserves well of the public. Geo. B. Zieber & Co. Phila.

No. 4 & 5 of John Donkey have been received. John is as spicy as ever.

The Responsibility of the War.

On two former occasions we have adverted to this subject, which seems to burden the newspapers press and Congress. In one article we established the fact, we think beyond contradiction or cavil, that the war was brought about by the "act of Mexico," for the reconquest of Texas—not a narrow strip of "desert waste" lying between the Neuse and the Rio Grande—but Texas from the Rio Grande to the Sabine. We need not now repeat the proofs we then adduced in support of that fact, for we cannot suppose them so soon forgotten by our readers. A few additional facts, however, by way of rebutting the allegations of the Apologists of Mexico in this country we will present in this connection.

It is claimed by the champions of Mexico, that the war was not brought about by the "act of Mexico," but by the President of the United States, by the order of Gen. Taylor to re-locate his forces from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, into territory said to be in dispute between the two governments. It is a rule, we believe, in polemics, that what proves too much proves nothing at all, and it strikes us that in this case it is signally and forcibly verified. Unfortunately for those who offer this plea, Corpus Christi itself lies west of the Neuse, and consequently within the disputed territory, and for nearly eight months had the American Army been stationed there, during which time not a word of complaint, not a murmur, had been heard from either the Mexicans themselves, or their allies in this country. But why this silence? We repeat, Corpus Christi was as much disputed territory as that bordering on the Rio Grande, and occupation of it by our troops was just as much an act of aggression, of hostility, as the occupation of a position opposite Matamoros: Nay, further, when the President authorized the American Consul at the city of Mexico to inquire of that government whether it would receive an envoy clothed "with full power to adjust all questions in dispute between the two governments," the answer of Mexico, given in October, 1845, according to such a proposal, was accompanied with but one condition, viz: that our naval force lying before Vera Cruz, should be withdrawn. But if, as is alleged, the occupation of the territory between the Neuse and the Rio Grande, be the cause of the war, why was not the demand also made for the army stationed there to be withdrawn? The fact that it was not, shows very clearly that Mexico never regarded the occupation of that territory by our army as an act of hostility or aggression. Hence the pretense (we call it pretense, for we can hardly believe any man sincere in offering it), that the war igne of boundary, is as far-fetched as it is false and ridiculous. It is a war, therefore, waged by Mexico for the reconquest of Texas, without any regard to boundary, justice of humanity.

We come now to consider the question more directly, "What was, and is, Texas?" We reply; it is the entire territory lying between the Sabine and the Rio Grande. We have already adverted to the subject of the Texas revolution, and shown, as we believe, its justice and validity, and the undoubted right of the Texans to their independence, which they achieved, as did our immortal sires ours, at the point of the bayonet. A few facts in further vindication of this position we will now submit.

1. Texas, when she declared her independence, in 1836, openly claimed to the Rio Grande as her south-western boundary. This claim, moreover, was accepted by Santa Anna, who was sole Dictator, the government de facto, of Mexico.

2. For nearly ten years subsequent to this time, and down to the period of annexation, Texas had asserted and maintained absolute jurisdiction, both civil and military, over the entire territory thus claimed by her, she having organized counties, established courts, and even driven back the marauding parties from Mexico that occasionally crossed the Rio Grande.

3. When the people of Texas, in 1836, assembled in Convention, through their delegates, to form a Constitution for the republic, the inhabitants residing between the Neuse and the Rio Grande had a representative there; and the constitution which they formed and subsequently ratified, declared the Rio Grande to be the south-western boundary of the republic. Moreover, those inhabitants were represented in the Texan Congress, by a Col. Renny, who was also a member of the convention that formed the State constitution previous to its admission into the Union. And further still, the American Congress, with entire unanimity, has recognized the Rio Grande as the boundary between Texas and Mexico, by an act establishing a collection district in the so-called "disputed territory," and by the appointment of a surveyor of the port to reside there.

Such being the facts in the case, the United States having received Texas into the Union, with her own definition of boundary, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, what was the manifest duty of the President in case she was threatened with invasion, which we have before shown was the case? Clearly to place her in a posture of defence. This he did do, and we have yet to learn that it was not in accordance with his bounden Constitutional duty. Mexico threatened war to reconquer Texas, a State belonging to our Union by right and by law. Large armies were being raised, equipped and drilled by her, and concentrated upon the frontier of that State, the import of all which no person could be so stupid as not to comprehend. She had rejected all offers of negotiation, and breathed nothing but war. In the face of all these facts, what would have been thought and said of any President who had neglected to place that State in an attitude of

defence? With all these notes of preparation and threats ringing in his ears, could he not have been grossly derelict in duty had he taken no measures to repel the impending invasion? We will venture the prediction, that had the President been guilty of such remissness, he would have been denounced with language of seven-fold more asperity by the Whig party and press than he is now. And how would have deserved it. Hence we can but regard the language of Henry Clay, and of the Ashmun amendment, charging him with violating the constitution in ordering our troops to the threatened frontier, as the most stupendous piece of folly and madness on record, and a deliberate, wilful, unmitigated lie. There is not the semblance of truth or candor about it. They know the duty imposed upon the President by the Constitution, in cases of a threatened invasion—they know too that Mr. Polk discharged that duty with fidelity, and in good faith. Therefore such language is the less excusable, and if it does not "return to plague the inventors," then "justice and judgment" have forsaken the earth.

View the subject, therefore in whatever light we may, the same conclusion forces itself upon us, that upon Mexico rests, and must forever rest, the bloody responsibility of the war. She formally declared war against us for the reconquest of Texas, refused all overtures to adjust our difficulties by negotiation, raised and concentrated an army on our frontiers, and finally crossed into our acknowledged territory and attacked our army which had been stationed there for its defence.

And in conclusion we will say that those men, Whigs, nondescripts, or whatever name you may call them, who in view of these obvious facts, will still justify the Mexicans and reproach and libel their own country, must be so ignorant as to merit our pity, or so base as to deserve a place on the same gibbet with the forty deserters, whose carcasses swung before the gates of Mexico.

CHEMISTRY.—Applied to Physiology, Agriculture and Commerce, by JESSE W. LLEN, M. D., F. R. S.—Fowlers & Wells, 131, Nassau-st., N. Y.

No copy of the above work has been received. A copy had opportunity to examine it, we submit the following recommendation which we consider good authority.

No farmer, mechanic, or manufacturer should be without it. Its extreme cheapness places it within the reach of every individual, and notwithstanding its low price, (only 20 cents,) it is printed in the very best manner.—Scientific American.

The Hunker faction of New York, held a sort of Convention at Albany on the 26th ult., and chose delegates to the National Convention. The radicals, which number nine tenths of the Democratic party, are to meet at Utica on the 16th of the present month. Of course two sets of delegates will present credentials to the National Convention.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Gov. Shunk has issued writs of election, to fill the vacancy in the above district, occasioned by the death of Hon. Mr. Hornbeck. The election is to be held on the 23d inst.

The bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the payment of the February and August interest, on the funded debt of the State, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Acknowledgement.

Rev. H. A. RILEY desires to tender his heart-felt acknowledgements to the beloved people of his charge, and other friends, who, at the recent "donation visit" gave so full an expression of their kind regards by their very appropriate and truly liberal offerings, and to express the pleasure he enjoyed in seeing so many of them together, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and the hope that the kind feeling then manifested may result in the promotion of the social and spiritual interests of all concerned. His earnest desire is, that He from whom all our blessings flow, may, in the dispensation of a beneficent providence, abundantly reward them for their kindness, not only with temporal favors, but with the richer blessings of his grace; and may eventually bring us all to the enjoyment of the holier festivities of "the Heavenly Jerusalem," where, with the ransomed of his blood, we may eternally experience the ministrations of a Savior's love. He would also hope that as he is permitted thus "to reap their carnal things," he may be enabled, by the grace of God, during his sojourn among them, the more efficiently and successfully "to sow unto them spiritual things."

Montrose, Jan. 31, 1848.

TRIFLING WITH THE DIGNITY OF THE COUNTRY.—The correspondent of the Balt. Sun in speaking of Mr. Ashmun's amendment, declaring the war unconstitutional and unnecessary began by the President, asserts that the whole matter was understood to be a parliamentary jest. When the subject comes up again the question will be on the amendment as amended; and it will be rejected, and the simple resolution will pass.

Then it is merely a jest—a piece of legislative facetiousness, to accuse the President of the United States of violating the constitution that he has sworn to protect, and of unnecessarily plunging two nations into one of the greatest calamities that can befall a people. The amendment of Mr. Ashmun was such a gross outrage on public decency, upon our country's honor, and upon the justice of our cause, that the Whigs have become terrified at their own recklessness, and are now anxious to undo what an indignant people would eventually perform without their assistance. If a Whig House of Representatives commences its proceedings by counteracting its own shameful acts, what will be the final result of its labors?—Daily Globe.

Santa Anna's Return.—The President's Message.

On January 13th, the Speaker laid before the House of Representatives, the message of the President, in reply to the call of the House for all papers relative to the return of Santa Anna. We admit this document greatly, and we think that those unscrupulous partisans who have been in the habit of attributing fidelity and inefficiency to President Polk, will discern in this paper the disorder of Washington combined with Jacksonian firmness. There is no apologetic and special pleading; there is no half way compromising policy, but for reasons of the highest importance and in accordance with an established constitutional right, the President has not unreasonably says that he must withhold the correspondence. We suppose that now there will be a great hubbub, and inasmuch as the Whigs have been thwarted in every prediction and movement against the administration since the commencement of the war, they will accuse the President for concealment and a violation of the rights of the House, and invent some ridiculous stories about the admission of Santa Anna. The venerable John Quincy Adams on the motion of Mr. Smith to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, spoke against the view taken by the President, and said, that although Washington had established a precedent, yet, in the particular instance referred to, he was wrong, and went too far to deny the power of the House; and as for his reasons, he never thought they were sufficient in that case. We thus perceive that this has been the course of one distinguished Senator, and according to Mr. Houston, of Alabama; and Mr. G. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania almost every President of the United States has withold similar communications.

The President, in reply to the call, submitted the reports of the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Navy, with the documents accompanying the same, which he said, contained all the information in his possession compatible with the public interest to communicate. The call of the House was unconditional, without the customary and usual reservation contained in the calls of either House of Congress. Charged as the Executive is with conducting negotiations with foreign powers, such information as is called for, might, when disclosed, be prejudicial to the public interests. The President, in this instance, after serious deliberation, comes to the conclusion that he cannot consistently with his public duty and the delicate interests involved, violate an important principle always heretofore held sacred by his predecessors.

President Polk relies upon the precedent established by Washington, when, in 1793, he declined to lay before the House "a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States who negotiated the treaty with the King of Great Britain," together with the documents and correspondence, &c. This case happened during Washington's administration, was not so strong a case as the present. The call contained an important exception, and had reference to a treaty of peace which had been concluded, whereas the present call includes everything, and has reference to negotiations with Mexico concerning differences that are yet unsettled. To comply with the call of the House on this occasion, would be to communicate to the public and to Mexico, now at war with us, all the secret and important information in the possession of our government.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, in sustaining the message of the President, referred to an instance in the administration of Monroe, in which he refused to disclose correspondence connected with charges against Commodore Stewart, and a message of Gen. Jackson, in which he declined to respond to the call because it would have been detrimental to the public service.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll cited the authority of Chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Livingston. He said such was the opinion of Mr. Madison, and he recollects, that two sessions ago, the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, had stated in the House, that while he was in the administration, so full account was ever rendered of the expenditure of the secret service money, and he further stated, that the purposes for which the secret service money was used in his administration, had never been made known to that body.

We think then that President Polk is abundantly fortified in the course which he has taken. The House cannot be the judge of the propriety of disclosing the information called for. It rests with the judgment of the Executive. If he thinks that the public interests would suffer by a publication, he has the constitutional right to withhold the information. In such a case, it is his constitutional duty not to make the communication.—Democratic Union.

New York Tribune for Clay.

The editor of the New York Tribune is in Washington, and his paper recently contained a letter from him which states as follows: "so hurra for 'fixation' once more!"

WASHINGTON, Wednesday—11 P. M. Let the friends of Henry Clay everywhere understand, that his friends here are unchanged and unwavering; that they believe him not only the fittest man for President, but the proper man to be supported in the ensuing canvass, and that he will be elected if any frank, manly, out-spoken Whig can be. If the people don't want a President of this sort, let them take a Loco-foco as bedines them; if they choose a shuffling, trimming, unworthy man to rule over us, I trust he will not be a Whig. Now let us have fair play and no dodging. Let the Whig people be fairly represented in a National Convention, and its decision we can all defer to; but I don't believe it can be in favor of any other than the acknowledged leader and head of the party. Unless Mr. Clay shall promptly insist on withdrawing from the canvass, who can doubt that he will be our candidate? Let those who affect to believe that the advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination don't mean it, look on and see. It will not take long to convince them.

Political Movements.

The Democrats, North and South, are agreeing in the expediency of holding a National Convention. At a full meeting of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, held at the Capitol, last Monday night, it was resolved that a National Nominating Convention be held at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May. So says the Union.

Mr. R. J. WALKER has announced his intention to retire to private life, on account of his health, at the expiration of the present Presidential term.

It is stated that letters have been received from General Taylor, declaring his purpose, since he has been nominated by the people, to continue in the field.—National Era.

More New Banks.

We observe by the different notices given in the Harrisburg newspapers, that an increase of Banking capital nearly to the amount of five millions of dollars, will be asked for at the present session of the Legislature. Jealous as we always are of moneyed corporations and the currency they beget, we cannot be otherwise than gratified at the decided manner in which our Executive has chosen to express his opposition to their further increase. The truth is, the time has come when such a stand is absolutely necessary to be made, and we take his message as a guaranty, that no new charters will be granted, nor re-chartered either, unless the Banks asking for them, can show that in their operations have had a good currency, as well as the wish for making money in view.

We observe too, that notices in several instances have been given of intended applications for new charters of both Banks and Savings Institutions, without any name being appended thereto, as if those interested in establishing them were for some reason or other anxious to keep their names out of view, or perhaps too modest to appear in public. Such notices are clearly defective under the act of Assembly, and if we were a member we should so consider them, and at once reject the applications without further enquiry. The constitution and laws both require a notice to be given, and as there can be no notice without a name, the neglect to publish, and intentionally withholding the names, vitiates the notice, and whoever inserted it can pay the printer for publishing it, but cannot expect the Legislature or the Governor to sanction such a dodging of a plain duty. The name must appear, that the people of the place in which the Bank is to be located, may know whether the applicant is or is not a citizen of the commonwealth, and is or is not a proper person to be entrusted with a charter. If charters are to be granted on notices without names, hereafter names will be appended in no case, and the act of Assembly requiring a notice will be a nullity.

Under a notice without a name, any man may have the right to ask for a charter as well as he who published it, and we think ourselves as well as much entitled to ask for charters under all these defective notices, as they who gave them. We believe it was the meaning of the framers of the constitution, and the legislature passing the law, which directed the manner in which notices should be given, that a strict compliance with the spirit and meaning of the law should be required; that full notice be given to the community of the originators of the Bank as well as of the Bank itself, and not that a charter is to be granted as a matter of course, like the privilege of making a turpentine, or a less important matter. But having full faith in the wisdom of our Governor and Legislature, we do not apprehend that either Banks or Savings Institutions will find much favor in this session, and those who are so anxious for an increase of paper money, will bide their time until they find an administration favorable to their views—if ever such an administration will hereafter be created by the good people of Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvanian.

DELIZING TRUTH.—Mr. Clay, in his late speech, says, that Gen. Taylor ordered his cannon opposite to Matamoros, "while Mr. Silld" he was wending his way to Mexico with his credentials."

The "truth" is Gen. Taylor was not ordered from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, till it was known to the Administration that the Mexican Government had refused to receive Mr. Silld!

Mr. Clay asserts that General Taylor's "good sense" prompted him to believe, in the beginning of the war 1846, that our army ought to remain at Corpus Christi.

The "truth" is, Gen. Taylor advised the forward movement of the army to the Rio Grande. Mr. Clay asserts that the war of 1812 was one "purely of defence." The "truth" is, the invasion of Canada, was the first act of our country in that war! Mr. Clay asserts that the justice of the war of 1812 was admitted by the Federal party. The "truth" is directly the reverse, so far as we can judge from the recorded opinion and acts of the leaders of that party in Massachusetts and elsewhere!

The foregoing statements in the speech of Mr. Clay are truly remarkable, considering that he always "delizes truth!"—Richmond Examiner.

CLAY VS. GALLATIN.—"I have this moment perused an able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Gallatin, in which, without any concert between us, I find that he takes similar positions to those which I had previously occupied. He fortifies them by a striking array of facts and powerful arguments."—Henry Clay, Dec. 1847.

"About Gallatin 'has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles in common with our people.' He has filled at home and abroad some of the highest offices under this government during thirty years, and he is still at least an ALIEN."—Henry Clay in 1832.

THE RUMORED RUSSIAN LOAN.—The N. Y. Sun has the following in reference to the rumored arrangement for a \$20,000,000 loan from Russia to our Government:

"Several weeks ago two or three N. Y. capitalists had a conference with a Russian gentleman relative to the probability of the carrying out the twenty million loan. The project was talked of at Washington, rumors got abroad, and eventually it assumed the shape of a positive contract between the two governments, although the loan had not been authorized by Congress! At least that form was given to it by the friends of parties holding a considerable amount of Treasury notes, the price of which was likely to be enhanced by publishing the rumor. The project had merely been brached to parties in correspondence with the Emperor. His Majesty was written to on the subject by the steamer Hibernia, which left this port on the 1st January. A reply is expected to reach Washington, on the 10th of next month. The Emperor is known to have on hand a very large amount of gold coin and bullion, the product of the Urals; he has already afforded timely assistance to the French and English money markets by investments in national funds, and it may therefore be inferred that he is not likely to reject a favorable opportunity like that now presented, for making a similar investment in the United States."

We have good authority for saying, that an authorized agent of the Government of Mexico is now here, with propositions for the annexation of that State to our Union. A new leaf in history.—National Era.

40TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1848.

SENATE.—A resolution calling on Gen. Taylor for his views as to the proper position of the army to take previous to going to Corpus Christi, was adopted.

Gen. Houston, re-elected Senator from Texas, was duly qualified and took his seat. Petitions from citizens of Boston, against the tariff of 1846; from Bedford county, Penn., complaining of the present rates of postage; and from Middlesex, Mass., against the war, were presented by Mr. Webster.

House.—The House was occupied in discussing the bill creating an additional number of Clerks for the Pension Office.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

SENATE.—Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ashley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It relates to the extension of the maritime jurisdiction of the United States Courts to all the navigable waters of the United States.

Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution for consideration, declaring that Congress has no power to establish or prohibit slavery in any of the States of the Union, affirming the right of the United States to acquire territory by conquest, and denying the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territory thus acquired.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing quarters at New Orleans for the sick and disabled soldiers, on their route to or returning from Mexico, which was passed.

The Senate then passed to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the ten regiment bill. Mr. Clark spoke in strong terms of opposition to the war policy of the administration.

Mr. Crittenden asked Mr. Cass whether Gen. Scott had been suspended from the command of the army, and Gen. Worth relieved from arrest.

Mr. Cass replied that both was correct, and that the command now devolved upon General Butler, as the senior officer.

Mr. Crittenden expressed his astonishment and regret, at the course pursued in this matter.

Mr. Dix has the floor on this question to-morrow. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the support of the Military Academy at West Point; and also a bill providing for the support of revolutionary and other pensioners, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Many bills of a public and private nature were read twice and referred to the appropriate committees.

After the morning business the House went into committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the President's message. Mr. Bedinger defended the President for withdrawing the information asked for and replied to the various complaints made upon this subject. He was very warm and earnest, and read a string of mock-latin rhymes about Santa Anna, that donayed the House with laughter.

Mr. Roman followed and replied to Mr. Lane's speech. He is a good debater, has a fine person, and acquitted himself handsomely. He was interrupted, (on leave) and interjected by Mr. Lane, and replied effectively. His speech was well received by the House.

Mr. Green of Missouri, then obtained the floor, and defended the President with ability. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Turley, from the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office, reported a bill extending Jethro Woods' patent for a plow of his invention, and urged its immediate passage. Several Senators participated in the incidental discussion that sprung up. A motion was then made to strike out the enacting clause, which the yeas and nays being demanded, the vote stood as follows: yeas 16, nays 26. The bill was then informally passed over.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill, being the special order of the day.

Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in reference to the best mode of conducting the war, so as to secure an honorable peace.

Mr. Dix contended that the only means for securing a peace would be found in a powerful military demonstration, which must be continued until Mexico sees the necessity.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the first business in order to be Mr. Donald's motion of yesterday, to reconsider the passage of the resolution stopping the debate on the President's annual message to-day at 2 o'clock. A motion was made by Mr. Howell Cobb, to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Boyd moved a call of the House, and it was decided in the negative; yeas 71, nays 118. The question on Mr. Cobb's motion was then put, and decided in the negative; yeas 90, nays 100.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was to amend the articles of war relating to the practice before Court-Martials.

Mr. Benton also presented a petition of Col. Fremont, praying for the appointment of a Committee in relation to the liabilities incurred by him in California.

Mr. Ashley's resolution of inquiry whether the public printing had been executed according to contract, was adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill, and Mr. Phelps spoke at some length in opposition to it, showing that the expenditure now going on, was accumulating a vast public debt, as a consequence of the war. Without concluding, on his motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyden made some personal explanations correcting a report made of his speech.

The standing committees were called in order for reports.

Mr. Rockwell, from the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution, providing for the preparation of an index of all the claims presented since the fourteenth Congress. A debate occurred in relation to it, and several members addressed the committee in succession.

The resolution to be amended, was then adopted.

After the morning business, the House went