

me now I'd be drunk all the while if me fortune could afford it. Ah, poor Captain, I knew him when he was a man, and a braver nor a better; never stood in shoe leather. If ye'd been him as I have, wid his beautiful wife alongside on him, his bright sword by his side, and his eye sparkling wid the bright hope, ye'd not laugh at him now. The bloody Ingun Seminoles ruined his sweet lady; if they'd murdered her it would ha' been a blessing, but, no matter he's niver been the same man since!"

As noble a heart as ever beat in man's bosom dwelt in the breast of poor Jack Moran.—N. O. Delta

News of the Week.

From the Public Ledger, Jan. 11.
From the Army.

The news from Mexico, by yesterday's mails, is important, proving as it does the determination of the Mexican Congress, not to treat of peace until every hostile foot has left their soil. The cost of the war, thus far, has been too great; the number of troops, at present, too large, and the success of the American arms too brilliant to admit the thought of relinquishing any of the advantages already gained over our foe, or to withdraw from the country until the object, which called our troops into it, is completely accomplished and a peace triumphantly conquered from Mexico. The determination of the Mexican Congress then compels our government to continue its offensive operations, and we trust with such force and vigor as will crown those efforts with success. The ten additional regiments of regulars, which government proposes to raise, will augment our forces some eight or nine thousand men, which will increase the army in Mexico to 38,000. This amount may answer the purposes of the war, but fifty thousand men would not be too many and would sooner secure a peace which has to be bought from the enemy by hard knocks and a terrible thrashing. The progress of the Bill for raising the ten regiments is slow in the House. By the proceedings of Saturday we learn that Mr. Rathbun's substitute to the bill providing for the raising of volunteers, instead of regulars, was finally voted down after having been carried. The vote on the original Bill has not yet been taken, though amendments have been adopted prohibiting members of Congress from being appointed officers in the regiment, and providing for the appointment of a Lieutenant-General. With these exceptions the Bill is as it came from the Committee.

From the immediate seat of war we have a rumor that Santa Anna is advancing with 15,000 men upon Gen. Worth, who is falling back upon Monterrey. Worth's force at Saltillo is only 1,500, but even as small as this, we do not believe that he will retreat from that city unless the odds are enormously against him. The rumor which speaks of his falling back is contradicted by another, which says that Gen. Taylor, on being informed of the fact of Santa Anna's advance, dispatched two regiments to reinforce Worth at Saltillo, and intended to follow himself with all his disposable force.

Whatever may be the fact, one thing is certain—that if Santa Anna wishes a fight, he can very easily be gratified; and if he comes as far as Saltillo he will be likely to have an opportunity to test the courage of his troops and his own skill and generalship. We look with interest for the next accounts from the army for a confirmation of these reports.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Approach to the City of Mexico.

If a march upon the Mexican capital, from Vera Cruz as the starting point, is determined on, we all have an interest in knowing what is to be encountered on the road. The following itinerary, as it may be called, has been made up from authentic sources, and is believed to be accurate.

Vera Cruz.—The city of Vera Cruz is walled round, with a fort at each extremity of the water front; the walls on the land side are loopholed for musketry. Parapet guns have been recently mounted on the walls. The city walls are very thick, of coral rock; the walls of the houses are usually 2½ feet thick, and the roofs are flat. Each house has a cistern or cisterns of rain water. The city is well paved.

From Vera Cruz to Mexico.—About ten miles from Vera Cruz is a stream 200 yards wide, crossed at a ferry in scows, or by swimming horses over. The next stream, about 30 miles from Vera Cruz, is fordable, and is also spanned by a wooden bridge called *Puente del Rey* (the King's bridge), and also the national bridge. Near it on the right is an eminence of about 60 feet, on which is a fort, completely commanding the approach and bridge.

Between these bridges and Jalapa the road passes near several heights, from which the natives annoy invaders on the road.

City of Jalapa.—This city stands on very elevated ground, yet for many miles the ascent is quite gradual. From the city, Vera Cruz is visible, as is also the sea, 90 miles distant. The city itself is upon a high hill; highest in the centre, so that the streets incline considerably; so much so that no wheeled vehicle can pass along any of them except the main street, or road, which has a considerable rise and descent. The city is surrounded by a wall, and has a strongly built Church near the Western gate, which could be converted into a citadel. The streets are paved. The houses are in other Mexican towns, are of stone, with flat roofs and iron barred windows. Opposite the city on the left of the road, is a hill from which the road might be benighted and shells thrown into the town. For the distance of six or seven miles before reaching the town, the road is a handsome and substantial structure of checkered pavement, and must have been very costly.

Perote.—At the base of a high mountain, bearing the same name, some distance from the road on the left, is a cluster of houses with a Church, called Perote.

Castle of Perote.—Opposite, on the right of the road, and commanding it in every direction, stands the Castle. It is upon a flat sandy plain, strongly built of stone and encircled by a deep dry fosse or ditch. The main entrance is by going over a *chacazuelo* (a stile, descending some twenty-five or thirty stone steps to the bottom of the fosse and crossing it to the gates, which are on a level with the bottom.

City of Puebla.—This city is walled and fortified. It is built of stone and the streets are well paved. Contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Here water is abundant, but from the national bridge to this city no water can be obtained; the natives substituting pulque as a beverage.

From Jalapa to Puebla there are occasional heights near the road, which, if fortified, might annoy invaders. In fact, from Vera Cruz to Puebla this is the case; the travel being alternately over broad and unobstructed roads and narrow passes, commanded by heights. The road passes through Puebla. The Pueblanos have a peculiar character; they are cunning and courageous and the most expert robbers and assassins throughout Mexico, where there is no lack of such. If an offender is brought before an alcalde, anywhere else, and is known or ascertained to be a Pueblano, his condemnation is sure.

Cordova. A small walled and garrisoned town through which the road passes. Beyond Puebla the road is good till it reaches the mountain of Cordova, about midway between the former and the city of Mexico, where the ascent is very rugged and steep, though without defiles. Near the road, at the foot of this mountain, passes the *Rio Frio*, or cold river, which has its rise in the neighboring mountain of Popocatepetl, 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. A work on some of the heights of Popocatepetl would command the road.

After leaving the mountain of Cordova the road is good and unobstructed, with plenty of water, to the city of Mexico. For several miles before reaching that city the road is delightful, passing between parallel canals and rows of Lombardy poplars.

The Lake of Texcoco.—This lake commences on the right of the road near the city, into which its waters are carried by a canal, the latter serving also to drain the gutters, &c. into the lake. The so-called lake is a large, long and very irregularly shaped basin, shallow, and containing numerous small islands covered by myriads of wild ducks. The depth of water varies with the season; in the rainy months the basin is filled, and then it assumes the appearance of a large lake. Being the receptacle of all the drainage from the city it is very filthy. The canal from the city passes through it, fed by its waters, five or six miles in a South East direction to the small fort of Chalco, at the extreme margin of the basin in that direction. This canal is used for transporting produce into the city and for pleasure excursions in gondolas, &c.

City of Mexico.—Like all other Mexican cities this has walls and houses of stone, with flat roofs, &c. It is well paved; a gutter four feet wide passes through the centre of each street, covered by broad flat stones, removable at pleasure. All the gutters are drained into the canal or lake. The city has many large and strong Churches and other great buildings, easily converted into fortresses. If its walls were repaired and mounted with cannon, and well garrisoned, it could make a formidable resistance to besiegers.

During the festival days, which are very numerous, the haciendas for twenty or thirty miles around, send into the city not less than 10,000 mounted peasantry of the better class, most expert horsemen. They are courageous and skillful in the use of the lance, lasso and machete, which is a large and heavy knife. Nothing more would be necessary than for the *padres* to go forth into the streets of the principal cities, particularly Puebla and Mexico, elevate their crosses and appeal to the bigotry of the population to rally an immense force of bold, active and desperate men, who would make fierce resistance to an invasion.

Freaks of Electricity.

During the storm on the 8th inst., there were some curious phenomena exhibited in the effect produced upon the wire of the Telegraph, and the instruments of the operators in the office.

On commencing to use one of the instruments in the morning, it was found to be unmanageable, from the great surplus of electric fluid, which, of itself, put the pen in rapid motion, "writing dots," as the terms is, in style worthy of an old hand at the instrument.

It being found impracticable to do anything with such an erratic and self-willed agent, the operator turned the current of the fluid to the ground, and let it work off the extra steam as fast as it pleased.

One of the wires, when disconnected with the instrument, was discovered emitting from its point a most brilliant flame, of the intensity peculiar to electric fire, and as large as the blaze of a candle. This striking appearance being caused by the passage of the fluid from the termination of the wire into the plastered brick wall of the building, which is but a dull conductor. A newspaper on which the wire was laid, was scorched by the passing fluid. Mr. Partridge, the operator, received two pretty severe shocks in arranging the wires, so as to put everything out of harm's way, that the lightning could play its freaks after its own fashion. Similar results have been before produced in the summer, during heavy thunderstorms, but this is the first instance we have heard of, when they have occurred in winter.—*Buffalo Courier.*

War Steamers.

We learn with pleasure that a bill is about being brought before Congress by the appropriate committee, providing for the construction of four War Steamers. This is a subject which we regard as interesting to every section of the Union, and more particularly to Pennsylvania, at this juncture of our affairs. It seems to us that our government has been rather remiss in providing this most efficient means of defence and attack. It has heretofore been regarded more in the light of an experiment than otherwise. The day, however, has gone by when War Steamers are to be regarded as experiments, if they are properly constructed, and we trust the bill may speedily be passed. The machinists and iron men of Philadelphia, have heretofore exhibited their unrivalled skill, in the construction of machinery of the description necessary for these steamers, and we trust if this bill passes they may again have an opportunity of showing their ability to fit out a war steamer of the very first order.—*Har. Union.*

Santa Anna has administered an oath to the officers of his troops, not to take the lives of any Americans who might fall into their hands, but to send them into the interior as prisoners of war.

Later from Mexico.
Santa Anna Elected President of the Republic—Capture of Laguna by Commodore Perry—The Official Account of the Action at Los Angeles—Gen. Wool at Saltillo—Safety of Gen. Worth—Gen. Taylor about to return home—Letter from Tampico.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1847.

By the Southern mail we have later dates from the army, which reached New Orleans from the arrival there of the steamship Alabama. She left the Brazos on the 3d, at which date there was no news of especial interest from Saltillo, from which it is inferred that the danger of an attack was not so imminent as supposed; when Gen. Worth's express was despatched. The remains of Watson, Ridgely, and other Baltimoreans, had arrived at New Orleans. Lieut. Boyle, of Washington, died on the passage. The dates from Matamoros are to the 1st inst. Since the late dates rumors of battles, marches and counter-marches, Wool's column cut off, Worth's division driven back to Monterrey from Saltillo, that he and General Taylor were shut up in Monterrey, have prevailed.

Gen. Scott and his staff have left two days previous in great haste for Camargo.

On going up the river, they met a steamer with a mail, bringing intelligence that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's Army had been near Parrás, where Wool was; and that Wool had joined Worth at Saltillo. Twigg and Quitman, as per previous accounts, Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river San Fernando five days previous, and would soon be at his destination. Gen. Taylor, it was thought, would, no doubt, return home as soon as Gen. Scott takes command. When Gen. Patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up.

Advices have been received from Tampico to the 30th ult. Every thing was then quiet and orderly. The barque *Kanboe*, from New York, had arrived at Tampico with the company of artillery under Captain Mugerder, and were at once marched into camp. Mr. Chase, the former Consul, had been appointed Collector of the Customs at Tampico. The rumors of attacks upon Tampico were considered as only Mexican tales. Great competition exists among pilots; their rates are \$5 per foot in and \$4 out. Two associations of pilots are in existence, one Mexican and the other American.

A ship from Norfolk has been received here, dated yesterday. The steamship *Mississippi* had arrived from Anton Lizardo, which place she left on the 29th ult. On the 20th December Com. Perry, with several vessels, took possession of Laguna, and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the port and town. Com. Sands, with two vessels, had been left in charge. Off the Alvarado, the *Mississippi* captured the Mexican schooner *Armeta*, and sent her to New Orleans. Pursing Crosby had been killed on board the *Vixen* by accidentally falling from aloft.

Santa Anna has been declared by the new Congress as duly elected President of the Republic. From a further examination of the files of Mexican papers, it appears that no direct action was had upon the war by the Mexican Congress. The Mexican papers convey the impression that San Luis is to be the great battle ground of the war. The official accounts of events at Los Angeles, on the Pacific, in relation to the action of the 27th September, states that 27 Americans were made prisoners and three wounded. One Mexican killed, but no Americans. The conquerors then laid siege to the city of the Angels, and on the 30th September in the town capitulated to Flores. The terms of the surrender here drawn up with as much deliberation as that of Monterey, and are detailed at length in the New Orleans papers.

Gen. Jessup, and his staff, together with 240 sick and discharged soldiers, came passengers in the Alabama.

Terrible Explosion.

A most terrible accident occurred on Thursday evening, on the Reading Railroad, near Mill Creek, by which seven men were killed. The fatal catastrophe was caused by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive attached to a train of burden cars, on the way from Richmond to the coal mines. It occurred about eight o'clock, just as a part of the train passed the railroad bridge at Mill Creek, and is attributed to neglect on the part of the engineer, in not keeping up a proper supply of water, and the sudden introduction of the water into the boiler, when, as it is supposed, the flues were intensely heated. The locomotive was a large one and is a complete wreck, being thrown effect upward and outward, and striking portions of it to a great distance. Two pieces were found some 200 yards from the place around for many yards was strewn with limbs and mutilated portions of the bodies, and pieces of torn and burnt flesh. As far as is known, there were but seven persons on the locomotive, or attached to the train, all of whom, from the circumstances, must have been on the locomotive and tender at the time.—*Lodge.*

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
In order to prosecute the war against Mexico with vigor and success, it is necessary that authority should be promptly given by Congress to increase the regular army, and to remedy existing defects in its organization. With this view, your favorable attention is invited to the annual report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied my message of the 8th inst., in which I recommended that ten additional regiments of regular troops shall be raised to serve during the war.

Of the additional regiments of volunteers which have been called for from several of the states, some have been promptly raised, but this has not been the case in regard to all. The existing law, requiring that they should be organized by the independent action of the state governments, has in some instances occasioned considerable delay, and it is yet uncertain when the troops required can be ready for service in the field.

It is our settled policy to maintain in time of peace, as small a regular army as the exigencies of the public will permit. In a state of war, notwithstanding the great advantages with which our volunteer citizen soldiers can be brought into the field, this small regular army must be increased in its num-

bers in order to render the whole force more efficient.

Additional officers, as well as men, then become indispensable. Under the circumstance of our service, a peculiar propriety exists for increasing the officers, especially in the higher grades. The officers, who, from age or other causes, are rendered incapable of active service in the field, have greatly impaired the efficiency of the army.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that about two thirds of the whole regiment field officers are either permanently or necessarily detached from their commands on other duties. The long enjoyment of peace has prevented us from experiencing much embarrassment from this cause, but now, in a state of war conducted in a foreign country, it has produced serious injury to the public service.

An efficient organization of the army, composed of regulars and volunteers, while prosecuting the war with Mexico, it is believed would require the appointment of a general officer to take command of all our military forces in the field.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the services of such an officer would no longer be necessary, and should be dispensed with upon the reduction of the army to a peace establishment. I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of such a general officer, to serve during the war.

It is respectfully recommended that early action should be had by Congress upon the suggestions submitted for their consideration, as necessary to ensure active and efficient service in prosecuting the war, before the present favorable season for military operation in the enemy's country shall have passed away. JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, 29th Dec., 1846.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1847.

The great topic of the week has been slavery—the subject which, sooner or later, is destined to become the all-absorbing theme of political, religious, and social discussion and action in this country, until the master evil from which it springs, is removed. The House of Representatives is fairly involved in the discussion, and with a spirit and apparent earnestness that give the best hopes for an auspicious result.

The discussion, it will be remembered, has thus far been only upon the bill for increasing the army, and voting supplies. Mr. King's resolutions, which have been referred to the proper committee, have directed to the discussion; and when introduced will open the whole subject, whether we are to have any more slave territory, for consideration. The position taken by the Northern members, has thus far been firm, kind, and uncompromising. If the proverbial want of principle in politicians did not suggest a doubt whether this bold front will be maintained, nothing but the best results could be looked for. Let us hope that neither bribery, intimidation, nor party interests, will succeed in weakening the resolution of the North.

The principal speakers who have taken this ground, are Mr. King, of N. Y.; Mr. Grover, of N. Y., of the Democratic party; Mr. Windthrop, and several Whigs. Mr. Grover congratulated the south on its improvement in their tactics which a willingness to discuss this subject indicated; and rejoiced in the calm and reasonable manner in which it had been done. The House ought to declare at the very earliest opportunity, whether slavery was to be tolerated in the territory that might be acquired. It is now time for those representing the free North to take their stand, and maintain it unflinchingly. The gentlemen of the South should understand that there existed throughout the entire North, but one feeling; and that was never to submit to the introduction of slavery by any act of Congress, where it had previously no existence. He believed every Northern member, with one exception, (understood to be Mr. Douglas, of Ill.) was agreed on that point. With what face could the South ask of the North to give up the just and holy principle of keeping slavery where it is, when she had generally opened her arms and received Texas with all her slaves? He would like the South to abide by her own principles. California is now free—for even barbarous Mexico had abolished slavery—and the South held that Congress had no power to act in any manner on the subject of slavery. Very well; what, then, was to be rule, according to the law of nations? California is now a conquered territory; and the law of Mexico, to whom it had belonged, remained the law of California, until changed by the sovereign power of the conqueror. That conquering sovereign is Congress; and if Congress should do nothing about slavery, how could slavery come into California? This day, if Northern men would but do their duty, dismiss all idle fears, and come up, (as the south always did) shoulder to shoulder—if they would meet the question boldly, like men, and declare that slavery should remain where it is, and never by their act go an inch further, the thing would be done!

Mr. Winthrop spoke as if there was no question about the subject. The minds of the Northern representatives, said he, are made up. They will not argue the question. They do not want Mexican territory, either free or slave; but if it is insisted that this territory shall come in, then the proviso which shuts out slavery from all of it, will be insisted on.

The southern, pro-slavery side of the debate has as yet been indifferently managed. Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, made a temperate, but unequivocal speech, that the South would submit to no restrictions in this matter. Mr. Seddon, of Va., also spoke, in a more southern style, and took ground equally decisive. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., and Mr. Ligon, both spoke temperately and ably. The vote laying that part of the President's Message relating to the appointment of a Lieut. General, on the table, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, of Me., by a vote of 86 yeas to 84 nays. The subject was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A notice to close the debate on the bill for increasing the army, was on Saturday last adopted, and then re-considered.

Mr. Seaman, of Miss. gave notice of a bill to prevent the importation of foreign paupers.

The bill for encouraging enlistments in the regular army, passing with an amend-

ment, so that Government be enabled to discharge soldiers at any time.

In the progress of the debate on the War bill, Mr. Long of Maryland, spoke in favor of the war, and also Mr. Picklin, of Ill., who attacked Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, with great bitterness. Mr. Thompson, of Miss. advocated the war, and insisted on the necessity for a Lt. Gen. He afterwards moved an amendment to the bill, providing for the appointment of such an officer. The motion was lost by a vote of 120 to 90.

Mr. Rathbun moved a substitute for the bill, making it a bill to raise 10,000 volunteers, to be officered by the States. This was lost by 104 to 103.

The bill finally passed, nearly in its original shape, viz., adding ten regiments to the army, by a vote of 171 to 34.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll remarked, in the course of the debate, that this question must be the only question of the session. Congress cannot be better employed.

The tea and coffee tax bill has not been renewed.

The Oregon Territorial Bill is now before the House. An amendment to the bill reported by the committee, was made to the effect that nothing should be construed to interfere with the Missouri compromise on slavery—i. e. shutting out slavery from the territory. It has not yet been voted on.

The business of the Senate has not been of much interest.

The Committee on Printing, reported against the printing of the memorials of the Sugar Planters of Louisiana, for the repeal of the Tariff of 1846.

The bill for the sale of the Lake Superior Copper Mines, after sundry amendments, was ordered to be printed. The consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday.

The bill giving the assent of Congress to certain States to tax public lands, as soon as sold, was passed.

A bill to grant lands to the State of Michigan, in aid of internal improvements, was passed.

A resolution was passed to ask the President what is the expense of the Executive department under the new postage bill; also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of public moneys in the public depositories, and to inquire why a monthly statement has not been published.

The resolution of Mr. Cameron, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report on what articles embraced in the tariff of '46, on which the duties might be increased so as to augment the revenue. On this a long debate ensued. Mr. Niles denounced the financial measures of the Government, as utterly unfit for the present situation of the country. Several slight amendments were made to the resolution, and it was passed.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill encouraging the enlistment of soldiers, and strenuously urged its adoption. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Clayton made pretty decided war speeches.

The Vice President being absent, left a request with Mr. Atchison, of Mo., to take the chair. The Senate refused to acknowledge Mr. Dallas' right to choose a successor, but appointed Mr. Atchison chairman, *pro tem.*

We regret to announce the death of the Hon. ISAAC PENNYBACKER, member of the U. S. Senate from Virginia. He was a Democrat, and his term of service would have continued till the 4th of March 1851.

Jan. 15—4 o'clock.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the War Department, with copies of the instruction to the Cherokee Commissioners.

The Committee on the Post-office reported a bill to provide for the transportation of the mail to Oregon.

Mr. Benton asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to grant land to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving during the war with Mexico. Mr. Cameron objected, as the bill was calculated to destroy the effect of the amendments he had offered yesterday.

Mr. Ashley was excused from serving on the Committee on French Spoliations, and Mr. Sturgeon appointed in his place.

The bill to increase the army was then taken up, and pending the question upon it, the amendment of Mr. Cameron was considered.

Mr. Badger offered a substitute for the amendment.

Mr. Benton offered his bill as a substitute, but the Vice President ruled it out of order.

Several other amendments were offered, which were ordered to be printed, and the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The Lieutenant-General bill was then taken up, and Mr. Badger spoke in opposition to the measure, which he said was one of injustice to Generals Taylor and Scott.

When Mr. Badger concluded, Mr. Mangum moved as a test question, to lay the bill upon the table, when his motion prevailed by 28 yeas to 21 nays.

This defeats the proposition for the appointment of a Lieutenant-General.

The Graduation bill was then taken up, but before any action was had the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution offered by Mr. Hamlin was read, asking the President to state the number and pay of members of Congress now serving in Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Douglass, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon Territorial Bill, Mr. Cobb in the chair.

Amendments were adopted, limiting the pay of the delegate to Congress to \$2,000, requiring that he shall be a citizen of the Territory, and serve for the session only to which he is elected.

An additional section was adopted, requiring the officers of the territory to give security. The committee then rose, and the bill as amended was reported to the House.

Mr. Burton moved to amend, by inserting the amendment recognizing the line of the Missouri compromise—lost, 82 to 113.

The amendments in committee were then agreed to, and the question being on the passage, Mr. Leake gave his reasons why he should vote against the bill. He said the South cannot and will not submit to any further interference with their rights in this deliberate violation of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, said he had voted deliberately, and ever should vote deliberately against any further extension of the evils of slavery.

Mr. Douglass was ready to meet the

question at the proper time, and which the proposition of the gentleman from New York, Mr. King, prohibiting slavery in the territory acquired came up, he should move to amend, by inserting the principles of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Clerland, of Illinois, followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. Rhett delivered a constitutional argument in defence of the doctrine of State Rights.

Mr. Pettit again contended that the sovereignty in regard to the new territory, rests with the general government until relinquished.

Mr. Thurman gave his views at length, and without taking any vote adjourned until to-morrow.

Penn'a. Legislature.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Senate occupied with local and minor petitions, and resolutions. No business of general importance transacted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions.

Mr. Bull, offered a resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to enable citizens to vote for the Presidential electors on ten days residence, instead of twenty; as now provided. Agreed to.

Mr. Blair: one that the Committee of Ways and Means enquire into the expediency of bringing in a Bill repealing the law which provides for the taxation of book debts and certain other evidences of debt: Agreed to.

The Tariff Resolutions.

On motion the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the following resolutions relative to the tariff by Mr. Leyburn, (Mr. Haly in the chair,) which were taken up on a second reading.

Whereas, the happiness and prosperity of a country depends upon the protection afforded to the industry of its citizens: And whereas, experience the best teacher, has shown that the citizens of the United States have always been most happy and prosperous under a tariff that affords direct protection to the farmers, laborers, manufacturers, mechanics, &c.; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use every honorable means in their power to repeal the anti-American Tariff bill of 1846, and substitute in lieu thereof, the glorious American Protective Tariff Bill of 1842.

Resolved, That the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, be directed to forward a copy of the resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request to lay the same before the respective bodies of which they are members.

Mr. Boughner offered to amend, by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting a provision that our Congressional delegation be requested to use their exertions to procure an increased duty to be levied on coal and iron if they deem that the same would produce an increased revenue to the government. On this amendment the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows: Yeas 38, nays 54.

Mr. Moreton moved to amend by striking out the words "Anti-American," and insert the words "free-trade." The resolution was amended in verbal phraseology and then passed by yeas 55, nays 39.

The resolution requesting the Speaker of the House to transmit copies, &c., was amended so as to request the Governor to transmit the same, and was then passed on second reading.

The question then recurring on the preamble.

Mr. Boughner offered to amend by inserting, "that it is the opinion of the House that the ad valorem principle secures sufficient revenue and just protection."

Mr. Hiland offered to amend the amendment, by inserting a clause recognizing a contrary doctrine, and on this amendment the vote stood, yeas 55, nays 39.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1847.

Bills Read in Place.

Mr. Darsie: a supplement to the act to create the office of State printer.

Mr. Sanderson: a supplement to the act concerning bail and attachments.

Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate considered, in committee of the whole, the supplement to the act to create the office of State printer, and then the same was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia law, as to render the system no longer a drain upon the Commonwealth.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting: That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the militia system of the Commonwealth, by repealing all the laws in force.

After a few words from Messrs. Crabb and Darsie, the question was taken on the amendment, and it was negatived, and the resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the State Treasurer, in answer to the following resolution:

House of Representatives.
Saturday, Jan. 9th, 1846.

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform this House whether there will be a sufficient amount of available funds in the Treasury on the 1st February to meet the interest then falling due; and if so, to specify from what sources he expects to realize the amount; but if there should be a deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of February to meet the interest, then what means he would suggest to meet the emergency and preserve the faith of the Commonwealth.

In