

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, March 31.

SENATE. Mr. Cass addressed the Senate upon the Oregon question. He defended himself and those who took the same position that he did, from the charges that had been made against them and quoted from a speech of Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, to show that, on the score of decorum, the debates in Congress would bear a favorable comparison with those of that body.

Mr. Cass then went on to show that the offer of 49° had been four times made and rejected and twice withdrawn—twice by Mr. Gallatin, who withdrew a proposition made by Mr. Rush, and then one which he had made himself—and that this country was not bound by any proposition which it had ever made in reference to this question.

Mr. Cass read from a speech which he had made some years since, to show that he then took the same ground that he does now. That he then declared that our title to Oregon should be maintained at all hazards, and that nothing was to be gained by concession. When he spoke of Oregon he meant the whole of Oregon, and not one inch of it should ever be yielded to Great Britain with her consent.

Mr. Cass then defended the President from all the charges that had been made against him in reference to his position, said that he had reason to know that the chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs (Mr. Allen) was in daily communion with the President, and enjoyed his fullest confidence.

Mr. Cass said that this was not a question of the horrors of war or the blessings of peace; but it was whether peace could be honorably preserved. We must not fall ourselves into fancied security. We must not change our swords into plough shares and our spears into pruning hooks. The time had not yet come when the Lion and the Eagle could lie down together. He would not cry peace, peace, when there was no peace, and for himself he could not yet see the light dawning upon the horizon. He earnestly urged preparation, and said that the nation that would not go to war to defend its rights, would very soon have no rights to defend.

Mr. Cass said he had heard it said that "in this enlightened age two great nations could not go to war with each other." This was the strangest sentiment he had ever heard. It would certainly be more honorable for two great nations to go to war with each other, than for two great nations to make war upon a little one, as was now the case in the La Plata. He also adverted to the war now going on between two great armies in India, and the war which had been made by England upon China, and the unrighteous pretensions made for them.

Mr. Cass spoke for about three hours, and was listened to with much attention. When he had concluded Mr. Ashley obtained the floor, and the Senate went into Executive session, and, shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr. Johnson of Va., in the Chair.

Mr. Chipman of Michigan, made an earnest defence of the Sub-Treasury in his own peculiar, unequalled, style to eloquence.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll of Pa. made an able argument upon the merits of the question, and set forth his views at length.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Holmes, of S. C., C. J. Ingersoll of Pa., and Milton Brown, of Tennessee.

Wednesday April 1.

SENATE. After some unimportant business the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day and the Oregon debate was resumed.

Mr. Benton made a brief and highly interesting speech, pointing out some errors in the speech of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) yesterday, and showing that the line agreed upon by Louisiana, and that by the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States became a party to that treaty and occupied the place of France. The importance of Mr. B's examination into this point was greatly enhanced, from the fact, that Mr. Cass said yesterday, that unless this fact could be established, he should march to the Russian boundary, and when it was established, he would be willing to stop at 49°.

From the low tone in which Mr. Benton spoke, rendering the greater part of his remarks inaudible in the gallery, we are unable to give the prominent heads of his speech. We hope, however, that he will write them out for publication, and we shall lay them before our readers at the earliest possible moment. It was the most important speech that has ever been delivered on this subject and brings General Cass, by his pledge of yesterday, down to the line of 49°.

Mr. Hannegan briefly replied in an impassioned burst of eloquence, in which he denied the positions assumed by the Senator from Missouri, and made the same pledge for himself that had been made yesterday by the Senator from Michigan. He congratulated the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun), that the antipodes had at last met. His victory in bringing the Senator from Missouri round to his side, was the greatest triumph of his life.

Mr. H. said he had received his lesson upon Oregon from the Senator himself (Mr. Benton) and he thanked God that he could not unlearn what he had taught him.

When he had concluded there were manifestations of applause from the galleries which were promptly checked by the presiding officer.

Mr. Webster remarked that such manifestations were highly unbecoming, and he gave notice, that upon the first repetition of them he should exercise his privilege, as a Senator, and insist that the galleries be cleared without the exception of a single individual.

HOUSE. Went into Committee of the Whole on the Sub-Treasury bill. The Committee was addressed in opposition to the bill by Gridler, of Kentucky, and Hunt, of New York, and Harmanson, of La., Sawyer, of Ohio, Daniel, of N. C., and G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the bill.

Thursday, April 2.

SENATE. Mr. Benton desired to correct an error in the editorial of the Union, in which it was said that he insisted, upon the ground of au-

thorities which he had recently met with, that by the treaty of Utrecht the line of 49° was extended to the Pacific Ocean. The authorities, he said, were old acquaintances of his, of at least twenty years standing.

Mr. Ashley moved that the previous orders be suspended, and that the Senate proceed to the special order of the day. He said he was some- what peculiarly situated. He was entitled to the floor yesterday, and had yielded it to the Senator from Missouri, whose remarks extended to such a length as to render the Senate indisposed to have the debate go at that time, and now he felt bound to yield it to the Senator from Michigan, who having been taken prisoner by the Senator from Missouri, might fairly be considered as his parole.

Mr. Cass thanked the Senator from Arkansas for his courtesy, and said he had been captured by enemies twice in his life—once while fighting against British pretensions in war, and once while protesting against British pretensions in peace. In using the word enemy, in the latter case, of course, it was only metaphorical.

Mr. Cass said he was going to vindicate himself against the position given to him by the Senator from Mo., and if he failed to make out his case in the opinion of a single member in this chamber, he would come down to fight the battles of 49°, which he considered one of the greatest calamities that could befall him.

Mr. Cass said the Senator from Mo., had misstated what he had said in his speech—but it was of little consequence to the main point at issue.—The question was, whether the line of 49° was established by the treaty of Utrecht, taking into view the Spanish claim, west of the Rocky Mountains? If it was, he should come down to 49° and yield himself a prisoner for life. The Senator from Mo. had no where shown that 49° was the line beyond the Rocky Mountains. It was the line upon the Mountains and that was exactly the point where all the difficulty began. Mr. Cass then went on to show that it was a matter of doubt on the mind of Mr. Madison and that it might well be a matter of doubt in his (Mr. Cass's) mind. The Senator had spoken of Mr. Madison's language as the language of certainty. If it was the language of certainty he would like to know what the language of uncertainty was?

Mr. Cass said no notice of the fact of the line of 49° having been established by the treaty of Utrecht, had ever been taken by the British Government, and he went on to show that the claim of the United States to all the territory south of 49° was based not upon the treaty of Utrecht, but upon the treaty of peace of 1783.

Mr. Cass then went into an elaborate examination of authorities, to show the truth of his position, and that Mr. Madison had great doubts upon the subject, with all the facts before him, that were in possession of the Senator from Missouri. He asked the Senator from Missouri, whether he himself believed that the treaty of Utrecht settled our boundary in Oregon upon the line of 49°?

Mr. Benton did not answer.

Mr. Cass said he should then assume that the Senator from Mo., did not believe that the boundary was thus settled, and, if so, why his studied speech of yesterday? If to make him a prisoner upon 49° he had now broken his bonds and was again free. Our claim to the whole of Oregon was as valid as if the treaty of Utrecht had never been made.

Mr. Benton replied, and said that he understood the Senator from Michigan to say that if the proviso to the project of 1807 had been stricken out, it would have had no effect west of the Rocky Mountains. The Senator jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. According to a position laid down by the Senator this morning, all our claim to the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, dates subsequent to 1807.

Mr. Benton said that Mr. Jefferson pressed 49° as our boundary. No pernicious influence availed him, and the Senator from Michigan could not break him down in the estimation of the American people. Mr. Greenhow must go to work and make another book. The Senator from Michigan can never escape from the position he has taken to day. He has denied that we had any claim to Oregon before 1807.

Mr. B. concluded with an expression of good feeling towards the Senator from Michigan, which that gentleman cordially reciprocated.

Mr. Cass reiterated his pledge as made in his speech of Tuesday.

HOUSE. The debate was renewed at once upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, by Mr. Davis of Kentucky, in opposition to the bill. Mr. D. made an able argument upon the currency, showing that in a country as extended as this, a paper currency convertible into gold and silver is absolutely necessary for the business of the people. A system of Banks was safer than this Sub-Treasury system. The Government had lost ten millions of dollars by Sub-Treasurers. It was nothing against the Banks that the Sub-Treasurers had deposited their money in Banks. It was the individuals and not the institutions, that had defrauded the Government.

Mr. Davis at the close of his argument put some pungent questions to the dominant party, as to the manner in which they and their President deceived the people in the last Presidential election. The conclusion aimed at by Mr. Davis was that the people had been grossly deceived and humbugged by the election of Mr. Polk.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, continued the discussion, and mainly in examination of the constitutional question. He argued that under the constitution there was no currency known but one of gold and silver, and that the currency of Government could only be kept pure by the abolition of Bank paper. It was argued that there was specie enough in the country to do the business of the country, and in the world to do the business of the world.

Mr. Dromgoole, called upon his party to resist all Whig amendments to this bill, let its friends pass it and not its enemies.

Mr. Martin, of Tenn., closed the debate, in a brief defence of Mr. Polk for his vote upon the Gordon Resolution in 1834.

Mr. Graham, of N. C., offered an amendment to make the Sub-Treasurers personally liable, by a lien upon their real estate.

This amendment was announced as carried, 73 to 66, but a new call having been ordered, it was lost, 81 to 61.

The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The special clause was adopted by the following vote—Ayes 107, Noes 74.

The bill, as amended, was then, passed by the following vote—Ayes 123, Noes 67.

Friday, April 3.

SENATE. The Sub-Treasury bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ashley addressed the Senate for two hours in favor of the notice, and in support of our claims to the whole of Oregon.

Mr. McDuffie has the floor for to-morrow. Agreeable to resolution the President to-day transmitted to the Senate the unpublished corres-

pondence relative to the Ashburton treaty. Mr. Webster said that, with the Washington Treaty, and those who had had the honor of participating in its negotiation, had been made the subject of frequent allusion during the present debate on the Oregon question, he felt called upon to take some notice of the matter, and he had asked for the communication of the papers which were now received from the President. He proposed if the honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. McDuffie) should conclude his observations on Saturday, to submit to the Senate on Monday what he thought necessary in reply to the allusions to which he had referred.

HOUSE. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Cumberland Road bill, which proposes \$450,000 to be equally divided among the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Several of the Western members addressed the Committee on the merits of the bill.

SENATE. Mr. McDuffie made a long speech on the special order, of which we give a full report. He contended that the question ought to be adjusted on the basis of 49°, in accordance with the terms offered in 1818, and on several subsequent occasions; and that the only alternative was such a settlement, or war. He was ready to vote for "the notice" in such a form as would render it subservient to that adjustment.—Union.

HOUSE. After adopting a resolution to close the debate on the Cumberland road bill in two hours after it shall again have been taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, went into Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Daniel, and took up the private calendar with what results the report of the day's proceedings will show.—Union.

Monday, April 4.

SENATE. After the introduction of sundry memorials and reports from various committees. Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate in a speech of nearly three hours, in a history and defence of the Treaty of Washington of 1812. Not having concluded his speech at half past three o'clock he yielded the floor to Mr. Greene for a motion for adjournment and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The committees for the first time, during a long period, were called for reports.—The House subsequently went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed, to benches almost entirely deserted, the debate on the Cumberland road bill, which was continued during the two hours to which its existence had been limited by the resolution of Saturday. The committee then voted on the amendments offered, and finally reported the bill to the House in the form of an appropriation of land as proposed by the substitute of Mr. Wick, and not of money as contemplated by the original provisions.

FROM THE REGISTER.

WHO IS IN ERROR? From the Special Message sent last week to Congress, by Mr. POLK, we take the following sentence:

"In my Annual Message, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our Naval force, especially of our Steam Navy, and the raising of an adequate Military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should be promptly carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the Public defence."

Now, Mr. POLK here declares, that he had recommended to Congress to prepare for our defence. But what does Mr. HAYWOOD say on this point, in his late speech? For the purpose of proving that the negotiation about Oregon was still under progress, and that no thought of War was entertained, he uses the following strong language:

"The President knows that, if he terminates negotiation, and rashly encounters the hazard of asserting our extreme claims to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40', the United States must either retreat ignominiously from her pretensions or prepare to dislodge Great Britain and to defend herself by force of arms! That I think I have already proved. And yet, oh! what an OMISSION! No action has been given for this necessity to Congress or the people plainly and directly, as it ought to have been.—No recommendations to Congress to prepare for our defence, or for the forcible assertion of our rights, are in these 'records!' To prepare now—to day. No estimates have been sent up to us for that object.—None. Nothing of the kind. The estimates are lowered, not increased! What is the inference? What does he mean that you shall understand by this? That there is, on his part, no intention to compromise? That negotiation has come to an end, and will not be pursued by him? And will not his friends permit themselves to see, when they thus misconstrue his Message, that they involve the President, were it true, in a guilt too deep for decent utterance? An execrable, treacherous, cowardly, criminal concealment of our country's danger; when in reality there is to be no further negotiation on our part, there can be no excuse—no reason—no pretext—forgiveness. But the construction is false; President Polk would not betray his country thus; depend upon it, he would have told you plainly and directly of it, if he had abandoned negotiation on his part; not daring thus to bring you to an 'inevitable war,' or a worse alternative, for 'All of Oregon or none,' against your consent, and without notice to prepare for it. That he has not so warned and so informed you plainly, is, to my mind, conclusive."

PETER PARLEY.—S. J. Goodrich, Esq., of Boston, more extensively known as "Peter Parley," was recently in New Orleans, on a visit. The many marks of respect shown to him by the authorities and people of that city have been of a very gratifying character. On the 28th ult. he held, by request, a levee at the residence of Alfred Hennen, Esq., at which a very large number of children were present. The Peayune, speaking of this pleasing scene, says—

"It was amusing to hear, as the children came into the room, the general question, on their part, 'Ma, where's Peter Parley?' The blandness of Peter Parley, or Mr. Goodrich, to the children, as they were introduced to him, seemed to us the attention of their young hearts most effectively, for they listened with as much eagerness to the address which he spoke to them as the listening doubts often felt while reading the true stories that his books abound with. We speak of Peter Parley, as Mr. Goodrich, to the children, as they were introduced to him, seemed to us the attention of their young hearts most effectively, for they listened with as much eagerness to the address which he spoke to them as the listening doubts often felt while reading the true stories that his books abound with. 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