subjecting her to our control. He has constant. ly proclaimed that the only object was indemnity, and that the war is prosecuted to obtain it by treaty ; and yet, if the results should be as I have stated, the end will be, that what was disavowed will be accomplished, and what has been avowed to be its object will be defeated. Such a result would be a deep and lasting im. peachment of the sincerity or the intelligence of the Government : of its sincerity, because directly opposed to what it has continually and emphatically disavowed ; or of its intelligence, for not perceiving what ought to have been so readily anticipated.

duty nobly, and conferred high honors on the country, for which I sincerely thank them ; but I apprehend that the reputation acquired does not go beyond this, and that in other respects we have lost instead of acquiring reputation by the war. It would seem certain, from all pubnot gained reputation in the eyes of the world going on without the personal liberty of the for justice, moderation, or wisdom. Whether subject being materially impaired, or the Gov. this be deserved or not, it is not for me to in. ernment subject to violence or anarchy ! Yet guire at present; I am now speaking merely England has not wholly escaped the curse of reputation, and in that view it appears that we have lost abroad as much in civil and polit-Ical reputation as we have acquired for our skill for, although she has not lost her liberty or falland valor in arms. But, much as I regard mil. en into anarchy, yet we behold the population itary glory, as much as I rejoice to witness the of England crushed to the earth by the superdisplay of that indomitable energy and courage | incumbent weight of debt and taxation, which ry indeed that our Government should lose any the early stages of our history.

ing Mexico as a province or incorporating her trary, the expense incident to their conquest. into the Union, would be unprecedented by our and of governing and holding them in subjecexample in our history. We have conquered tion, have been drawn mainly from their labor. many of the neighboring tribes of Indians, but we have never thought of holding them in sublection or of incorporating them into our Union. in the midst of us, or been driven back into the ital and power of machinery with which they forests. Nor have we ever incorporated into are aided, they are scarce capable of bearing, the Union any but the Caucasian race. To without being reduced to the lowest debths of incorporate Mexico would be the first depart. poverty. Take, for example, Ireland, her earure of the kind; for more than half of its popu- liest and nearest conquest, and is it not to this lation are pure Indians, and by the larger por. day a cause of heavy expense, and a burden, of the residue mixed blood. I protest against instead of a source of revenue ? the incorporation of such a people. Ours is On the contrary, our Government, in this the government of the white man. The great particular, is the very reverse of the British. misfortune of what was formerly Spanish Amer. Of all free Governments it has the least capaica, is to be traced to the fatal error of placing city, in proportion to the wealth and population the colored race on an equality with the white. of the country, to bear patronage. The ge-That error destroyed the social arrangement nius of the two, in this particlar, is precisely which formed the basis of their society. This opposite, however much alike in exterior forms error we have wholly escaped. The Brazil. and other particulars. The cause of this dif. ians, formerly a province of Portugal, have es. ference I will not undertake to explain on the caped also a considerable extent ; and they and present occasion. It results from its federal we are the only people of this continent who character and elective chief magistrate; and, have made revolutions without anarchy. And so far from the example of Great Britain conyet, with this example before them, and our stituting a safe precedent for us to follow, the uniform practice, there are those among us who little she has gained from her numerous contalk about erecting these Mexicans into territo. quests and vast provincial possessions, and the tial governments, and placing them on an heavy burdens which it has imposed upon her equality with the people of these States. I ut. people to meet the consequent expenses, ought terly protest against the project. It is a remarkable fact, in this connexion, especially when we reflect that, from the nathat, in the whole history of man, as far as my ture of our Government, we would be so liable information extends, there is no instance what. to the other and greater evils from which she, ever of any civilized colored race of any shade, from the nature of our Government, is in a great being found equal to the establishment and measure exempted. Such and so weighty are maintenance of free government, although by the objections to conquering Mexico, and holdfar the largest proportion of the human family ing it as a subject-province. is composed of them; and even in the savage except it be our noble savages; for noble 1 corporating her into the Union. As far as law will call them for their many high qualities .- is concerned, that is easily done. All that is They for the most part had free institutions, but | necessary is to establish a Territorial Governsuch institutions are much more easily sustained ment for the several States in Mexico, of which among a savage than a civilized people. Are we there are upwards of twenty; to appoint gov. to overlook this great fact ? Are we to associate ernors, judges, and magistrates, and to give to with ourselves as equals, companions, and fel- the population a subordidate right of making low-citizens, the Indians and mixed races of Mex- laws, we defraying the cost of the Government. ico ? I would consider such association as degra- So far as legislation goes, the work will be done ; ding to ourselves and fatal to our institutions. but there would be great difference between it would be in conflict with the genius and char. we have heretofore established within our own acter of our Gevernment, and in the end, sub- limits. These are only the offsets of our own versive of our free institutions, are intimately people, or foreigners from the same countries connected, and I shall consider them together. from which our ancestors came. The first setcharacter of our Government, and subversive form and support a government of their own, of our free popular institutions, to hold Mexico and are under obligation to the United States as a subject province, is a proposition too clear for forming one for them, and defraying the exfor argument before a body so enlightened as, pense of maintaining it-knowing, as they do, the Senate. You know the American Consti- that, when they have sufficient population, they tution too well, you have looked into history, will be permitted to form a constitution for themand are too well acquainted with the fatal ef. selves, and be admitted as a member of the fects which large provincial possessions have Union. During the period of their Territorial ever had on the institutions of free States, to Government, no force is necessary to keep them nations conquered and held as provinces have, reality, be but provinces under another name, their conquerors, through the corrupting effect ties and dangers which I have already shown of extended patronage and irresponsible power. would result from holding the country in that portionably great-so great as to destroyed bability is will continue so. the freedom of elections. The end would be andressing the Senate. usually incident to it. She can bear more, in Indian tribes? proportion to population and wealth, than any We make a great mistake in supposing all

take me further from the course which I have er. It has been lately urged in a very respect. of men and money to maintain a defense line, ish immediate support to General Taylor prescribed for myself than I desire ; but I will able quarter, that it is the mission of this coun- as would, to use the usual phrase, the vigorous and his army, then surrounded by imminent say, in a few words, that it results from the fact try to spread civil and religious liberty over all prosecution of the war. Mexico is to us a dead danger, and not with the intention of recogni. that her Executive and the House of Lords (the the globe, and especially over this continent - body, and that is the only way that we can cut sing the war, and that you remonstrated and

We have heard much of the reputation which hence, when the Roman power passed beyond our country has acquired by this war. I ac. the limits of Italy, crossed the Adriatic, the Mediterraneau, and the Alps, liberty fell pros. corruption penetrated every department of the Government ; violence and anarchy ruled the day, and military despotism closed the scene. Now, on the contrary, we see England, with subject-provinces of vastly greater territorial extent, and probably of not enferior population lications abroad, that the Government itself has (I have compared them,) we see her, I repeat, which must ever befall a free Government which holds extensive provinces in subjection ; which surmounts all difficulties, I would be sor- may one day terminate in revolution. The wealth derived from her conquests and provinportion that high character for justice, modera. cail possessions may have contributed to swell tion, and discretion which distinguished it in the overgrown fortunes of the upper classes. but has done nothing to alleviate the pressure

The next reason assigned is that, either hold. on the laboring masses below. On the conand have increased instead of decreasing the weight of the pressure. It has placed a burden upon them which, with all their skill and They have been left as an independent people industry, with all the vast accumulation of cap- of the great questions in which we are now ento be to us a warning never to be forgotten ; tract heavy debts, increase vastly the patronage Nor are the reasons less weighty against in-The next remaining reasons assigned, that these Territorial Governments and those which That, it would be contrary to the genius and tlers in the Territories are too few in number to need any proof to satisfy you how hostile it in a state of subjection. The case will be en- line of policy, in the present state of things, would be to the institutions of this country to tirely different with these Mexican Territories. ought to be adopted, is to decide what line will the Government from making any material rehold Mexico as a subject province. There is When you form them, you must have powerful most effectually guard against the dangers duction, until the whole debt is paid, which not an example on record of any free State armies to hold them in subjection, with all the which I have shown would result from the con- cannot be expected during this generation ?holding a province of the same extent and pop. expenses incident to supporting them. You quest of Mexico, and the disastrous consequen. What could your opponents have done more, or ulation without disastrous consequences. The may call them Territories, but they would, in ces which would follow it. in time, retaliated by destroying the liberty of and would involve the country in all the difficul. been able to give to the subject, I am of opinion Such certainly would be our case. The con- condition. How long this state of things would quest of Mexico would add so vastly to the pat- last before they would be fitted to be incorpora- hands-to occupy defensively, and hold subject ronage of the Government, that it would absorb ted into the Union as States, we may form some the whole powers of the States : the Union idea from similar instances with which we are tions. But the evil would not end there ; the hostile, although her people are of a kindred race process would go on, and the power transferred with the conquerors. The French colony in from the States to the Union would be trans. Canada still entertain hostile feelings towards ferred from this Legislative department to the their conquerors, although living in the midst of Executive. All the immense patronage which them for nearly one hundred years. If we may holding Mexico as a province would create, the judge from these examples, it would be unsafe maintenance of a large army to hold it in sub. to conclude that the Mexicans never will be jection, and the appointment of a multitude of heartily reconciled to our authority. The betcivil officers necessary to govern it, would be ter class have Castilian blood in their veins, vested in him. The great influence which it and are of the old Gothic stock-quite equal to would give the President would be the means the Anglo-Saxons in many respects, and in of controlling the Legislative department, and some superior. Of all the people upon earth subjecting it to his dictation, especially when they are the most pertinacious; they hold out combined with the principle of proscription longer, and often when there would seem to be which has now become the established prac- no prospect of ever making effectual resistance. tice of the Government. The struggle to ob- It is admitted, I believe, on all hands, that they tain the Presidential chair would become pro- are now universally hostile to us, and the pro-But suppose this difficulty removed. Suparchy or despotism as certain as I am now ad- pose their hostility should cease, and they should become desirous of being incorporated in our Let it not be said that Great Britain is an Union. Ought we to admit them ? Are the example to the contrary; that she holds pro. Mexicans fit to be politically associated with us? vinces of vast extent and population without ma. Are they fit not only to govern themselves, but terially impairing the liberty of the subject, or for governing us also? Are any of you, Senaexposing the Government to violence, anarchy, tors, willing that your State should constitute a confuson, or corruption. It is so, But it must member of a Union, of which twenty-odd Mexibe attributed to the peculiar character of her can States, more than one-third of the whole, Government. Of all Governments that ever ex. would be a part, the far greater part of the inisted, of a free character, the British far tran. habitants of which are pure Indians, not equal cends them all in one particular, and that is, its in Intelligence and elevation of character to the capacity to bear patronage without the evils Cherokees, Choctaws, or any of our Southern

not undertake to explain why it is so. It will tinent, and over the world, if they had the pow. or, even if it should involve the same sacrifice well know that you voted with a view to furn. conservative branches of her Government) are even by force, if necessary. It is a sad delu- the cord which binds us to the corpsc. both hereditary, while the other House of Par- sion. None but a people advanced to a high In recommending this line of policy Flook upon your votes. But since it passed, and the liament has a popular character. The Roman state of moral and intellectual excellence are not to the interests of Mexico, but to those of Government exceeded the British in its capac. capable, in a civilized condition, of forming and our own country, and to the preservation of its ity for conquest. No Government ever did ex. maintaining free Governments; and among free popular institutions. With me the liberty ist, and none probably ever will, which, in that those who are so far advanced, very few indeed of the country is all in all. If that be preserved, to adopt many of its wisest provisions.

> But of the few nations who have been so fortunate as to adopt wise constitutions, still fewer have had the wisdom long to preserve them .--It is harder to preserve them than to obtain lib. erty. After years of prosperity, the tenure by which it is held is but too often forgotten ; and I fear, Senators, that such is the case with us. There is no solicitude now about liberty. It was not so in the early days of the Republic. Then it was the first object of our solicitude .-The maxim then was, that "power is always stealing from the many to the few ;" " the price of liberty is perpetual vigilance." Then no question of any magnitude came up in which the first inquiry was not "Is it constitutional?" "is it consistent with our free popular institutions ?" " how is it to affect our liberty ?" It is not so now. Questions of the greatest magnitude are now discussed without reference or allusion to these vital considerations. I have been often struck with the fact that, in the discussions gaged, relating to the origin and the conduct of this war, their effect on the free institutions and the liberty of the people have scarcely been alluded to, although their bearing in that respect is so direct and disastrous. They would, in former days, have been the great and leading topics of discussion ; and would, above others, have had the most powerful effect in arousing the attention of the country. But now other topics occupy the attention of Congress and of the country-military glory, extension of the empire, and the aggrandizement of the country. To what is this great change to be attributed ? Is it because there has been a decay of the spirit of liberty among the people ? I think not. I believe that it was never more ardent. The true cause is, that we have ceased to remember the tenure by which liberty alone can be preserved. We have so many years of prosperity-passed through so many difficulties and dangers without the loss of liberty-that we begin to think that we hold it by right Divine from Heaven itself. Under this impression, without thinking or reflecting, we plunge into war, conof the Executive, and indulge in every species of extravagance, without thinking that we expose our liberty to hazard. It is a great and fatal mistake. The day of retribution will come; and, when it does, awful will be the reckoning, and heavy the responsibility somewhere. I have now shown, Senators, that the conquest of Mexico, and holding it as a subject-province, or incorporating it into our Union, is liable to the many and irresistible objections assigned in the first resolution. I have also shown that the policy recommended by the President, if carried out, would terminate in all probability in its conquest, and holding it either in one or the other mode stated; and that such is the opinion of the President himself, unless in the mean time peace can be obtained. Believ. ing, then, that this line of policy might lead to consequences so disastrous, it ought not, in my opinion, in the language of the second resolution, to be adopted. Thus thinking. I cannot give it my support. The question is then presented, what should be done ? It is a great and difficult question, and daily becoming more so. I, who have used every effort in my power to prevent this war, might excuse myself from an. swering it, and leave it to those who have in- by the vast increase of the expenditures of the Mr. Butler said that Mexico had a right curred greater responsibility in relation to it .--But I will not shrink from any responsibility where the safety of the country or its institu- ting a necessity of increasing the duties on imtions are at stake.

tism itself, in its most absolute form. I will free Governments on all the people of this con- the course adopted, and makes it vasily superi- Republic of Mexico and the United States.

tories. It may be in expressing these senti- in all possibility, be too late at the next. to the fact that I am growing old, and that my questions connected with these resolutions. ventured in their maintenance to stand alone. line. on this floor. When Gen. Jackson, some years

Ministers declared to our Minister that it re. its entanglement with Mexico. quired a vote of the Chambers to make the ap. propriation to carry it into effect and that they were no further responsible than to use their best efforts to induce them to do so. This was all communicated to our executive, and the treaty accepted and ratified, with this condition attached. And yet the President, al. though he admitted that the King and his Ministers had fully redeemed their pledge to use their best efforts to obtain the necessary appropriation, recommended the adoption of the

protested against that interpretation being put

war was recognised, most of you have continued to vote for appropriations to prosecute the war, when the object of prosecuting it was avowed to be to acquire territory as an indemniparticular, equalled it; but its capacity to hold have had the good fortune to form constitutions every thing will be preserved; but if lost, all ty. Now, I cannot see how the two can be reconquered provinces in subjection was as noth. capable of endurance. It is a remarkable lact will be lost. To preserve it, it is indispensa. conciled-how you can refuse to take indemni. on the table. ing compared to that of Great Britain ; and in the political history of man, that there is ble to adopt a course of moderation and justice ty in territory, when you have voted means for scarcely an instance of a free constitutional Go- towards all other countries ; to avoid war when. the express purpose of obtaining such indemni- mitted, occupying vernment which has been the work exclusively ever it can be avoided ; to let those great cau. ty. The people are not able to understand why of foresight and wisdom. They have all been ses now operating continue to work, and which, you should vote money so profusely to get in. military is concerned. The army has done its trate : the Roman people became a rabble ; the result of a fortunate combination of circum- by the mere operation of time, will raise our demnity, and refuse to take it when obtained ; stances. It is a very difficult task to make a country to an elevation and influence which no and hence public opinion has been brought so constitution worthy of being called so. This country has ever heretofore attained. By pur- decidedly to the conclusion not to terminate the admirable federal constitution of ours is the re- suing such a course, we may succeed in com-, war without territorial indemnity. But if such sult of such a combination. It is superior to bining greatness and liberty-the highest pos. imdemnity is to be had without involving the the wisdom of any or all of the men by whose sible greatness with the largest measure of lib. hazard of conquering the country, with all the agency it was made. The force of circumstan. erty-and do more to extend liberty by our ex. dangers to which it would expose us, we must ces, and not foresight of wisdom, induced them ample, over this continent and the world gen. decide whether we shall adapt a defensive poerally, than would be done by a thousand vic. sition or not now-this very session. It will,

> ments that I find no response in the breasts of I have now, Senators, delivered my sentithose around me. If so, it must be atributed ments with freedom and candor upon all the principles and feelings belong to a period of propose nothing now; but, if I find that I will thirty or thirty-five years anterior to the present be supported, I will move to raise a committee. date. It is not, however, the first time I have to deliberate upon the subject of the defensive the laws regulating

> The opportunity is favorable, while there are since, during the latter part of his administra. so many officers from Mexico now in the city. tion, recommended to Congress to issue letters whose opinion would be of great value in de. General Governme of marque and reprisal against France, I stood termining on the one to be adopted. If the alone in my place here and raised my voice course of policy which I have suggested should against it, on the ground that there was no just be adopted, we may get peace immediately .-cause of war with her; that in entering into The war may still continue for some time; but the treaty to indemnify our citizens for old be that as it will, it will accomplish the all imclaims against her, the King of France and his portant object-will extricate the country from

THIRTIETH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Richmond Times and Compiler. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1848. U.S. SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer.

The Vice President laid before the Sen- of the President in measure to which I have alluded, and which ate a report from the Commissioner of army to the Rio (

and many member at the same time. troubled to prese quently to rap with the House to orde

Mr. Giddings olution.

Mr. Harrison on the table, d nays on his motic 94, navs 88. So Other resolution adjourned.

Mr. Mangum's General Scott's r for prosecuting th Mr. Sevier me table, which mot 22, nays 20.

WASE

Mr. Webster to bring in a bi carried through passed, making a courts of the Ur the several States. Mr. Baghy sub consideration, den tion to make app provement of Rive construct Internal Mr. Baldwin calling upon the P mation he may p extent and value longing to Mexico power that Reput to any foreign G over such domain a The Senate proc ation of the Ten Re Mr. Badger opp

speech, charging mediate result of After Mr. Badge succeed the late Senator Fairfield, from and adjourned.

The first consideration in determining what

After the most mature reflection which I have now, and have been from the first, that the only one by which it can be certainly guarded against, er? is to take the question of indemnity in our own to negotiation, a portion of the territory of Mex. ico, which we deem ample to cover all proper would become an imperial powers, and the familiar. Ireland has been held in subjection claims upon her, and which will be best suited to adopt the course of policy I have suggested States reduced to mere subordinate corpora- by England for many centuries, and yet remains to us to acquire and least disadvantageous to as the only certain means of preventing these her to lose. Such was my impression when institutions are exposed ? The pride of opinion atived-yeas 92, nave 94. the message of the President of the U. States recommended to Congress the recognition of may resist. I know the difficulty, and respect it, with which we yield measures that we have the existence of the war with Mexico. My advocated, even when time has shown them to view, at that time, as to the proper course to be be wrong. But true magnanimity and the highpursued was to vote the supplies, to rescue Gen. est honor command that we should abandon Taylor and his army from the dangers which them when they threaten to be injurious insurrounded them, and take time to determine stead of beneficial to the country. It would do whether we should recognise the war or not. great credit to the party in power to adopt the Had it been adopted, I would have insisted on policy now, in reference to the war, of taking raising a provisional army, to be collected at indemnity into our hands, by assuming a desome proper point and to be trained and discifensive position, which, it can hardly be doubtplined ; but to postpone the declaration of war ed, they would have done when the war was until the Congress of Mexico, in which, accord. recognised, if they had foreseen the difficulties ing to her constitution, the war making power and dangers to which it has led. It would be resided, should be allowed time to disavow the intention of making war on us, and to adjust all differences between the two countries. But, if ism. she refused, even then I would have advised to seize, by way of reprisal, the portion of her ter. tween the policy recommended by the Presiritory which we might select, and hold it defen. dent and the adoption of a defensive position, I sively, as I have just stated, instead of declaring have put out of the question the policy of ta- it inexpedient to withdraw the army in der Captain Crog war formally against her; and that mainly for king no territory. I have done so because the purpose of avoiding the very dangers against I believe the voice of the country has decided these resolutions are intended to guard. But irrevocably against it, and that to press it as such was the urgency which was supposed then the alternative would render almost certain the to exist that notime was allowed to present or final adoption of the policy recommended by the press these views upon the Senate. Such a President, notwithstanding the disasters which course, besides the saving of an immense sac. it threatens, Let me say to my friends on the rifice of men and money, and avoiding the many other side of the chamber (for as such I regard other evils to which the course adopted has al. them, for political differences here do not affect ready subjected the country, would have effect. our personal relations) that they have contribu-

would have been tantamount to war. Fortun-

ately the Government of Great Britain, by her interposition, prevented it. This example, I fear, has contributed much to give the strong tendency, which we have since witnessed, to resort to menace and force in the settlement of our differences with other powers.

According to my opinion, all parties are interested in adopting a line of policy which will with certainty disentangle us from the affairsof Mexico, and avoid the great sacrifices of men and money, and the many other evils to which the war exposes us. Let me say to my friends who support the Administration in their policy pointing a special committee to investithat you persist, and if peace by some good for. gate the defalcation in the Philadelphia a speech, occasi tune should not be obtained, the war will go on | Mint-lies over. from year to year, and you will be utterly overthrown as a party, Do you not see that its ef- General Scott's plan of conducting the ground against M fects, in reference to our internal affairs, is to drive you into a course of policy directly contrary to that which you have professed to support and in favor of that which you have charged your opponents with supporting. You have ev. er professed to oppose, as a party, a national debt, and charged your opponents with being its advocates. But what, I ask, are the efforts of the war in this respect ? Is it not to create an immense national debt, greater than that which the party to which you are opposed could possibly have created by any other policy, had they been in power. The campaign on which you look so lightly, will add to it a sum more than half as great as the entire debt of the Rev. olution. You have been opposed to extension of the patronagae of the Executive, at least in profession. But this war is doing more to enlarge his patronge than any other policy which your opponents could have adopted. You profess to be in favor of a metallic currency. Do you not see that, with the increase of stocks and Treasury notes, you are in danger of being plunged again in the lowest depths of the paper system ? You, as a party, have advocated the doctrine of free trade. Do you not see that have to pay on the public debt, you are crea. part as the price of peace. ports to the highest point that revenue will ad-

mit, and thus depriving the country of all the practical benefits of free trade, and preventing even as much, to destroy a system of policy which you claim to distinguish you from them, and to establish that which you allege to be the reason why they should be excluded from pow-Has not and will not this war policy, if persisted in, effectually and finally obliterate the line of policy which you have insisted as distinguishing you from them ? Why, then, to save yourselves from such a result, do you hesitate

Public Buildings. Mr. Bradberry, of Maine, presented the of Mississippi, got credentials of Mr. Moore, appointed to the Senate went

> Maine, Mr. M. was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Mangum's resolution, giving to the official reporters of the Senate seats on the floor of the Senate chamber, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Cameron submitted, for the consideration of the Senate, a resolution ap-

Mr. Mangum's resolution calling for war with Mexico, was taken up. A de- quoted poetry read bate sprang up on it, in which Messrs Cass, Mangum and Allen took part. The fending the Pres subject was then laid aside for present.

Mr. Berrien submitted for consideration a resolution instructing the Post Of- the floor, when the fice committee to inqure into what meas- the House adjourn ures were necessary to expedite the great Southern mail-lies over.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business and proceeded to consider the order of the day-the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Butler spoke in opposition to the bill. He considered it unnecessary. It would, he contended, greatly increase Executive patronage, already too large and dangerous. He denounced a servile compliance with Executive demands, urging that Congress should exercise its own judgment, and act upon its responsibility in carrying out that judgment, and not to yield to every expressed wish of the President, merely hecause it was his wish. country, and the heavy interest which you will to complain of the terms demanded on our

> Mr. Badger has the floor on the subject to-morrow.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the award in the Pea Patch case, which was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which, # adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The first business in order was the callng of committees for reports, which beng through-

Mr. Boyd moved a resolution to stop 2d Illinois Volunte the debate on the President's Veto Mes- to details of the n sage at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Stephens movel to lay the resolu- ed at Vera Cruz t and other evils, and the danger to which our tions on the table, which motion was neg- by a courier from

HOUSE OF REF

On motion of M solved itself into e Mr. J. R. Ingersol sumed the cons message of the Pr Mr. Jamison a and made rather laughter.

Mr. Jones of G Mr. Robinson of strongly condemi Mr. Tuck of N

From the N. O. LATER FR There were seve er from Vera Cru

being the steam Tucker, which lef touched at Tampie The most impor arrival consists of current rumor that on foot, which pro

to us from several are usually well i thing very tangibl note below such ci For ourselves, we fact that such an strong and general

Captain Tucker the brig Rupert o 1st inst. She was to Tampico, with the Government. The ship Ameri

this port on the 4t

han Kerr. 2d Drag

and Lt. Prince, an

The propeller V

which was among

brought over Lieu

It appears that of

Charge. They w

Elliott, Ass't Quart

ually prevented our being entangled in the af. ted by their course to fix the determination not Government of that character that ever existed. people are capable of self government. Acting difficult to extricate ourselves. This conside- demnity in territory. I do not refer to your vote on the table-negatived; 85 to 86. I might even go further, and assert than despo- unper that impression, many are anxious to force ration alone gives it decisive advantages over recognising the existence of war between the

Mr. Boyd then modified his resolution so as to allow three hours for debate.

Mr. Stephens moved to postpone until Monday, and demanded the yeas and nays The motion prevailed 99 to 98.

Many resolutions were offered-some by a vessel of war, of them were adopted by suspending the steamer, was that t rules. Most of them, however, lie over ; sequence. They e one of them offered by Mr Botts, was for clusion that secret calling upon the President for information ing on between M as to the present condition of the three can commissioners million fund; another offered by Mr. Mc- ces. Nay, one of Kay, instructed the Post Office committee confident that the a noble sacrifice of individual pride to patriot. to inquire the cost of releasing the Post despatches from Office Department from the contract with ernment at Wash In asserting that the only alternative is be. the Bay route, and what the Richmond his powers renewe company will carry the mail for.

> Mr. Chase offered a resolution declaring ment of about tw Mexico to a defensive line .- On motion Mexico, having le of Mr. Stephens it was laid on the table cember. Mr. Trist 96 to 89. train. Capt. Kerr

> Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, citing es for Washingto Louisiana Mount the case of a negro purchased in a Congressional boarding house, and appointing Capt. Kerr from I a select committee of five to enquire into him packages w the expediency of abolishing slavery in as far as Puebla the District, or removing the seat of Gov- same corps, who day with Capt. Ke ernment to a free State.

Mr. Gayle moved to lay the resolution nel we have rece from the city of Much confusion prevailed in the Hall, December, but,

to this port by th which arrived her Though nothing is patches, the opini from the fact that

The evening of