THE GAZETTE.

"Constitution and the Laws."

G. B. HAYDEN, Editor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848,

GEN'L ZACHARY TAYLOR.

"I go for the country, the whole country; and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see that individual at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution, (so he who so swears can make no more) is prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."—Z. TAYLOR.

LITTLE ROCK.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The present number closes my connection with the Gazette. Custom, no less than inclination, demands from me a few words of explanation to my numerous friends and patrons, wherever they may reside. Tempted by more flattering prospects, I have felt disposed, for a long time past, to sell my printing establishment, whenever I could do so consistently with a just regard to the interests of the CAUSE it has ever been my pride, through evil and good report, to espouse. Of this, I am now well satisfied. My successor, GEORGE B. HAYDEN, Esq., has ever been a consistent WHIG, and in the canvass of 1840, conducted a public journal in Alabama, devoted to the election of Gen. HARRISON. He is a gentleman of liberal education, of much general reading, of a cultivated and refined taste, and of no little political experience. Above all in the present crisis, he is an ardent supporter of Gen. TAYLOR, as the most proper candidate of the Southern States for the next Presidency. I would, therefore, solicit for Mr. H. a continuance of the patronage, which has been so kindly extended to me from all portions of the State. It especially behooves every citizen, who admires the Hero of the Rio Grande, and feels that he is the only man who can rescue the country from the perils which encompass it, to rally to the support of such papers as the Gazette.

Though I have put off the cares and responsibilities of the Editor, I shall not cease to take an interest in public affairs, and especially in every thing which concerns the honor and welfare of my adopted State. As formerly, whenever I see any principle advanced, calculated to inflict a blow upon her best interests, I shall not hesitate, from my retirement, to sound the alarm, and to awaken my fellow-citizens to intelligent action upon it.—For our country at large, it is impossible not to feel the liveliest interest, believing, as I do sincerely, that the deliberations of the present Congress will go far to decide her destiny. And while I claim a full share of the patriotism which rejoices in her victories over the enemy, I trust that I feel, also, the promptings of that more enlarged and elevated patriotism which would desire to see her, while asserting her POWER, practise the crowning virtue of a Republic—JUSTICE. I respond heartily to the sentiment, recently proposed at a dinner in Washington City,—"Our Country right or wrong; *but when wrong, I'll try to right her.*"

In the course of my Editorial career, under strong excitement, I have doubtless spoken of public [illegible] any, cause, here to say that in no instance has any feeling of the kind remained with me a moment longer than the occasion which called forth its expression. With my brethren of the Press, it gratifies me to be able to say that I part with them on the most friendly terms—indeed, I am left a debtor to the Editor of the Banner for the very kind and graceful manner in which he has alluded to my connection with the Gazette.

I cannot entirely lay aside the pen, without giving utterance to the feeling of sadness which comes over me, as I disconnect myself, in a manner, from so many noble spirits, who have stood around me in times past. For five long years, I have held weekly communion with many of the brightest intellects in our State, known to me personally and by reputation. The Galvanic battery, through which they communicated to me the electric influence of their own vigorous minds, is given over to another! The parterre of flowers, which I was wont, occasionally, to present to the reader of cultivated taste, will be arranged in future by another hand! The Wit and Humor, with which I have endeavored at times to distract all classes from the graver duties of life by way of innocent recreation to the mind, will be furnished by the superior taste and judgment of another! And when I pass in review before me the many excuses which a generous community has made for my 'short-comings,' whilst conducting the Gazette, and the errors in opinion of men and things I may have committed during that period, I turn from them in the hope that my labors have not been altogether vain, and venture to adopt the poetical language of Byron, in giving the last touches to one of the finest emanations of his genius:

"Ye! who have traced the Pilgrim to the scene
Which is his last, if in your memories dwell
A thought which once was his, if on ye swell
A single recollection, not in vain
He wore his sandal-shoon, and scallop-shell;
Farewell! with *him* alone may rest the pain,
If such there were—with *you*, the moral of his strain."

B. J. BORDEN.

Little Rock, February 8th, 1848.

TO THE READER OF THE GAZETTE.

Having undertaken the Editorial charge of the Gazette, a due defference to established usage, seems to require of me a plain exposition of my political principles, and a brief statement of the plan upon which I propose to conduct the paper, which is the organ of the Whig party at the Capital of the State. This I shall endeavor to do in as few words as may be. Bred a Whig—brought up in the full belief of the soundness of Whig doctrine, and the correctness of Whig policy, I have never seen any good reason for changing my original opinions, or abandoning my first faith—I remain, therefore, a Whig still. As a Whig I take charge of this paper,—as a Whig I shall conduct it—aiming in all things to discharge faithfully, and to the best of my ability, my duty as a Whig Editor, to the great Whig party. Sincerely and truly believing that the principles of my party are calculated "to produce the greatest good, to the greatest number," I am ready to believe, and to admit that others may honestly entertain a different opinion. Wishing my own views and opinions treated with some little civility, I am prepared to respect those of my opponents. Willing to convince, but not to compel conviction; my only weapons shall be facts and, so far as I am able, sound reason. Satisfied that offensive epithets, are not arguments, nor abuse fact, I shall resort to neither, but rely upon an open candid, courteous, manly discussion of all differences of opinion and doctrine, for success in my Editorial career. I am not ambitious, of distinction in bandying abuse, nor will I engage in a contest where any blackguard can equal, and any woman of the fish-market surpass me.

I respectfully ask, from my brethren of the press, a kindly reception amongst them, and for my own part (one of themselves long ago) I cordially extend the right hand of fellowship.

Health, prosperity, and happiness to all; and a cheer for "OLD RUGH AND READY."

Respectfully, &c.,

G. B. HAYDEN.

☞The former Editor of the Gazette desires to notify his patrons in every portion of the State that they will be waited upon, either in person or by Agent, in the course of the ensuing Spring, with their accounts up to the 4th February, of this year, including the number published on that day, as the office changed hands the day after. All agents, who may desire to remit to him arrearages in their hands, will address him by name at this place.

☞We return our thanks to our neighbor of the Banner, for his flattering notice of our accession to the Editorial chair.

We trust his favorable anticipations in our behalf may be realized—and we assure him, and all our brethren of the press, that in all our political contests they shall have "a fair fight" and a courteous one.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On assuming the control of the Gazette, we find it necessary to change the price of subscription.—The paper has been published at a rate lower than can be afforded,—lower than any similar paper in the South; and as low as papers are published in the North and East, where the price of everything is much below the price here. We cannot afford a good paper at *two dollars*; and we owe it to ourselves, and to our party, to furnish a good paper, and for this we must be paid.

All who have paid in advance, shall receive their papers until the end of the year; all who will pay TWO DOLLARS before the 10th of April, shall receive their papers for the year—after that time our terms will be *three dollars, or two dollars and fifty cents* in advance.

This is giving a fair and equal chance to all—those who wish to pay in advance, and have not yet done so, have still two months notice to pay in.

LECTURE.—Rev J. N. MAFFITT, the distinguished Divine, and Orator, will deliver a Lecture on the subject of Eloquence, to-morrow night, in the Hall of Representatives.

☞Our latest dates from Washington City, are of the 29th ult.—the "Ten Regiment Bill" had not then passed the Senate.

☞We tender our thanks to the clerk of the "Medium," who has politely favored us with New Orleans papers.

☞The letter, in our to-day's paper, appears over the signature, and upon the responsibility of its author—we have only to say that the statement exhibits just cause of complaint on the part of the writer—we do not endorse it—it is one of those personal matters, which must rest entirely with the parties concerned.

MEXICAN WHIGS!!

After the publication of the famous "Pass," given by Mr. Polk to Santa Anna, which we published to-day, we trust we shall hear no more of Mexican Whigs; the cant term which a few demagogues have had the audacity to endeavor to fix upon those who were honestly opposed to the administration on the subject of the Mexican war. If there be such a thing as Mexican Whigs, Mr. Polk stands at the head of the corps—the commander, and chief [illegible] of the very day that war was declared, the "pass" was ordered, by virtue of which Santa Anna, Almonte, and many other Mexican officers of reputation passed through our blockading squadron. After the hard fought battles of Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma, after the capture of Matamoras; when our victory was complete, the enemy discomfitted at all points—their army disorganized, their treasury exhausted, and their government verging upon ruin and anarchy; by virtue of this "pass" of Mr. Polk's, was admitted into Mexico, the only man who was capable of doing us serious injury. The favorite leader of the Mexican army—(though banished by political enemies) the former dictator of the country—now familiar with the character of the people, and the resources of the Republic, than any man living—from the the moment he landed by the benefit of the President's *pass*, at Vera Cruz, he brought order out of confusion—created resources where none were deemed to exist—organized an overwhelming force, concentrated all his powers, and stubbornly contesting every step, opposed the advance of our army; fighting the fierce and bloody battles of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco and Chapultepec. These battles were the direct result, and legitimate consequence of the President's *pass*, without which they would never have been fought—and the carnage of those and other bloody fields, rests upon the hands of the President.

In this one act Mr. Polk has given more "aid and comfort to the enemy," and more seriously and irreparably injured his own country, than all the anti-war speeches ever made since the commencement of hostilities.

Is *he* a Mexican *Whig*? Is *he a traitor*? Or is it only an error of judgment. This it may be; we are charitable enough to believe that it is so, and that the President was overreached by the cunning and duplicity of Santa Anna. Let then, the same mantle of charity cover others who differ with Mr. Polk in opinion, and probably differ with him honestly—and in the name of decency, let us hear no more of "Mexican Whigs."

☞Our neighbor, of the Banner, seems to think, that in selecting the "Hero of the Rio Grande," as our leader, we are "catching at a *straw*." The Mexicans did not find him so, and the administration party will find him no "straw," but as the spear of the giant of Gath, "strong as a weavers beam"—powerful as the rod of MOSES, which smote the waters, and drove them away before it. If he is "a good enough whig for us," surely the Democrats need not complain. If he is a good Democrat, why, vote for him gentlemen, as a democrat, and welcome. If he is a no-party man, in all probability, nobody will vote for him—but we imagine his greatest fault, in the eyes of the democracy, is that he *does* belong to that strong party which will most assuredly elect him to the first office in the Republic.

The President's message has been received in England. The London press handles it severely; the London Standard especially, denouncing it in the most unmeasured terms. John Bull likes no conquests, and no victories but his own; and least of all does he admire the success of "that rebellious young dog," his son Johnathan.

Thanks to the 'Ringgold' for New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. There is little intelligence of interest in those papers. We extract from the Daily *Delta*, the following: "The favorable advices by the Steamer, which were received on Saturday in full, have had quite a favorable effect upon our market, and have occasioned an active demand for Cotton, Corn and Flour, though for the latter article, prices are rather lower.

☞Baldwin, arrested as the murderer of Dr. Matthews, late of Helena, has confessed the crime.

Taylor Mass Meeting in Old Pulaski.

We have been requested to call a meeting of the friends of Gen. TAYLOR, in this county, on the morning of the 22d of February, the Anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, and of the battle of BUENA VISTA. A gathering of all his friends in the City and County is desired. When it is remembered that on that day a year ago, the Mexican hosts presented themselves in front of the old Hero, and, upon demanding his surrender, received that noble reply which will live in history, for its firmness and simplicity, as long as time shall endure, surely his friends will not be backward in rallying together, in order to show a proper appreciation of his many virtues, by nominating him as their choice for the highest office within the gift of a free people. The farmer can leave his fields, the merchant his counting room, the Lawyer his office, for one day at least, that they may testify their admiration of one who has done so much to elevate the character of their common country. Let all then, who feel that he is worthy to be the ruler of a free people, assemble at the COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THIS CITY, on the glorious day we have named, and commune with one another as becomes freemen, who scorn the dictation of political gamesters, and are determined to admit of no control over the right of suffrage—the dearest which they have inherited from their fathers.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.

That we are engaged in a war with Mexico, is a "fixed fact," which needs neither argument nor evidence; and whether this war exists "by the act of Mexico," by the act of the President, or by the act of Congress, is now, a matter of but little moment. We have got into the war, and the question is how shall we get out of it? Upon this point the "wise ones" *differ widely*. For our own part we care but little for the manner or the means by which we are extricated from the difficulty, so it be with honor to our country. If the President, or Administration have been guilty of unconstitutional, injudicious, or improper conduct in this matter, (and we do not doubt that such is the case) let us hold him, or them to the strictest accountability, and responsibility—but not now. The time for this has not yet come. An error of judgment on the part of the President may be corrected—an unconstitutional act may be remedied, and neither may be attended with any very serious consequences to the country. But we are now engaged in a foreign war—our gallant troops are now in an enemies' country—our heroic officers are there—in our attempt to reckon with the administration, let us be careful, very careful, not to injure *them*. By withholding reinforcements and supplies we shall endanger the army, may dishonor our arms, and disgrace our flag. That the administration has unnecessarily plunged us into a lingering and profitless war, we doubt not—but it is not the administration which is *now* in danger, but the *country*—and if, to extricate that country, supplies, and reinforcements are necessary—let them be granted—let it not be a second edition of the Florida war. When once peace is concluded, when our troops are in safety, and the honor of our flag secure, then let us settle our domestic difficulties. That the President erred in many things is manifest—he has erred in plunging us inconsiderately into a war, the cost and consequences of which he could not, or did not foresee—in reducing the amount of our revenue some half dozen millions, when it should have been increased by all practicable means, to meet as far as possible, the extraordinary expenses of the war—in crippling domestic manufactures, and capital, by courting [illegible] the specie currency—a specie currency—hard money—silver and gold"—in all this we deem him in error, but the time for correction is not yet. Let us first have peace abroad, and then for justice at home, by holding the present administration to a strict accountability.

The people demand a termination of this war, and they will be heard—but they do not demand the instant withdrawal of the army. We believe they are fixed in the requisition of indemnity—and they will not permit the dishonor of our country's banner. Whether the vigorous prosecution of the war be the best means of bringing it to a speedy conclusion, we leave others to determine—but if the administration can find no means of bringing it to a termination, the people *will*.

The war has already cost us something like $50,000,000, and 10,000 men, and what it may still cost none can say; but cost what it may, the people of this Nation are determined upon bringing the war with honor to the country—and this their determination they will execute if need be, at any expense of men or money—though it be treasure by millions, and men by armies. Then for a final settlement with this administration. But should the war continue until the next Presidential election, the fate of this administration is sealed—an utter, and hopeless defeat awaits them.

The people will soon discover, if they have not already done so, that $100,000,000, a year is "paying too much for the whistle"—that 10,000 men per year, is still "too much for the whistle."

They will set aside an administration, that with this waste of men and money, can neither buy, nor conquer a peace."

They will discover, that to pay the *enormous* debt, annually arising from this war, a *direct tax* will, in all probability, have to be levied. That tax will be of the most onerous character, for according to our *wise* Government, it must be in *specie*, and if it keep pace with the immense debt, it would be at the rate of $5—for every man, woman and child, black and white, in this wide Union.

It is a debt which must be paid. Whether it be in the shape of a loan, or Treasury notes, or in any other form, it is a debt. We must pay it, or, our children; and it may be, our children's children. Shall we reap this wonderful harvest of glory, and leave them this legacy of debt? This is a question for the PEOPLE—*they* will answer.

From the *Picayune* of the 30th ult., we learn the arrival of Lieut. Franklin of the Topographical Engineers, a young officer who distinguished himself at Buena Vista. He is just from Gen. Wool's headquarters at Monterey, which place he left on the 13th ult. Just before he left an express was received from Saltillo, reporting a rumor that 10,000 Mexicans under Bustamente were advancing upon Saltillo—and the source from which the report came, was deemed worthy of attention.—We doubt all such rumors; as at this time we do not believe that even Santa Anna could collect this number of Mexicans.

It is further rumored that Col. Carasco, is now at Monterey, proposing a negotiation with Gen. Wool, for a declaration against the present Government of Mexico, and in favor of the U. S. on the part of Tamaulipas, New Leon and Chohuila, and also to bring in Canales.

Capt. Deas, Artillery, wounded at Monterey, has recovered. Capt. Lewis, recently wounded by Indians near Parras, is also convalescent.

THE VETO MESSAGE, of the President, is in bad odor with Codgress. The example of Gen Washington, cited by Mr. Polk, proves, on examination to be inapplicable, as it related to treaties; and even in that case the House declared that the President was wrong—although that President was Washington.

Louisiana U. S. Senator.—Mr. Soule, (dem.) was elected, on the third ballot, by a majority of 7 over Mr. Kenner, (whig.) This result is [illegible] to their party, of Messrs. *Parham, Garcia, Bienvenue* and *Watkins*, who *profess* to be whigs. Had they remained true and faithful, Mr. Kenner would have been elected on the third ballot. As it is, a Democrat is elected, and all through their fault. The whigs will *remember* them.

☞John J. Astor, the *millionare*, is said to dangerously ill. His age is 90 years.

MARIE LOUISE, the worthless widow of Napoleon is dead. She has lived too long—long enough to disgrace herself as a Princess, and as a woman—long enough to dishonor the memory of her heroic and immortal husband. But she is dead, let her be forgotten.

GEN'L LAMBERT, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Island of Jamaica, died on the 4th of December last, aged 66 years. He, commanded the retreat of the British army after the disastrous defeat of New Orleans: Gens. Packenham, Gibbs and Kean, his superiors, having been previously, either killed or wounded.

NATIVE EAGLE.—This is the title of a new Taylor paper, which we see (for the first time) this week. It is well printed and ably Edited by P. S. Smith, in Philadelphia. We are pleased to add it to our Exchange list.

☞The river was rising at Louisville on the 29th ultimo.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE, occurred at Louisville, on the night of the 29th ult., a large livery-stable and several houses were destroyed.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The "Old Hero" is at Baton Rouge—he has signified to the Secretary at War his readiness to proceed to Mexico. He is now awaiting orders.

TENNESSEE AND FLORIDA, have nominated "old Rrough and Ready," for the next Presidency, in their several Legislatures, many Democrats voting for him. It were an endless task to enumerate the conventions over the whole Union where the people, in their primary capacity, have nominated the Hero of Buena Vista for the first office in their gift.

☞The famous Gaines' suit, has been at length decided, in favor of Mrs. Gaines, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This decision involves millions of property in New Orleans, some of which has been sold, and resold times almost without number, and will create no small sensation in that city.

CHOLERA.—The rumor, that this fell disease, had made its appearance in London, is contradicted.

☞The St. Louis *Union* of the 21st ult., says the river, at that place, was then lower, than it had been for the last thirty years.

COL. FREMONT.—The evidence before the court martial, has been sometime concluded, but we have not yet heard the decision of the court.

MEAN ACT.—William McClintock, of Belleville, Ills., on the evening of the 8th of Jan'ry, "spiked" the cannon which the democrats of that town had been firing in honor of the day. Shouldn't wonder if he was a—*Mexican Whig!*—*Ark's Journal.*

He was a *Democrat*, trying "to conquer a piece."

GEN. SCOTT has been suspended from the command of the army in Mexico; Gen. Butler, being senior officer, succeeds him.

Gen. Worth is released from arrest.

☞Gen. Towson, who has no regular rank in the [illegible] army, is now [illegible] to say in his report.

TAYLOR MEETING.—We publish again, this week, the call, made in the last number, for a "Mass Meeting" of the friends of General Taylor, in Old Pulaski. Let those, who possibly can, come one, and all. We shall distribute hand bills, in due season. Addresses may be expected.

☞Bennett of the New York Herald, has indicted two persons called Williamson and Burns for *libel!*

☞The LIBERALS have carried the day in the late elections at Montreal, by a large majority in every Ward. A formidable riot occurred, the mob holding possession of the city for two days.

The famous Papineau is triumphantly elected a member of the Provincial Parliament.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The Steamer YALOBUSHA from Red River to New Orleans, with a full cargo of cotton, was entirely destroyed by fire, on the night of the 18th ult. The catastrophe occured just below Donaldsonville, at about 9 o'clock at night. About forty lives were lost.

☞The "Ten Regiment Bill," it is thought will pass the Senate but be lost in the House.

West India Bank.—The rumor of the failure of this establishment is fully confirmed.

☞Rumors are rife, in all quarters, of the conclusion of peace with Mexico. Gen. Scott, or Mr. Trist, or both acting on the part of the U. S.

These rumors are not generally deemed worthy of credit.

☞It is said that Mr. Trist has been, or is to be dismissed *from* the State Department, for having exceeded his power as a commissioner in Mexico. Mr. Appleton, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, is named as his successor.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina held at Raleigh on the 3d inst., a statement of its affairs was made, showing, that though the Bank has declared for the past year, a dividend of eight per cent to the stockholders on their investment, exclusive of the tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, paid by it to the State, it has now at hand a surplus of neat re*alized* profits of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, in round numbers, being a fraction of over 13 per cent. upon the capital stock of the Bank, viz: $1,500,000.

Handsome Bank Dividend.—The Bank of Mississippi has declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the business of the past six months, after reserving one per cent as a contingent fund.

[Ark. Eagle.

As notes on these Banks are, to some extent, in circulation amongst us, we give the above for the information of those who may not fully understand the situation of these institutions, so that they may be able to judge knowingly whether to receive or reject their notes when offered.

THE ERROR IN THE TREASURY ESTIMATES.—The manner in which the error was made in the estimates contained in the report of the Secretary, was by omitting to insert in the estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, embodied in the report, four items of receipts for treasury notes and loans, showing the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending September, 1847, prepared in the office of the Register of the Treasury, to accompany said report. The four items amount in the aggregate to the sum of $6,915,078. If this omission had not been made, the estimated means for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, would have been increased by that amount, and would, consequently, reduce the estimated excess of expenditures over the means on the 1st July, 1848, from the sum of $15,229,114 27, to the sum of $8,314,036 27, and also the estimated excess of the expenditures over the means on the 1st July, 1849, from the sum of $26,234,055 99, to the sum of $20,358,977 99.

[Daily Delta, 1st inst.

How will the Secretary "correct the error" of estimating the expenses of the ensuing year at $55,000,000, when $100,000,000 will be required.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 9, 1848.

G. B. HAYDEN, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR.—Public men are the servants of the people and when they are misrepresented by those who are not knowing to the facts, it is right and proper for those who do know them to set them aright.

The Editor of the Banner in his remarks on yesterday, upon the last letter of our Representative in Congress, says: "He acted wisely instead of mingling constantly in the useless warfare that is going on upon the floor of Congress, to exert himself, in procuring acts for the benefit of his own constituents, and working with the heads of departments, for the rights and privileges of the people he represents." He ought to have said, head work with which I would have fully agreed with him, for he had to exert that powerfully as I will show, in one instance only, as I can speak of only one. Some three months ago a slightly odd of his good Ashley friends got signed a petition, which was sent on to the department for me to be appointed P. M. at Oakland Grove, and his favorite Blakeney, could only get some five or six to sign his petition, notwithstanding Blakeney got the appointment, because Mr. Johnson desired it, and why, to gratify his own malice, because he supposed me a *whig*, and Blakeney *signed* his name as Secretary to the Johnson and Drew meeting that nominated him for Congress. That's attending to the interests of his constituents with a *vengeance*, indeed. How Mr. Blakeney can reconcile it with his democracy to hold the office against the will of the people is not for me to say; when they too, cry out that it is *democracy*, to be governed by a majority of the people and submit to their will; as for Mr. Johnson he can *chuckle* over my defeat as much as he pleases and roll it under his tongue as a sweet *morsel* while he is visiting the heads of the Department.

W. B. BORDEN.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

The Senate did not sit on Friday or Saturday.

Monday, January 17.

Mr. Bradbury presented the credentials of Mr. Moor, appointed a Senator from Maine; and Mr. M. was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Mangum, from the select committee on the subject, reported in favor of providing seats upon the floor of the Senate chamber for the official reporters, (Dr. Houston and his assistants) and also in favor of appropriating the end of the circular gallery to the use of other reporters, converting the gallery now occupied by them into one for the exclusive use of the ladies. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, a select committee was appointed to investigate the recent defalcation in the mint.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Mangum, on Thursday last, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate all the plans, estimates and calculations, presented by Gen. Scott, as in his opinion best adapted to attain the objects of the war, and his opinion touching the military means necessary to accomplish the objects of our government in any and all the alternative views that have been considered by the Executive or suggested by General Scott, to bring the war with Mexico to a close, if not inconsistent in the opinion of the President with the public service.

Mr. Cass opposed the resolution, and said its passage would be injudicious now.

Mr. Mangum repelled the idea that the plans ought not to be laid before the American people when the Mexicans had been put in possession of them by the publication of the orders of General Scott.

Mr. Mangum rejoined, and the resolution was then passed over informally.

Mr. Berrien offered a resolution for the Post Office Committee to reconsider and report upon the means necessary to expedite the great Southern mail, &c.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the morning business was had aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Butler addressed the Senate at some length. He commenced by estimating the troops already in the field, forming a basis of 30,000 regulars and 30,000 volunteers. Of these, it appeared that about 45,000 were available. The President, he contended, had full power to raise this to the full complement of 60,000 efficient men.

The bill, he remarked, now before the Senate, gives 10,000 regulars, and the House bill has reported authorizing 20,000 volunteers—add to these the seamen and marines who are engaged in the service and there will be an army of 100,000 men.—And this great military force was placed at the power of the President for the purpose of invading the only republic on our continent, except our own.—Were this a popular war the President would not have had cause to complain of the difficulty he had met with in raising the entire force which he had been authorised to raise. If it was a popular war, five times the number asked for would have marched to the field—and if the President has not been able to do this, it was his duty as a wise magistrate to regard the failure as one of the omens which indicate that the public is not with him.

He did not propose to refuse the number of troops asked for, but he proposed to raise them in a different mode. His proposition was not intended to embarrass the President, but he thought that there was a juncture in which every man was called upon to speak his opinions freely—which every man should make his own reckoning—as he believed we were daily going into a labyrinth of inextricable policy from which there would soon be no avenue by which to retreat. He believed that if the President had asked for 200,000 men, there are persons here and in the other house who would have voted them merely because of his recommendation. Holding the magnificient vision of conquest in which some had indulged was to be realized, 200,000 men will yet be necessary.

Mr. B. concluded with moving a recommittal of the bill for the purpose of being amended, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That the regular army shall be increased as follows, to wit: To each company of artillery, infantry, and dragoons, now authorized by law, there shall be added —— privates, and to each company of the regiments aforesaid, as many subalterns as will provide two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants respectively: *Provided*, That the said troops shall be required to serve during the war with Mexico, but may be sooner discharged by order of the President.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a petition from Mrs. Susan Decatur, for a pension.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, January 18.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Mangum, asking the President to communicate any information in his possession of the opinions of Gen. Scott relative to the war, was taken up, and modified by the mover so as to make it discretionary with the President to communicate the information, confidentially or otherwise, and striking out the ordinary proviso that it shall not be inconsistent with the public interest.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays being called, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 22, nays 20.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a resolution asking for information, whether Mexico had any, and what, public domain; and if her government has power to cede any of it to a foreign government.

The ten regiment bill was taken up and Mr. Badger addressed the Senate. He had down, as his main proposition that the war with Mexico has been the immediate result of the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President.

His second proposition was, that this war, thus resulting from the unlawful and unconstitutional act of the President, had been prosecuted by him with a view to conquest—the permanent conquest of at least Upper California and New Mexico.

His third point was, that the present plan of the war, as announced by the Secretary of War, in its effect, inevitably, if carried out according to the plan, the conquest of the whole of Mexico. He concluded with expressing his intention to vote against the bill.

Mr. Foote obtained the floor, and the Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, January 19.

Mr. Niles made an appeal to the Senate on the subject of the petition of Major Larrabee, which he particularly recommended to the attention of the committee on pensions. He urged the necessity of a revision of the pension laws, in order that some hard cases, which can now only be reached by a special law, may be included. There ought to be a discrimination between persons totally and partially disabled.

Mr. Mangum submitted's resolution asking the President to state whether the General Order 376, issued by Gen. Scott, was from instructions from the War Department, and if so, to lay them before the Senate, and also any opinion of Gen. Scott, on file, as to the military means necessary to carry them into effect.

The bill to increase the Army of the United States was taken up, and,

Mr. Foote spoke at length in support of the war and the bill. He was about to comment on the tame and languid manner in which Mr. Badger spoke of the "flickering light of military glory," when,

Mr. Badger said that if he had used the word "flickering," it was by mistake; he had intended to say "dazzling."

Mr. Foote then went on to say that perhaps orators of our day, like Marcus Tullus Cicero, were envious of those who won renown in arms. He then went on to show that General Taylor was as much responsible for the advance of the troops to the Rio Grande as the President. He thought Gen'l Taylor would not thank his friends for thus endeavoring to bring him into personal collision. The war he pronounced to be so popular through the country that it might be said that public opinion was unanimous in its favor. After he had gone on for a few minutes, Mr. Foote said he would read the residue of his speech.

He eulogized portions of the speech of Mr. Johnson, of Md., and then defended his party from the charge of dishonesty, which he assumed to have been made against it by Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton said he had been entirely misunderstood. He had never intended to charge dishonesty against the President or those who supported him.

Mr. Foote expressed himself satisfied that the Senator had not intended to charge the party of the Senate which sustained the President. He went on to say that Gen. Scott had an army, which had been sent not only with his own consent, but at his own request.

He quoted from Goldsmith some line descriptive of Italy, and applied them to Mexico, expressing a hope that any American soldiers who were pleased with the country would remain there.

The Senator from Delaware seemed to warned the South of the danger which would result to its peculiar institutions from the annexation of Mexico, and Mr. Foote asked him if he voted for the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Clayton replied that he did, in order to defeat the bill to which it was attached.

Mr. Foote said the South would be unwilling to take advice from one who had voted for the Wilmot proviso. He went into a history of the purchase of Louisiana, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Badger had made a mistake in referring to the resolutions of Mr. Ross during the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Sevier explained that Congress empowered Mr. Jefferson to organize a force of 80,000 men, and made liberal appropriations to enable him to seize Louisiana. But before this force could be put in motion, the object was obtained by negotiation.

Mr. Foote then proceeded to read to the Senators who had imputed to the President a design to deceive the public, and who had been the most severe in their strictures on his course; and to justify the language of the President in denouncing those who opposed his measures, in the midst of the enemy when the enemy. At 3 o'clock, without concluding, Mr. Foote gave way to a motion to adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Chair communicated a report from the committee on pensions, of the number of persons who have applied for the benefit of the navy hospital fund.

Mr. Berrien submitted a resolution calling on the President for the reports or other communications from General Taylor, as to the line proper to be occupied by our troops, which are referred to in a letter of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Calhoun moved an amendment to embrace reports from any other officer, on the same subject.

Mr. Berrien accepted the amendment, and the resolution was then laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Douglass on leave, introduced a bill granting to the State of Illinois the right of way through the public lands for the purpose of constructing a railroad between the Northern lakes.

Mr. Atherton, on leave, introduced a bill, the object of which is to modify the Sub-Treasury system.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army, by a retired list for disabled officers.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Mangum, calling for the instructions under which General Scott's orders (376) was issued, and the General's opinions as to the sufficiency of his means.

The resolution having the entire debate between Mr. Mangum, Mr. Cass, Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Allen.

Mr. Mangum stated that two objects—the first, to know the extent of the Executive purpose on the subject of the conquest of Mexico; and secondly, what are the opinions of the military authority as to the means of carrying out this purpose. He expressed surprise at the tender-footedness of gentlemen on the other side, whenever light was sought for.

Mr. Cass said he was not tender of the Executive, but of the honor of the country. He did not wish to enlighten the Mexicans desirous as he was to give every information to Congress. He hoped the President would come out fully and plainly and say it is his design to conquer Mexico—to compel the whole of Mexico—to conquer her injustice. But as to holding Mexico, that was a different question.

Mr. Crittenden replied in a tone of strong sarcasm on the subject of the Executive withholding the light from Congress, lest the enemy should be benefited by it. All that was here asked for was the information which was necessary to enable the Senate to form a judgment on the matters submitted for legislation.

Mr. Allen said the secret desires or opinion of the President were of no consequence. It was Congress alone could determine the policy to be pursued. As the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sevier) had no doubt the opinions of the Senate by a resolution. He would not oppose the resolution with the usual clause of reservation.

The resolution was then modified by Mr. Mangum so as to leave it discretionary with the President to omit anything the disclosure of which would, in his opinion, be detrimental to the public interest; and, in this form, it was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the army bill.

Mr. Foote resumed his remarks. He rebuked the charge of falsehood made, not directly, but by inuendo, against the President by Mr. Pearce and others. He regretted the absence of Mr. Pearce, that he blushed for the President, as an imputation of this kind. He then came to remark on the speech of Mr. Calhoun, expressing, by way or preface, the pain he felt in being out in conflict with that Senator, for whom he entertained the most profound respect, and who, he believed, possessed the entire confidence of the State of Mississippi.

He proceeded to state the proposition of Mr. Calhoun that the tendency of our policy is to dentation-alize Mexico. He referred to the opinions expressed by Mr. Calhoun in his speech of last session, as to the practicability of taking Vera Cruz, and marching thence victoriously to the city of Mexico. And yet, not withstanding these predictions, we had proceeded to capture in succession, Vera Cruz, Santa Ana De Ulloa, Jalapa, Perote, Puebla, and the city of Mexico.

And now, he said, the Senator from South Carolina proposed to convene a convention of officers to decide upon the policy of withdrawing our troops to a defensive line. Whatever would be the precise effect of remaining in Mexico, he believed our troops could not be withdrawn until we had obtained an honorable and satisfactory peace.